A

TOPOGRAPHICAL

History of Surrey.

BY

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THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION

BY

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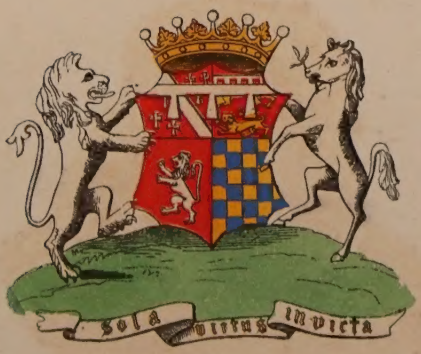

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1841.

TO

His Majesty

LEOPOLD I., (GEORGE-FREDERICK),

By the Grace of God King of the Belgians,

PRINCE AND DUKE OF SAXONY, MARGRAVE OF MESNIE, LANDGRAVE OF THURINGIA, AND PRINCE OF COBOURG OF SAALFELD; KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER; KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH; FIELD-MARSHAL IN THE ARMY OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, ETC. ETC.

This Volume of the new History of Surrey,

IN WHICH

THE ROYAL DEMESNE OF CLAREMONT IS GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED, IS, WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION, INSCRIBED BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY.

A NEW

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

THE HUNDRED OF WOKING:

FIRST DIVISION CONTINUED, VIZ.

WOKING.—WORPLESDON.

THE PARISH OF WOKING, which is intersected by different streams of the Wey, and skirted on the eastern side by the principal branch of that river, is still of considerable extent, although the parishes of Horsell, Pirbright, and Pirford, have been alienated, or detached, from it, in former ages. On the north side it is bounded by the parish of Horsell; on the east, by Pirford; on the south, by those of Send, Stoke, and Worplesdon; and on the west, by the latter parish and Pirbright. There is much waste land in this district; over a part of which, called Woking Heath, (where there is a station,) the South-western Railroad has been carried; its course, through this parish, being in a westerly direction slightly inclining towards the south.

In the reign of King Edward the Confessor this manor and lordship, which was then called *Wochinges*, formed a portion of the demesnes of the crown, or estates appropriated for the support of the royal household; and it continued in demesne, and was returned as belonging to King William at the time of the Domesday survey. We learn

from that record, that in those days "it had been rated at fifteen hides and a half," but, from being in the immediate possession of the sovereign, "had never paid taxes." The following particulars of this manor are also given in the same document.—"There are six carucates of arable land. In demesne is one carucate; and thirty-three villains, and nine bordars, with twenty carucates more. There is a Church, of which *Osbern* [Bishop of Exeter] is in possession; and a mill, worth 11*s.* 4*d.* yearly; and thirty-two acres of meadow; and woods that yield one hundred and thirty-three swine. Of this land, *Walter Fitz-Other* holds three virgates; which, in the time of King Edward, who detached this estate from the manor, was held by a certain forester: there is no stock upon it.[1] In the time of King Edward, and subsequently, this manor was valued at 15*l.* a year, by *tale*. It is now valued at 15*l.* by *weight*, and to the sheriff 25*s.*"[2]

[1] In Henshall's "Domesday, or an Actual Survey of South-Britain," (p. 13,) the latter clause is thus paraphrased:—"At the present period it is not stocked with husbandmen, or agricultural implements."

[2] The following valuable notes, in reference to the words Ad Numerum, and Ad Pensam, of the original record, were attached by Mr. Manning to his translation of the account of Woking from the Domesday Book.—"Ad Numerum; that is, by *number* or *tale*, viz., just so many Pounds, without any inquiry into the *weight* of the *Coin*, or the *fineness* and *value* of the Metal.—*Ad* Pensam, q.d. *ad Pensandum*, viz., *pondus*; that is, to *make good* the *weight*. The Revenue having frequently suffered from a deficiency of the Coin both in *quantity* and *fineness*, it was found necessary, on some occasions, to *weigh* the Money brought into the Exchequer; and, on others, to *melt it down*; And, in either case, to demand the overplus that was requisite to make up the deficiency, which overplus was called the Increment. This *Increment*, at the time of the *General Survey*, where it was demanded at all, amounted to a *full* compensation for the deficiencies by *weight*; and the payment so made was called the payment *ad pondus*, or *ad pensum*, indifferently. The same is implied in the term *ad pensum* where it occurs in the more ancient Pipe Rolls. But, in process of time, and to save the trouble of *weighing* every sum that was brought into the Exchequer, an Increment of *sixpence* in the Pound was accepted in lieu thereof as a supposed equivalent;—And this is what, in our subsequent Rolls, is, with reference to the *method* by which the deficiency was supposed to be ascertained, called the payment *ad Scalam*; which term was accordingly, in after-times, substituted for the former. Hence, as £15., *ad pensum*, was £15., by *tale*, with as much over as would make the money *full weight*; so £15., *ad scalam*, was £15., by *tale*, with so many *sixpences* over as what was then *allowed* to be an equivalent for the deficiency. Thus Henry the First, having confirmed a Grant of his Queen Matilda to the Priory of the Trinity, in London, of 25£., per annum *ad scalam*, the Sheriff of Devon accounted for it as 25£. 12. 6. by *tale*; that is 25£., and 25 *sixpences*. Mag. Rot. 5 Steph. Rot. 16. a. *Devon*. Hence it appears that, at this period, in the payment *ad numerum* the Increment was *included*, but that the payment *ad scalam* was *exclusive* of the Increment. Thus, where 15£. was to be paid *ad numerum*, the *real* due was so much *less* as, with its Increment, made 15£. by *tale*: But, where 15£. was to be paid *ad scalam*, it was to be 15£. in *tale*, with 15 *sixpences* over.—In other words, the *real* due, with the *Increment*, made the payment *ad numerum*; and the *tale*, with the *Increment*, made the payment *ad scalam*. *Madox*, Exch. c. ix. § 2. *Clarke* on Coins, pp. 140, 147."—Vide Manning's Surrey, vol. i. p. 113; notes, f. and g.

Henry the Second, in 1154, afforested Woking; and he gradually subjected to the forest laws his other manors in Surrey, and at length the whole county. In the second year of his reign, the sheriff of Surrey deducted ten pounds, from his annual return of the firm of this county, on account of lands here granted to Earl Warren; and these are supposed to have been the lands constituting the manor of Sutton. In 1168, Matilda, the eldest daughter of Henry the Second, was married to the Duke of Saxony; and an aid, or tax, to furnish her dower being levied throughout the kingdom, the tenants of this manor paid towards it the sum of 56*s.* 8*d.*[3]

Richard the First granted the manor of Woking, with all its appurtenances, to *Alan, Lord Basset,* of Wycombe, to hold of the king and his heirs, in chief, by the service of half a knight's fee; and the grant was confirmed by King John. Gilbert, Lord Basset, the eldest son and successor of the grantee, died in the twenty-fifth year of Henry the Third, in consequence of a fall from his horse while hunting; and his infant son dying immediately after him, the estate devolved upon his brother Fulk, who held it on the same terms as his predecessors. He was a member of the clerical order, holding the deanery of York; and in 1241, he was raised to the see of London. In 1244, he paid twenty shillings as an aid, for the marriage of Margaret, the king's eldest daughter, with the son of Alexander the Second, of Scotland; and in 1254, the sum of forty shillings, on occasion of the king's eldest son being made a knight. About the same time he purchased a hide of land belonging to the fee of Perefrith [Pirbright], parcel of the Honor of Clare, belonging to the Earl of Gloucester, and annexed it to the manor of Woking. Dying in 1259, he was succeeded by Philip, his younger brother; who, as appears from the Pipe Roll for the 43rd year of Henry the Third, paid one hundred shillings as the relief due for one knight's fee, on taking possession of his estates. Philip Basset was one of those who aided the king in his war against the barons; and he was made prisoner by the Earl of Leicester at the battle of Lewes, in 1264. His death took place in 1271, and this manor descended to his daughter and sole heiress, Aliva; who by marriage transferred her paternal estates into another family. From a survey of the demesne of Woking, taken by the escheator, on the demise of Philip, Lord Basset, it appears to have been worth 29*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per annum; and was held of the king, *in capite,* by the service of half a knight's fee, and the render of a pair of gloves furred with minever, or ermine. At that time it comprised four hundred and sixty-five acres of arable, pasture, meadow, and wood lands, independently of what

[3] Madox, History of the Exchequer, vol. i. p. 587: from Mag. Rot. 14 Hen. II.

had been let to different tenants, whose assised rents amounted to 17*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* yearly: there was, also, a fulling mill, and a corn mill, on the estate, of the combined yearly value of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Aliva, Lady Basset, was twice married: first, to Hugh le Despenser, lord chief-justice of England, who was killed at the battle of Evesham, in August, 1265; and afterwards, to Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who becoming lord of this manor, in right of his wife, after the death of her father, paid relief for the estate accordingly. On the decease of Aliva, in the ninth year of Edward the First, the widowed Earl pleaded issue by that lady, in order to retain possession of her inheritance, which was claimed by Hugh le Despenser, the son and heir of Aliva by her first husband. Thereupon, a Jury was impanneled to make the necessary inquiries; but before the day of trial, the Earl withdrew his plea, and surrendered the contested estates to Hugh, the claimant. At that time, the annual value of Woking (including Craystock, or Bridley, in Pirbright, and a *Serjeantry* at Mayford, both acquired by Fulk Basset,) was 30*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* There was a small park of forty acres included in the return; a water mill, of the yearly value of 1*l.*; a fishery, of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and an annual rent of fifty cocks and hens, valued at one penny each.[4]—In the 13th of Edward the Second, this manor was assessed at the sum of twenty shillings, as half a knight's fee, towards an aid for the portion of the king's eldest daughter, on her marriage with David the Second, king of Scotland.

Hugh le Despenser, who succeeded to the estates of his mother, (including Woking,) after her decease, was a person of considerable note in English history. He has been styled the *Elder* Spenser, to distinguish him from his son, the Earl of Gloucester, called the *Younger* Spenser, who possessed the perilous distinction of having been one of the favourite ministers of Edward the Second. Hugh le Despenser, the elder, after his son had gained a complete ascendancy over the king, and become the distributor of the royal patronage, was created Earl of Winchester, with a great accession of wealth and power. Previously to his promotion, this nobleman is said to have been regarded as a man of honour and honesty; who, in the reign of the late king, as well as in that of the present, had creditably distinguished himself in various public offices to which he had been appointed. But becoming intoxicated by prosperity, he behaved with arrogance and injustice to persons of the highest rank, and shared with his son in those obnoxious measures by which both themselves and their royal master offended and disgusted the Queen, the nobility, and the people. When Queen Isabella landed in England, in

[4] Vide *Original Survey,* among the Exchequer Records of the 9th Edward I. n. 9.

1326, with an army of foreigners, to make war against her husband, the elder Spenser was stationed by the king at Bristol, to defend that city and castle against his foreign and domestic foes. Numbers of persons from all quarters soon flocked to the standard of the Queen; who attacked and took possession of Bristol, after a faint opposition; it being impossible to defend the place on account of the disaffection of the inhabitants. Spenser, on falling into the hands of his adversaries, was treated as a common enemy of the nation, and executed, after a hasty and irregular trial, on the 25th of October, 1326, when he was ninety years of age. He was hanged on a gallows fifty feet high, with circumstances of peculiar ignominy and brutal barbarity.

By an act of attainder, which passed shortly after, his estates became forfeited; and on the 7th of July, 1327, a survey was made of the manor of Woking, with its appendages, as a portion of the possessions of the late Earl of Winchester, thus escheated to the crown. The account in this survey of the capital mansion at Woking, and its appurtenances, is interesting, as it serves in some degree to shew in what a magnificent style the domestic establishment of this favourite of royalty was supported.—There was "a capital Messuage, surrounded with moats, containing a Hall, a Chapel, two Chambers, with a Pantry and Butlery adjoining to the Hall, a Kitchen, Larder, Bakehouse, Brewhouse, Poultry-house, Laundry, a Chapel for the Household, an Apartment of three lodging rooms for the Knights, Treasurers, and other great Officers; two other Apartments, for Knights and Esquires, under another roof; a Gate, and a Drawbridge. On the outside of this first Moat and Bridge, was an Apartment, with two others adjoining on each side; a Reservoir, with a Water-wheel for filling the moat; a Curtilage, and Garden, with fruit-trees; all inclosed within another Moat, having a Gate and Drawbridge over it, on the south side of the Garden. Adjoining to the premises, on the outside of the second Moat, were the several appendages to the Mansion: viz. one large Stable for the Lord's own Horses; a Barton or Farm, with two Granges or Rick-yards for Corn and Hay, a Stable for Cart-horses, an Ox-stall, Cow-stall, Cart-house, and Sheep-cote. Here was also an outer Gate, with a Chamber over it, for the [*Steward?*]; a Stable for his Horses, and a Dwelling-house for his family. All the buildings were covered with tiles."[5]

Woking did not long remain in the possession of the king; for

[5] Manning, SURREY, vol. i. pp. 117, 118: from a MS. called Sims's Book, in the possession of Lord Onslow. The mansion here described was situated on a branch of the river Wey, about a mile below the town. "A great part of the foundations," says Mr. Manning, "are still to be seen; being for the most part of a very fine brick. But

Edward the Second having been deposed, and his son raised to the throne in his stead, under the title of Edward the Third, the latter, in the first year of his reign, bestowed this manor on his uncle, *Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent.* That prince fell a sacrifice to the machinations of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, the paramour of the Queen-dowager; and being accused of treason, he was condemned and executed on the 19th of March, 1329-30. The fall of Mortimer, however, speedily succeeded that of his victim, and he suffered death as a traitor, on the 9th of November, 1330. The estates and titles of the late Earl of Kent were then restored to his family. His two sons died without issue; and the manor of Woking with other property descended to the posterity of his daughter *Joan,* (called the *Fair Maid of Kent,*) by her first husband, Sir Thomas Holland. The eldest son of that princess was created Earl of Kent in the fifth year of Richard the Second; and on his death, in 1397, he was succeeded by his son, Thomas Holland, who in the ensuing year was made *Duke of Surrey*; but on the deposition of King Richard, he was deprived of the ducal title by act of parliament, and having engaged in a conspiracy against Henry the Fourth, was put to death in the first year of that king's reign. The title of Earl of Kent, and the family estates, were subsequently restored to Edmund Holland, a younger brother of the preceding; but on his death without issue, the property was divided between his two sisters. Woking fell to the share of *Margaret Holland,* first married to John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, and afterwards to Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, son of King Henry the Fourth: but this manor did not come into her actual possession until the fourth year of Henry the Fifth, it having been held in jointure from the 26th year of Edward the Third, until that time, successively by the widows of two of the preceding owners.

On the death of the duchess of Clarence, in the 18th year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, the inheritance descended to her second, but eldest surviving son, John, earl and afterwards duke of Somerset; who conveyed the manor of Woking to his younger brother Edmund and his wife Eleanor, for their joint lives; and after their decease, to their son Henry, for life; with remainder to the grantee himself, and his heirs. Edmund, duke of Somerset, who in the 27th year of Henry the Sixth had procured a charter for holding a fair at Woking on

no part of the superstructure is left, except the walls of one single apartment, which is said, not improbably, to have been a guard-room, while it was occupied by the crown, and occasionally made use of as a royal residence. The rest was probably taken down by some one of the family of Zouch; and the materials employed in building the Farm-house contiguous to the antient site, and which is still known by the name of the *Park House.*"—SURREY, vol. i. p. 126.

Whit-Tuesday, annually, was killed fighting for King Henry, at the battle of St. Albans, in 1455; and on the death of his widow in 1467, the right to this manor devolved on Margaret Beaufort, the daughter and sole heiress of John, the first duke of Somerset; who, by her first husband, the Earl of Richmond, was mother of Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry the Seventh. But previously to this, the estate had escheated to the crown through the attainder of Henry, duke of Somerset, who had been taken prisoner after the battle of Hexham, in 1463, and executed for treason. Woking, therefore, on the death of the duke's mother fell into the hands of King Edward, who sometimes took up his residence at the manor-house,—as in 1480, when he kept a part of the festival of Christmas there.[6]

On the accession to the throne of Henry the Seventh, this estate was restored to Margaret Beaufort the hereditary claimant; who seems to have made Woking her principal residence, and was then visited by the King, her son, several of whose treaties, published in the *Fœdera*, are dated from this place; and particularly in September, 1490. On the decease of that venerable lady, (who was the founder both of Christ's College, and St. John's, at Cambridge,) in 1509, Woking became the property of her grandson, Henry the Eighth, who was an occasional resident there. The historian Grafton says—"in the middle of September, 1515, he came to his Maner of *Okyng*, and thether came to him the Archebishop of Yorke [Wolsey], whom he hartily welcommed, and shewed him great pleasures." The king and his minister were at Woking when "a letter was brought to the Archebishop from Rome, certifying him howe he was elected to be a Cardinall."[7]—In August 1550, the young king, Edward the Sixth, who had been at Guildford on the 12th of that month, removed to "*Oking*" on the 20th; and six days afterwards, on the 26th, to Oatlands.[8] Whether either of the queens, Mary or Elizabeth, was at any time resident at Woking, does not appear; but the frequent visits made by Elizabeth to Sir John Wolley, her Latin secretary, who lived at Pirford in this vicinage, renders it not improbable that she was, also, occasionally here.

At length, this manor was alienated from the crown by King James the First; who, by his letters patent, dated on the 13th of November,

[6] Stow, CHRONICLE, p. 717. His words are,—"This yeere Edwarde began to keepe his feast of Christes nativitie at Woking, but at five daies end removed from thence to Greenewich, where he kept out the other part, with great royaltie."

[7] Grafton, CHRONICLE, p. 1016.—It appears, also, that Henry was again at Woking in the 36th of his reign (1544), his grant of the advowson of Stoke to Robert Lawerde, being dated from this manor, on the 10th of September in that year.

[8] Vide JOURNAL OF KING EDWARD VI.; in the British Museum, Bibl. Cott. Nero C. 10.

in the eighteenth of his reign, (anno 1620,) granted the hundred and manor of Woking, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, (as well as many other valuable estates and properties,) to Sir Edward Zouch, knt., marshal of the royal household, and his heirs male,—with various remainders to others of his family—to hold by the following service, namely—"That he, the said Edward Zouch, on the Feast of St. James next ensuing, (and every heir male of him the said Edward, and every heir in remainder, as they should severally succeed,) should carry up the *first Dish* to *the King's table*, and that of his successors, at dinner on that day, wheresoever he should be within the realm of England; and at the same time should pay *one hundred pounds of coined gold* of the coin of the realm of England, in lieu and satisfaction of all wardships and other services whatsoever."[9]

Sir Edward Zouch, the person on whom these extensive grants were conferred, acquired some notoriety in the court of the "British Solomon." We are told by Sir Anthony Weldon, that when the King supped in public, or if, by chance, he supped in his bed-chamber, he would come forth afterwards, "to see pastimes and fooleries"; and that "Sir Edward Zouch, Sir George Goring, and Sir John Finet, were the chief and master fools."—"And surely," continues the satirist, "this fooling got them more than any others' wisdom, far above them in desert." Zouch sang indecent songs, and told indecent tales; "while Finet was the composer of those songs. There were a set of fidlers brought up on purpose for this fooling; and Goring was master of the game for fooleries, sometimes presenting David Droman, and Archie Armstrong the King's Fool, on the backs of the other fools, to tilt one at another, till they fell together by the ears"; and sometimes antic dances were exhibited.[10]

Sir Edward Zouch died on the 7th of June, 1634. In his Will,

[9] Rot. Patent. 18th James I. p. 6.—"And the King did bargain," says Manning, "for himself and his successors, that they should take no fine for Ward, Marriage, or Premier Seizin on the death of a possessor, on account of the minority of the next heir; but that he should enter on the premises, though under age, without fine, livery, homage, or relief."—Surrey, vol. i. p. 123.

[10] Court and Character of King James, by Sir A. W.; 1650; p. 91.—A different view of the character of this gentleman is furnished by Jeremy Collier, in his *Historical Dictionary*, vol. ii. He mentions Sir Edward Zouch as having been "Knight Marshal of England, and one of the Privy Council to James the First, who, for his fidelity and service did, by patent under the Great Seal of England, dated 13 Nov., 18th of his reign, grant to him and the heirs male of his body, the manors of Woking, Bagshot, Bisleigh, and Chobham, and also the hundreds of Woking, Blackheath, and Wotton, all in Surrey. He had likewise the manor and hundred of Odiham, and the manors of Hartley Wintney, and Bramshill, in Hampshire; which came to him from Edward, Lord Zouch, Baron of Haringworth, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports."

which is dated the day preceding his decease, he "commits his Soul to his heavenly Father; by the merits of the Blood of Jesus Christ, which was shed for him, which he stedfastly believes, and that his Sins are drowned in the bottomless sea, and shall never rise up in Judgment against him"—and desires that his body might be buried in Woking church, by night. From an inquisition taken after his death, it appears that, independently of the possessions, &c. as above mentioned, he died seised of the office of Forester of Woking, alias Brerewood, alias Windlesham Walk, and Frimley Walk, in the forest of Windsor; and likewise of an annual fee of forty shillings, holden of the king, by the service of "calling the Deer to the King's window at the Castle of Windsor, on the first morning after his Majesty shall come thither after the feast of St. James next following the decease of any preceding lord of the manor; and of winding a call on the day of the King's Coronation, yearly, in the walks; in lieu of wards and all other services."[11]

Sir Edward Zouch was succeeded by James, his eldest son and heir, who married Beatrice, the daughter of Viscount Valentia; and, on the occurrence of hostilities between Charles the First and his parliament, raised a troop of horse for the king's service, at his own expense. But his military career was short; as he died in 1643, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Leaving two sons and two daughters, his estates descended to his eldest son, Edward Zouch; who dying without issue, in 1658, the inheritance devolved on the younger son.

James Zouch, who was the last heir-male of his family, held the extensive possessions which had been granted to his ancestor during half a century. In 1661 (13 Charles II.) he obtained a charter for the establishment of a fair at Woking, yearly, September the 12th, o.s.; and a weekly market on Tuesdays; and four years afterwards, he built a market-house there. He was sheriff for the county in 1670. His death took place in October, 1708; and he was interred at Odiham, in Hampshire. Though four persons descended from William, Lord Zouch of Haringworth, the ancestor of Sir E. Zouch, had been named as heirs in remainder to the estates granted by James the First to that gentleman, there was no heir of the male line of either of them existing at the decease of James Zouch, in 1708. Woking, therefore, would then have reverted to the crown; but in 1671-2, Charles the Second had granted the reversion of this manor, for a

[11] Inquisit. ap. Southwark, 22 Nov. 10 Ch. I.—There arose many disputes between Sir Edward Zouch and his tenants respecting the customs of Woking manor; but they were eventually settled by a decree of the Court of Exchequer made in Trinity Term, 1633; the year prior to his own decease.—Vide Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 124.

term of one thousand years, to trustees, for the benefit of *Barbara, duchess of Cleveland*, (one of the most notorious of his mistresses,) and her children;[12] and accordingly she had possession of it; and a manorial court was held here in the name of the duchess and her trustees, on the 8th of March, 1708-9. She died the same year, in the month of October; and from that time, the assignees in trust held the estate until the year 1715; when it was sold to John Walter, esq. of Busbridge in Godalming. That gentleman was chosen a member of parliament for the county of Surrey, in 1719, and again in 1722. His death took place on the 12th of May, 1736; and his son and successor, Abel Walter, esq., obtained a grant from the crown, in fee

[12] Barbara Villiers, duchess of Cleveland, was the daughter and heiress of William, Viscount Grandison, in Ireland, and consort of Roger Palmer, who was created Earl of Castlemaine, by Charles the Second, in December, 1661, in reward for his subserviency in submitting his wife to the king's pleasure. This imperious and profligate beauty was one of the earliest mistresses of the king, subsequent to his restoration; and she obtained such a complete ascendancy over her salacious paramour, that he could hardly refuse her any request, however extravagant, or however inimical to the best interests of his people. Pepys has many allusions to her personal attractions; and in his *naïve* way, he, on one occasion, calls her his "dear Lady Castlemaine;" and on another, (vide *Diary*, May 21st, 1662,) says, whilst walking with his wife in the Privy Garden at Whitehall,—"saw the finest smocks and linnen petticoats of my Lady Castlemaine's, laced with rich lace at the bottom, that ever I saw; and *did me good to look at them.*"—In August, 1670, she was created Baroness of *Nonsuch* (in Surrey), Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland, with remainder to Charles and George *Fitz-roy*, her sons, successively. From the latter, the present Duke of Grafton is descended. Honours thus conferred would seem to substantiate what Pepys had stated of this lady in January, 1668-9, viz.—"Povy tells me that my Lady Castlemaine is now in a higher command over the King than ever,—not as a mistress, for she scorns him; but as a tyrant, to command him."

Of all the king's mistresses, this proud and haughty woman was the most rapacious; and the extent to which her exactions and expenses were carried may be estimated by the following extract from a contemporary letter, published in Andrew Marvell's Works, vol. ii. p. 75.—"They have signed and sealed," says the writer, "ten thousand pounds a year more to the Duchess of Cleveland; who has likewise near ten thousand pounds a year more out of the new farm of the county excise of beer and ale: five thousand pounds a year out of the Post-office; and they say, *the reversion of all the king's leases*, the reversion of all places in the Custom-house, the Green Wax, and indeed, what not! All promotions, spiritual and temporal, pass under her cognizance."—We may add to this, in further illustration of her character, and of the king's folly, that she was both unfaithful to her keeper, and a notorious gambler. "I was told to night," says Pepys, (*Diary*, February 14th, 1667-8,) "that my Lady Castlemaine is so great a gamester as to have won 15,000*l.* in one night, and lost 25,000*l.* in another night, at play; and hath played 1000*l.* and 1500*l.* at a cast."—"One year," says Jesse, (vide *Memoirs* of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts, vol. iv. p. 90,) "we find the king conferring on her all the rich Christmas presents which he had received from his courtiers and the nobility; and at another time, paying her debts, to the amount of thirty thousand pounds. She had the effrontery to petition for the Phœnix park in Dublin; but it was necessary to set some bounds to her rapacity, and the request was refused. She usually appeared at Court with more jewels than were worn by the Queen and the Duchess of York together."

simple, of the reversion and inheritance of this manor expectant on the determination of the before-mentioned term of one thousand years, under the sanction of an act of parliament, to which the royal assent was given on March the 25th, 1748. In 1752, Mr. Walter sold the estate to Richard, Lord Onslow; on whose decease, in 1776, it descended to George, afterwards earl of Onslow; and is now in the possession of the present Earl. Courts, both leet and baron, are held for this manor.

This Parish is divided into nine tithings, viz.:—1. Town Street, (in which the church and principal houses are situated); 2. Heathside; 3. Goldsworth, or Goldings; 4. Kingfield, or Kenville; 5. Mayford; 6. Shakleford; 7. Hale End; 8. Crastock; 9. Sutton:—all which, except the two latter places, are comprised within the manor of Woking.[13]

Woking town is pleasantly situated on the northern banks of a principal branch of the river Wey, and consists, chiefly, of one long street; which, from its church, and the many old houses it includes, erected in the style of bygone ages, is not of an unpicturesque character. A considerable Printing establishment has been formed here of late years, by Mr. Bensley, the well-known publisher, of London; and extensive Paper mills were, also, erected in the neighbourhood, by the late Mr. Alderman Venables; the meandering stream of the Wey affording great facilities for such a purpose. Here are, likewise, two good inns, and several respectable shops.

Woking *Church* is dedicated to St. Peter; it consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, together with an embattled tower at the west end, strongly built and supported by buttresses; within this is a clock and six bells; on the third bell, which is said to have been brought from Newark Abbey, after the suppression of that establishment, is this inscription:—

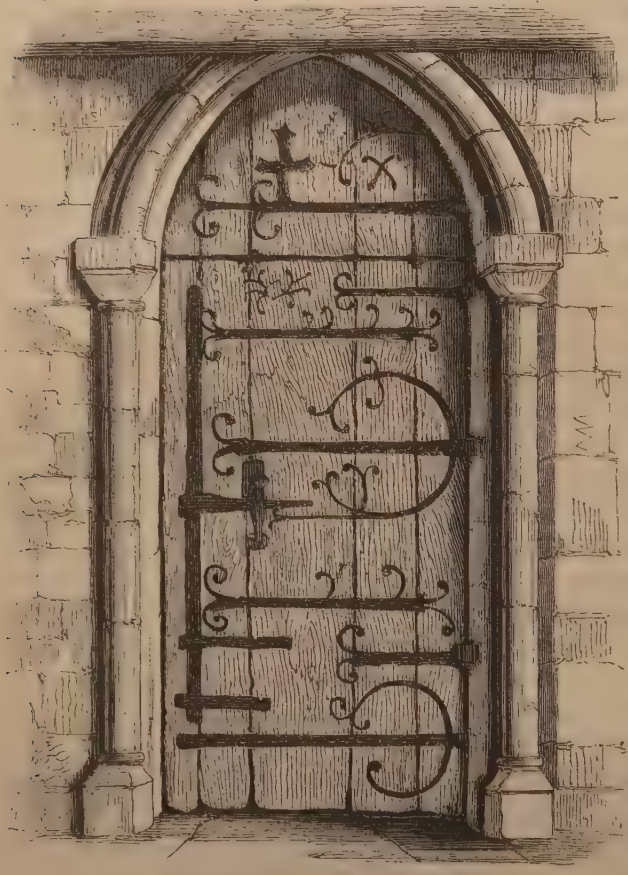
En multis annis resonet Campana Johannis.

The upper division of the tower is of hewn stone, with which, also, the angles are strengthened; but the other parts are of flint and rough stones intermixed, which are the general materials of most of the old churches in this county. On the south side, which is partially shrouded with ivy, is an ancient porch.

This edifice is entered from the west, beneath a high-pointed arch

[13] In this parish, near the town, is a large meadow called *Broad-mead*, containing about one hundred and fifty acres: different persons have the property, as far as taking the crop of hay from their respective holdings; for which purpose the meadow is shut up in the spring; but when the hay has been cut and carried, any person is at liberty to turn in cattle, and keep them there until the mead is again shut up in the spring following.—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. i. p. 126.

of modern workmanship. The ceiling within is formed by the belfry floor, and the rafters partly obscure an ancient pointed arch, which springs from Norman columns. Here, the immediate entrance to the nave is by a massive *Door*, about 3 inches in thickness, strengthened with ironwork, its hinges and braces giving it a curious ornamental character, as exemplified by the subjoined wood-cut. It is of dark oak, & was originally whole; but the part which fills up the arch has been divided from the remainder.



ENTRANCE DOORWAY AT WOKING CHURCH.

The nave is filled with open seats, which are of oak, and very old: the ends are panelled, and flanked with carved buttresses. There is a large gallery over the west entrance, which is also of oak; and is panelled and ornamented with carved arches, in the style of James the First's reign. In front is this inscription—

This Gallery was erected at the charge of the Right Worshipful Sir Edward Zouch, Knight, and Knight Marshal of England. Anno Domini, 1622.

The pulpit and reading-desk are of the same material, and executed in the same style, as the gallery. At the west end of the chancel, which is divided from the nave by a wall with a pointed arch filled up, is a pointed window, consisting of three principal trefoil-headed lights, with tracery above. This is ornamented with modern stained glass; and at the sides, are the Creed and Commandments, newly-

painted on plates of iron, in *Church* text characters,—which few persons can read: and thus the invention of the early reformers is injudiciously frustrated, for precepts of religion might as well be in an unknown tongue as in an unknown character.

The south aisle is separated from the nave by three pointed arches, springing from large octangular Norman piers, and is lit by four handsome windows; that at the east end being of a more recent date than the others: near it, is a niche for a piscina. At the west end of the aisle, the *Font* is placed, which is of some antiquity, but of simple design, as represented by the annexed engraving.

On the north side of the chancel is a small brass-plate, inscribed as follows, in memory of Sir Edward Lucas, knt. the first grantee of Woking, of his family:—

Epitaphe
Nobilissim. et amplissim. vir Domin. Edwardus Lucas
Eq. auratus Serenissimæ
Jacobi et Caroli Regm. cum vivere Marescall. Aulæ.
Lovenium quantum tuear marmor. Viator
Hæc cava depositi mausoleum jure tenent.
S. Pietas a puer. Fides a gratia Regum.
Vis generos animi. candor et integritas.
Large manus arta studium. bonus ingenii sensus
Mobile cultorum. et numerosa bonum.
Temperiem tetri securum retinere quietum.
Despuit hic saltem non habuisse nocet.
Hinc tamen semper rerum mens mortis. præter
Corporis exuvias possidet ille nihil.
Par. melior vestra petit qui venerat. Urna
Hinc destructum et luna. vir superest.
Martio qui mortis
Vocem nuncupat
1
Decessit Anno Christi 16 . . . . .
Mense Junij die Septimo.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st, Two Lucies, 2 [illegible] Lucas Lion. Sable, 3rd, Three Leopards' Heads, Jessant Flowers de Lis, 4th, Two Chevrons, a Lucy of three quarters, Cross crosslet, a Lion rampant. *Crest*: Two a Leopard's Heads, a Lucy with wings displayed, perched on a dead trunk of a Tree. *Supporters*: Two Lucies. *Motto*: Quæ qui patitur.

Against the south wall is a handsome monument, commemorating Sir John Lloyd, bart.—"ex antiqua *Lloyd de la Forest* in agro Maridunensi Austro Walliæ progenia ortundi,"—who died on January the 1st, 1663. There is, also, an elegant marble tablet, in memory of Edward Emily, esq. of West Claudon, (and others of his family,) who died on the 13th of May, 1760, aged seventy-three years. It includes the following lines, which were written by his son, Capt. Charles Emily, of the Bedfordshire Militia:—

O Thou, whate'er by sad occasion led,
Shalt pause where this recording marble weeps,
Know that, beneath, amidst his kindred dead,
The Friend, the Husband, and the Father sleeps:—

Yet know that all his virtues could not save
The best of Men from Fate's severe decree;
Know, and be wise! Th' inevitable grave
That yawn'd but now for him, shall yawn for thee.

Soon, soon to Thee, a pious Son may pour
The votive strains of monumental woe;
A Month, a Day,—and thou shalt be no more
Than he whose honour'd ashes rest below.

Happy, if Thou, in conscious Virtue bold,
When Death th's awful veil shalt o'er thee cast,
Compos'd, like Him, shalt either life behold;
Nor dread the future, nor regret the past.

"Please'n, I obey,"—th' expiring Christian said;
"'Tis Heav'n's high Will,—and what Heav'n wills is best."
He spoke, and dy'd.—Th' immortal Spirit fled,—
There ends our search—The Good, *heaven*, are BLEST!

On the same side is, likewise, a neat memorial for another individual of this family, viz., the Rev. Edward Emily, A.M., whose decease occurred on June the 21st, 1792, when in the fifty-third year of his age. It consists of a small sarcophagus, within a niche of white marble; below which is an inscription, stating his preferments and character, and also that it was erected to his memory by Shute Barrington, LL.D., successively bishop of Salisbury and Durham, to whom, "from a partial opinion," he bequeathed "the whole of his fortune,"—which is supposed to have been considerable. Through the recommendation of Frederick, earl of Carlisle, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, this gentleman was appointed Dean of Derry in April, 1781; but in January, 1783, he exchanged that preferment for others "less lucrative," yet, "in his estimation, more enjoyable," in the patronage of the See of Salisbury; and became a prebendary of that cathedral; vicar of Bishop's Lavington in Wilts, and Gillingham in Dorsetshire; and master of St. Nicholas' Hospital, near Harnham Bridge, in the former county. It had been surmised, that he bequeathed his property to Bishop Barrington for the purpose of aug-

meeting the endowment of that foundation; but he never allowed that no such implied trust was ever expressed by Mr. Leigh to me. He, however, considered it advisable to increase the revenues of the hospital by the gift of £600 in the three per cent. consols; the interest of which is proportionably divided among the poor inmates.

Among the monuments in the south aisle requiring notice, is the commemorative of the Rev. James Nanney, A.M. (and eldest of his family), who was vicar of this parish nearly twenty-five years, and died in 1698. His youngest son, James Nanney, esq. who, "after a diligent attendance for fifty-two years in the several branches of Clerk in the Parliament Office, and Clerk Assistant in the House of Lords, departed this life Dec. the 27th, 1732, in the 70th year of his age," was also buried here, as well as Jane, his widow, who died on the 16th of February, 1751, aged seventy-three. She was the daughter of Charles Barnley, esq. receiver and steward of the rents and revenues of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

There is also a neat black tablet to the Rev. Thos. Bowe, A.M. who held this vicarage during the long period of fifty-three years, viz. from August the 21st, 1736, to October the 26th, 1789, when he died, at the age of eighty-three years.

Another tablet records the name of Peter Pember, esq. of Wood Hall, in this county, who died in 1810,—and a modern one of elegant design, has been affixed above the north door, to the memory of Charlotte Elinor Southouse, relict of the late regiment of Royal Dragoons, second son to Lord Charles Henry Somerset, and nephew to the Duke of Beaufort. She died at the [illegible] 1827.

There were formerly in different parts of the area of the church, several small *brasses*, with figures and inscriptions to their memory, yet the only one now to be found is that of a female about fifteen inches in length: the figure of a man in a gown, which was also on the same grave-stone is lost: but the following inscription remains:—

> Pray ye for the Soules of Iohn Iordan and Iohan his Wife, in whose holy Dereccat in Feb. day of Januarie in ye yere of Our Lord [illegible] whose Soules Ihu have mercy. Amen.

Both Aubrey and Manning have mentioned a brass-plate on a grave-stone in the nave, in memory of Gilbert Gilpin, keeper of Woking park, who died on the 20th of August, 1586. "He was represented," says Aubrey, "by the figure [now lost] of a man in a gown with wide sleeves, bearing in a bandy a bugle-horn about his neck, and a hanger by his side, and a hound at his feet."

Several small charitable benefactions have at different times been

made for the poor of Woking;—the most recent of which is thus particularized on a tablet in the chancel:—

The late Mr. John Bristow, by his Will, dated June 10th, 1828, gave to the Poor of Woking 100*l.*, and directed that the interest money accruing therefrom should be distributed to them in bread, annually, for ever. This legacy, after deducting the duty levied by Government, has been laid out in the purchase of 101*l.* 15*s.* three per cent. consolidated annuities; and now stands invested in that stock, in the joint names of Edward Ryde and Henry Groves, Churchwardens.

William Turner,
William Jackman, Jun. } Overseers.

This edifice is in a respectable state, it having undergone a general repair in the year 1839. It affords accommodation for six hundred and four persons. The parish register commences with the date, November 18th, 1538. The Living is a vicarage, of which the Earl of Onslow is patron: the lay-impropriators are, the Earl of Lovelace, and Henry Wm. R. W. Halsey, esq. In the Bodleian *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the 20th of Edward the First, the vicarage is rated at twelve marks per annum, which was the stipend allotted to the officiating priest at the time of its endowment in 1262, 46th of Henry the Third. In the *Valor* of Henry the Eighth, it is rated at 11*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, and charged with the payment of 1*l.* 2*s.* ½*d.* for tenths. The vicarage-house is a neat modern building, near the church.

Since the introduction of the Printing establishment and Paper mills here, and of the fixing a Railway station at Woking Heath, the population has of late years increased considerably; and by means of a subscription and other aids, the erection of a Chapel-of-ease has been very recently commenced in the vicinage of the pleasant little village of Mayford. A National school for Woking, in union with Horsell, has been instituted on the borders of the latter parish.

Vicars of Woking in and since 1800.—

John Flutter Chandler, A.M. Instituted April the 29th, 1786; died in 1837.

Charles Bradford Bowles, A.M. Instituted April the 15th, 1837.

Manor of Sutton, in Woking Parish.

The manor and tithing of Sutton forms the southern portion of the parish of Woking. In the Domesday book it is stated, that the manor of *Sudtone*, or Sutton, in the hundred of Woking, had been held, in the time of King Edward, by a person named Wenesi; and that Robert Malet held it of King William. While in the tenure of the former, it had been rated, or taxed, at five hides; but at the time of the survey, at only three hides. "The arable land," continues the

record, "is three carucates; one is in demesne, and there are five villains and five bordars with two carucates. There are six bondmen, and one mill at five shillings yearly; twenty acres of meadow; and a wood, yielding twenty-five swine. In the time of King Edward and subsequently, it was valued at eight pounds; now, at 100 shillings. *Durand* hath seized this land; but the Jurors [men of the hundred, or homage,] say that he holds it unjustly, for none of them have seen the precept, or officer, of the king," [to give him seisin of it.]

Robert Malet was the son of William Malet, who came into England with the Conqueror, and after the battle of Hastings had charge of the sepulture of Harold at Waltham Abbey. The services of the father were rewarded by grants to his son of extensive possessions in Suffolk, Essex, and other counties, including the manor of Sutton in Surrey. In the second year of the reign of Henry the First, this baron was deprived of all his estates in England, and driven into banishment, for having supported the pretensions of Robert, duke of Normandy, to the crown. The manor of Sutton had been held by Malet as an appendage to the Honor of Eye in Suffolk, which after his forfeiture was given by the king to his nephew Stephen, earl of Morteign; who, on his accession to the throne after the death of Henry, bestowed these estates on his son, William de Blois, earl of Warren and Surrey, in right of the Countess Isabella, his wife. On the death of that nobleman without issue, in 1160, the manor of Sutton reverted to the crown; and was granted, by Henry the Second, to Master Urric, variously named Urry, Giry, de Tyes, and Urric Ingeniator, or the Engineer. The estate was inherited by his son, Alan Giry; who dying without heirs, King John gave it to Gilbert Basset, the eldest son of Alan Basset, lord of the manor of Woking. Sutton subsequently descended, with that manor, to Margaret, countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry the Seventh; and on her decease in 1509, it came into the possession of her grandson, Henry the Eighth.[14]

This prince, by letters patent dated at Westminster, May 17th, 1521, granted the manor of Sutton with its appurtenances to Sir Richard Weston, knt., to hold by fealty, with all rents, issues, and profits, and the right of free-warren within the limits of the forest; and by other letters patent, dated May 25th, 1530, (22nd of Henry VIII.) further license was given to impark six hundred acres of land and pasture, fifty acres of wood, and four hundred acres of heath and furze,

[14] It appears by the Escheats of the 56th of Henry the Third, n. 31, quoted by Manning, that Sutton was then held of the King, in *chief*, by the office of mareschal, and the render of a pair of buckskin gloves furred with minever, or ermine.—Surrey, vol. i. p. 131.

in the parishes of Merrow and Clandon, with free-warren, and severalty of fishing within the same.[15]

The grantee, *Sir Richard Weston*, (the founder of SUTTON PLACE,) was a descendant from a family of that name settled at Boston in Lincolnshire, in the time of Henry the Third, and which afterwards removed to Prested Hall in the parish of Fering, in Essex. He was the elder brother of William Weston, the last prior of the House of the Knights-Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell; and being a person of much ability, was promoted to various offices;—he was a gentleman of the privy-chamber to Henry the Eighth, master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, treasurer of Calais, and under-treasurer of England.[16] By his wife, Ann, daughter and co-heir of Oliver Sandes, esq. of Shere, in this county, he had an only son, named *Francis*, who also became a gentleman of the privy-chamber, and was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. He was one of the five unfortunate persons involved in the fate of that queen; for, being accused of high-treason, in holding an alleged criminal intercourse with her, he was convicted on trial, and beheaded on Tower-hill on the 17th of May, 1536, whilst his father was yet living. By Anne, daughter and heir of Christopher Pickering, esq., this gentleman had one son, *Sir Henry Weston*, K.B., who became possessor of Sutton on the decease of his grandfather. He was appointed the Queen's ambassador in France, and knighted; but dying in 1592, he was buried in the family chapel, in Trinity church, Guildford. There, also, in 1613, was interred *Sir Richard*, his son and heir by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel of Wardour castle, in the county of Wilts.

He was succeeded by *Richard Weston*, his son and heir by Jane, daughter of John Dister, esq. of West Bergholt, in Essex. This gentleman, who was twenty-two years of age at the time of his father's death, and was afterwards knighted, was an active and public-spirited man; to whom, not only the county in which he resided, and of which he was most probably a native, but the whole kingdom also,

[15] Manning, SURREY, vol. i. p. 133.

[16] Humphrey Weston, who resided at Prested in Richard the Second's reign, was by different wives the founder of two different families. The *Westons* of *Sutton* descended from his son John, by his first wife Catherine; whilst the ancestor of those who continued at *Prested* was Robert, his son by Joan, his second wife,—and from a younger branch of which sprang Richard Weston, created Earl of Portland by Charles the First. *John Weston*, who was Prior of St. John's, Clerkenwell, in the years 1477 and 1485; and *William*, his nephew, who was also Prior of the same house on the eve of its dissolution, were both of this family. The latter is represented to have died of grief, on the very day when the act was passed for dissolving his monastery, viz., on the 7th of May, 1540; 32nd of Henry the Eighth.

was indebted for undertakings which tended to the improvement of agriculture and commerce. Aubrey says—"That worthy knight, Sir Richard Weston, convey'd the water from Stoke river, juxta Guildford, to his manour of Sutton, whereby he floated six score acres of ground, which before was most of it dry. The same Sir Richard brought the first Clover grass, about 1645, out of Brabant or Flanders: at which time he also brought over the contrivance of Locks, Turnpikes, and Tumbling Bayes for rivers. He began the making of the New River [or new channel of the Wey] in 1650 or 1651."[17] According to Manning, "He first introduced the method of collecting water for the purpose of navigation by locks erected thereupon, which he brought with him out of Flanders: and it was under his direction that the plan for rendering the river Wey navigable from the Thames to Guildford (by a Bill brought into the House of Commons 26th December, 1650; and passed into an act 26th June, 1651,) was carried into execution."[18]

The introduction of turnips, and also of saintfoin, as well as clover, has been attributed to this gentleman; and his memory is still revered by every inhabitant of Surrey acquainted with his deeds. He died in 1652; and was interred in the family chapel at Guildford: by his wife Grace, daughter and heir of John Harper of Cheshunt, he had fourteen sons, and several daughters. *John Weston*, the second, but eldest surviving son of Sir Richard, succeeded him in the possession of Sutton. He died in 1690; and was buried at Guildford. His son and successor, *Richard Weston*, married Melior, daughter of William Nevill, esq. of Holt, in Leicestershire; and his death took place at Kingston, in 1701. *John Weston*, the only son of the preceding, and the last heir-male of his family, married Elizabeth, the sister of Thomas, Viscount Gage; by whom he had a daughter, to whom his property descended on his decease, June the 4th, 1730. This lady, *Mrs. Melior Mary Weston*, died unmarried on the 10th of June, 1782, in the seventy-ninth year of her age; and by will she devised the estate and manor of Sutton to John Webbe, esq., of Sarnsfield Court, in the county of Hereford, on condition that he should assume the name and arms of Weston; which he did under the king's license and authority, almost immediately after her decease. This gentleman was a maternal descendant of Robert Weston, of Prested in Essex, who lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and was the brother of John Weston of Boston, the ancestor of the Westons of Sutton. His grandson, John Joseph Webbe Weston, esq., the present owner of this estate, is an officer in the Austrian Hussars, and now on the continent;

[17] Hist. and Antiq. of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 229.

[18] Surrey, vol. i. p. 134.

and his mansion here has been let for a term of years to P. A. Browne, esq., of Devonshire-place, London.

Sutton Place was so named to distinguish it from the more ancient manor-house called *Sutton House*, which stood at a short distance from it to the north, and the remains of which were wholly removed in the last century. The present mansion was erected by Sir Richard Weston in the reign of Henry the Eighth, within a few years after the estate had been granted to him by that monarch; probably in 1529, or 1530. It is situated on a gently-rising ground westward of the river Wey, about three miles north-east of Guildford, and one mile from the London road. Originally, the buildings formed an entire quadrangle, inclosing an open court; but the entrance gateway having become ruinous and dilapidated,[19] was pulled down in the year 1786, by the late J. Webbe Weston, esq.; who, about the same time, repaired the other parts of the mansion. The interior of the south-east side was rebuilt by John Weston, esq., about the year 1721; it having previously lain in ruins from the time of Queen Elizabeth, who was entertained here, in a gallery upwards of one hundred and forty feet in length, when on her way to Chichester in September, 1591.[20] Shortly after her departure, Manning says, the gallery took fire, either "from the extraordinary quantity of fuel used on that occasion, or the neglect of the servants to see it properly extinguished"; and a great part was reduced to ashes.

This structure is, mostly, of red brick; but the ornamental parts are of brick of a light warm ochre colour, resembling Caen stone. In its general design and ornaments, it furnishes a very interesting example of the architectural characteristics of our superior mansions in the time of the "stern Harry." The larger bricks, which have been moulded from a fine clay, and rendered extremely hard by the action of the kiln, are fourteen inches long, nine inches wide, and three and a half thick. Most of them are marked, or charged, alternately with the initials R. W., and a *Tun* and bunches of grapes, within borderings of Gothic character;—and are thus evidently intended as a

[19] An ill-executed view of this part of the edifice was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1789. Aubrey describes it (Surrey, vol. iii. p. 228) as "a stateley Gate-house, with a very high tower, bearing a turret at each angle." From the view just mentioned, it appears to have consisted of three stories, surmounting a Tudor-arched gateway, and lit by square-headed windows. The projecting towers, (or turrets, as Aubrey calls them,) at each angle, rose to a considerable height, and were, apparently, of an octagonal form.—In the writing to the annexed print, which represents the mansion in its present state, the name of the parish of Send has been erroneously introduced instead of that of Woking.

[20] This date is inferred from a Letter sent by the Queen to Sir Henry Weston, knt., her ambassador in France, on September the 26th, in the above year, and dated from this place.—Vide Rymer, Fœdera, vol. xvi. p. 122.

rebus on the name of the founder, Richard Weston. The same material, also, is used for the quoins, window-frames, mullions, weatherings, &c., all which have their proper mouldings, and the cavettoes are impressed with a tracery of running foliage. The central entrance is flanked by tall square-headed windows, and half-octagon buttress turrets, which rise above the roof, and being entirely cased with this enriched brickwork, give a handsome effect to the whole. Immediately over the doorway, which is in the pointed form, and ornamented with quatrefoils in the spandrils, is a decorated compartment displaying a twofold range of square panels, in each of which is a basso-relievo of a winged genius with a rosary. Small compartments, including ornamental lozenges, quatrefoils, &c., are inserted in front of all the parapets; and the middle division is finished by a double plat-band, with basso-relievos, &c. similar to the above, surmounted by a battlement. The windows are large, and are each separated by a transom into two divisions of trefoil-headed lights: the larger windows having four lights, the others three, in every division.

In its present state, the interior of this mansion excites less interest than the exterior, the habitable part being fitted up in a rather plain modern style. The great-hall, which forms the entire centre, is a spacious apartment, measuring nearly fifty-one feet in length, twenty-five feet in breadth, and thirty-one feet in height. Its windows contain many small, yet curious specimens of ancient stained glass; exhibiting shields of arms and various other armorial cognizances and devices of former ages; some of which are supposed to have been brought from the older manor-house. Among them is the White Hart, collared with a branch of oak, fructed, and on the body, a crescent sable; the Red Rose, for Lancaster; the arms of England, with the Rose *en Soleil*, Edward the Fourth's cognizance; the Red and White Roses conjoined, denoting the Union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster; the Crown in a Hawthorn Bush, with the initials H. and E. on either side, for Henry the Seventh, and Elizabeth his queen; the Falcon and Tower, for Anne Boleyn; a Saracen's Head, the crest of Weston, boldly executed; a Daisy springing from a Ton; the letters L. E. P. and a Ton, (possibly for Lepton); the initials $\frac{\text{I. W.}}{\text{A.}}$ with the date 1567, entwined by a double knot; a Fleur de Lis under a Crown, with the initials E. R. at the sides, for Queen Elizabeth; a Wolf; a Grasshopper; a Shield (several times repeated), containing, quarterly, 1st and 4th, Erm. on a Chief, Az. five Bezants, *Weston*,— 2nd and 3rd, Arg. three Camels, Sab., *Dister*; a small portrait of King Charles the First; and a Book charged with a heart, stars, and key,— over the book a crown, and below, the motto *Respice Suspice*, 1630.

Among the devices of a different character are,—a Negro playing on a Lute; a Village Festival at Sheep-shearing time; a Goose playing on the Bagpipes; a Woman holding an Infant swathed in cross bandages; and a Clown crossing a brook: the latter is arrayed as a fool, in a yellow coat, and wears a cap and hood, to which asses' ears, a cock's comb, and bells are appendant; under his belt are thrust five goslings, confined by their necks, and he grasps two others tightly in his hand.[21]

The upper walls of this apartment are nearly covered with large old pictures, chiefly landscapes, in a ruinous state; and at the lower end, occupying a considerable space, is a very singular and ill-conceived painting of the *Deluge*; having, on a gilt tablet at the base of the frame, the following inscription, which tends to explain the ideas of the artist in respect to its composition:—

"In the Deluge, the most powerful of the Human race, and the strongest of the Animal creation, may be supposed to Perish last, and the most likely thing to be rescued from the wreck of the Universe, is a beautiful little Female.—In this picture, therefore, while the Solitary summit of the last Mountain remains uncovered by the Waters, one of the Gigantic Antediluvian Princes gains his last refuge with His little Daughter; and a hungry Lion who had swum thither for shelter, Springing on the Maiden, the Father, conscious of his own Strength and Superiority, expresses Indignation rather than Terror."

At the sides of the staircase on the right, leading to the upper apartments, are divers old portraits and landscapes; but all in a bad condition. Some of the rooms have been lined with embossed leather

[21] In an account of Sutton Place, communicated by A. J. Kempe, esq., to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1834, is the following explanation of the above subject.—This design is evidently copied from the rare old book, George Withers' EMBLEMS, published in 1635. The jest is, that the Clown being sent by his Mistress to fetch home some goslings, a river being in the way, he tucked the birds under his girdle, (by which means they were strangled,) lest they should be drowned! The tale is thus moralized by Withers:—

"The best good turns that fooles can do us,
Proove disadvantages unto us."

The picture in the book (Illustration xvii. book iv.) is encircled by the Latin motto, *Stultorum adjumenta nocumenta*. Underneath the clown are the words, *Ne mergantur*; and over his shoulder is inscribed, *Claus narr!* which perhaps may be Englished, *shallow fool!* The verses annexed are as follow:—

"A Fool sent forth to fetch the Goslings home,
When they unto a river's brink were come,
(Through which their passage lay,) conceiv'd a feare
His Dame's best brood might have been drowned there;
Which to avoyd, he thus did shew his wit,
And his good-nature in preventing it:
Hee underneath his girdle thrusts their heads,
And then the coxcomb through the water wades.
Here learn that when a Foole his helpe intends
It rather does a mischief than befriends!"

richly gilt; of which there are still remains, particularly, in the Protestant chapel in this wing. The embossments are various, and display different fancy patterns of flowers and other objects.

The Westons of Sutton have been uniformly distinguished by their stedfast adherence to the principles of the Romish church; and there is now a Catholic chapel in the south-east gallery of this mansion; but the whole interior of this side is in a dilapidated state. The chapel is approached by a spacious staircase, the walls of which are hung with old portraits, and other pictures, now mouldering to decay, in dampness and obscurity; the wide and lofty windows which formerly gave light to the staircase having been long stopped up. The mullioned windows of the chapel are closely shaded by the interweaving tendrils and foliage of the ivy. Over the altar, which is of white marble, is a small gilt crucifix; and in the lumber-room behind, is a small bell, with an inscription round the verge, viz.—

Pierre: Bavde: mafaicete +L:D+ 1530.

Sutton park and its attached grounds, which are mostly let for farming purposes, are about three miles in circuit. On the Wey, near the southern extremity of this demesne, is one of the 'Tumbling Bays,' of which Aubrey speaks, and which name is still retained. This is nothing more than a strong dam formed of loose stones, aggregated on each other across the bed of the river; and continued obliquely down the stream to some distance. When the river is full, the scene here is very picturesque; the rushing and foaming of the stream over its irregular bed forming an animated water-fall. During floods, in a wet season, the low meadows in the neighbourhood of Sutton are constantly overflowed.

At Sutton there was anciently a *Chapel*, dependent on the church of Woking; the vicar of which parish provided a chaplain to perform divine service thrice a week. This appears from a rescript of the Bishop of Winchester, William of Wickham, December the 7th, 1381; when, in consequence of a complaint having been made by the inhabitants of Sutton against the vicar for neglect of duty, he was enjoined to provide for the maintenance of a chaplain in future, on pain of excommunication: at what time this provision was discontinued is uncertain. No trace or traditional memorial of the chapel remains; and Sutton has long been considered as forming an integrant portion of the parish of Woking.

Mayford, in Woking.

The land which constitutes the tithing of Mayford is supposed to have been that which is mentioned in the Domesday Book, as having been detached from the royal manor of Woking by Edward the

Confessor, and held by Walter Fitz-Other under William the First. In the reign of John this estate was held of the king, *in capite*, by Geffery de Pourton, in grand serjeanty, by the service of attending the king in any of his wars within the realm of England, for forty days, either in person or by substitute, armed with hauberk and lance.[22] Robert de Pourton, his successor, dying about the 10th of Henry the Third, the property was divided between his heirs, Henry de Kinton, and Walter de Langeford; but not long after, the whole of this serjeanty was alienated to John de Gatesden, who in lieu of the service paid a fine of twenty shillings a year, as for the twentieth part of a knight's fee.

Fulk, Lord Basset, bishop of London, who was lord of the manor of Woking, purchased the estate of Mayford in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third; and it descended to his heirs with Woking, being regarded as part and parcel of that manor, subject to a rent-charge of twenty shillings a year, as specified in the grant of James the First to Sir Edward Zouch, knt. already mentioned.

To a traveller crossing the black and barren heath-lands in the early part of the year, from the neighbourhood of Ash and Pirbright, the scene, on approaching Mayford, changes as though by enchantment; and, instead of bleakness and desolation, he sees the hills clothed with verdure, the fields cultivated, and the banks and hedges gay with violets and other spring flowers. So pleasant, indeed, is the aspect of this vicinity, that many respectable families from other localities sojourn here during the summer months. The working people, also, are more intelligent and better informed than the labourers on the western borders of the county. Mayford green is a fine open space, surrounded by detached cottages; and on the green is a large house occupied as a school for girls, which is supported by subscription. When the spectator beholds the smiling faces and playful demeanour of these children, as they issue from the school-room and disperse themselves around, he cannot but remark how strongly contrasted their appearance is, to that of the listless, care-worn, and miserable-looking factory children in the northern districts of this country.

Crastock, in Woking.

Crastock, or Bridley, although forming a tithing of the parish of Woking, is a manor dependent on that of Pirbright; to the lord of which it owes suit and service, with the payment of two shillings and a pound of pepper, annually. The tithing-man is appointed at the court-leet of Pirbright, and pays to the lord of the manor a common

[22] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 126.

fine of twenty pence. The court-baron for this manor is usually held at Bridley Farm.

This appears to have been the hide of land belonging to the fee of Pirbright which Fulk, Lord Basset, is stated to have purchased, and annexed to his manor of Woking. It was then in the occupation of certain tenants in villanage, who paid sixteen shillings a year, in lieu of all services. In the reign of Edward the Third it appears to have been separated from the manor of Woking, for in 1337, John le Latimer died seised of lands and rent at Crastock, which he held of the manor of Pirbright, as of the Honor of Gloucester, by the service of one pound of pepper. The estate was subsequently held by others of the family of Latimer; but in the time of Edward the Fourth it had come into the possession of John White, who held it of Cecily, duchess of York, then lady of the manor of Pirbright. Thomas Hobson was lord of the manor of Crastock in the seventh year of Edward the Sixth; and his descendant, Christopher Hobson, sold it to Francis Williamson, who held his first court here on the 11th of May, 1641. In 1652 the estate had been transferred to Paul Caryl, esq.; who by will, in 1653, gave it to his cousin, John Caryl, of Tangley in Wonersh, who at his death, in 1656, left three daughters his co-heirs; and of their representatives it was purchased by John Child, esq. He bequeathed it to his younger son, Leonard Child; who, in 1720, purchased the tithes of Crastock of George Emily, esq.; and dying unmarried, in 1730, left it to his nephew; by whom it was sold in 1758, or 1759, to John Tickner, esq., of Cranley. At length, after passing through other hands, it came by purchase into the possession of Sir Fletcher Norton, knt., who was raised to the peerage on the 9th of April, 1782, under the title of Lord Grantley. This nobleman, on his decease in 1789, devised it to his lady, for life;—and his grandson, the present Lord Grantley, (the nephew of William, the second Lord,) is now owner.

Brookwood, in Woking.

Broc-wud, or Brookwood, is mentioned in different surveys made in the fourteenth century, as included in the manor of Woking. In an inquisition taken on the death of John Plantagenet, earl of Kent, who died on the 26th of December, 1352, a free Chapel at Brokewood, worth forty shillings a year, is stated to have been held by the Earl. "This was probably erected while the manor was in the hands of the Crown; and being of royal foundation, was, as such, exempted from all ordinary jurisdiction."[23]

Aubrey says Brokewood was a mile long, and three quarters of a

[23] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 129.

mile broad; and in the middle of it stood a *Hermitage*, formerly belonging to the convent of Grey Friars at Guildford.[24] Part of the building remained when he wrote, consisting of four or five rooms, constructed of stone and timber; and there were some pieces of land belonging to it. The 'Hermitage of Brook-wood' is specified in the grant of Woking to Sir Edward Zouch, as having a garden adjoining it, together with several acres of inclosed heath-land and pasture, all charged with a fee-farm rent. Before it was given to Sir E. Zouch, it had been held, under letters patent dated January the 20th, sixth of James the First, by Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan. This tenement must have been held as personal property, for James Zouch, the last male of his family, who died in 1708, bequeathed it to Mrs. Catherine Wood. She married Richard Bird, of Woking; by whom she had two daughters, who inherited the estate: and Alleyne Walter, LL.D., having married one of these co-heiresses, and purchased the share of the other, sold the whole to Joseph White, esq., solicitor to the Treasury.

Hough-Bridge, or Hoe-Bridge, in Woking.

Near a stream which passes a little to the north of the town of Woking, and falls into the Wey, was an old mansion, consisting of buildings surrounding two large courts, supposed to have been erected by Sir Edward Zouch, after the more ancient mansion already mentioned had fallen into decay. Here, it is said, Sir Edward often received the visits of his patron, James the First; and on such occasions, it may be imagined, the orgies described by Sir Anthony Weldon may have been celebrated. The king came hither from his palace at Oatlands; and, according to Mr. Manning, a tradition prevails in the neighbourhood, that a turret, still existing on a hill to the north of the house, was built for the purpose of exhibiting a light at the top of it, as a beacon for the guidance of messengers who resorted to the king at night.—Strictly speaking, this is not a turret, but a small octagonal Tower, surmounted by a lantern; but it cannot now be ascended on account of its ruinous condition.

THE BEACON TOWER, NEAR WOKING.

[24] Antiquities of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 227.

The mansion, which is supposed to have been built by Sir Edward Zouch, was taken down by Mr. Walter, who bought the manor of Woking of the trustees of the Duchess of Cleveland.

About a mile from the above-mentioned mansion, (and built of a part of its materials,) is *Hoe-bridge House*, which was erected by James Zouch, esq., the last heir-male of his family. On his decease in 1708, it fell into the possession of his neice Sophia, the wife of John Bayes, of London, draper;—since which, with a small attached estate, the premises have been transferred through various families, and are now the property of Alexander Robertson, esq., who has been resident at Hoe-bridge Place about fifteen or sixteen years.

At Knap's Hill, about two miles and a half westward of the Railway station at Woking Heath, and five miles from Bagshot, is an extensive *Nursery* for American shrubs and plants, which was commenced about forty years ago by Mr. Michael Waterer, who is still the proprietor; and from whose continued attention and care, it has been brought into its present very flourishing state. This plantation comprises about one hundred and twenty acres of ground, which were inclosed from the bog and heath, and progressively stocked with numerous exotics from America, which now flourish here with even more than their native beauty and luxuriance. Here, the noble magnolia, with rhododendrons, azalias, kalmias, andromedias, and many other hardy exotics, obtain a vigorous growth, and display, in May and June, one entire mass of blossom, which perfumes the air for miles around the Nursery. During these months, (by the kind permission of the proprietor,) the grounds are much visited by persons desirous of seeing the flowers in a high state of perfection.

Besides the above, there are several other extensive *Nursery Grounds* in this neighbourhood. That belonging to Mr. Robert Donald, at *Goldsworth*, includes an *Arboretum*, exceedingly well arranged; and numerous seedling and other plants are raised there for exportation, as well as for home demand.

The new *Chapel-of-ease* at Woking, of which mention has already been made, is now built; but has not yet (Sept. 1841) been dedicated. It is situated in Goldsworth tithing; and was designed by Messrs. G. G. Scott, and W. B. Moffatt, architects; in a neat, yet simple, style of pointed architecture. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a northern porch, and an open bell-turret at the west end of the roof. The walls are supported by small buttresses, and the windows are lance-headed; that at the west end, is separated by mullions into three divisions, the middle one being the highest. It is constructed with rough Bargate stone, obtained from the neighbourhood of Guild-

ford; but the dressings are of brick.—The subscriptions for the endowment and erection of this chapel amounted to about 1500*l.*; of which, upwards of 800*l.* was contributed by the family of the Rev. C. B. Bowles, the rector of Woking, viz.:—Miss Bowles, of Teddington, 500*l.*; Miss L. Bowles, 100*l.*; Miss M. Bowles, 50*l.*; Miss S. Bowles, 50*l.*; H. Bowles, esq. 75*l.*; Rev. C. B. Bowles, 25*l.*; Mrs. and Miss Bowles, of Stoke, 15*l.*, &c. The sum of 200 guineas was subscribed by the Earl of Onslow; 50*l.* by the Rev. T. Archer Houblon; 60*l.* by Mrs. Houblon and the Misses Archer; 20*l.* by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester; 20*l.* by W. J. Denison, esq. M.P.; 20*l.* by the Rev. Frederic Bevan; 20*l.* by the Hon. Colonel Onslow, of Alresford; 15*l.* 15*s.* by the Rev. S. Paynter, of Stoke; and various smaller sums, from 10*l.* downwards, by other persons.

WORPLESDON.

This extensive parish is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Chobham and Horsell; on the south, by Merrow, Stoke, St. Nicholas (Guildford), and Wanborough; and on the west, by Ash and Frimley. It also comprehends the manor of Wyke, (or Wick, as now called,) which is a detached locality, and wholly included within the boundaries of Ash. This parish contains about seven thousand acres of land; upwards of four thousand five hundred of which are under cultivation. It includes the four tithings of,—Perry-hill, which adjoins the church; Burpham, towards the east; West-end; and Wyke, in Ash. Here, also, are the hamlets of Pitch-place, Broad-street, and Wood-street. The soil, in different situations, varies considerably; being sandy in the northern and eastern parts of the parish; and in the southern and western, a strong clay predominates; whilst in some places, there is a black moorish land. Throughout the whole district the oak and elm grow freely; whence it may be inferred, that clay, at no great distance from the surface, forms the general subsoil.

It was at *Slyfield Green* in this parish, that *Coal* was supposed to have been discovered, as related by Aubrey, in the reign of Charles the Second;[1] but which there is every reason to believe, from the geological characteristics of Surrey, could have been nothing more than some kind of *lignite*.

[1] Aubrey, who, as is well known, was greatly attached to the marvellous, has given a most strange, and scarcely comprehensible, account of the strata which were bored through during this exploration. The depth of the pit seems to have been about one hundred and fifty feet. As the statement may amuse, we shall here insert the whole of it, in the words of the writer.—"Mr. Giles Thornborough, Rector of St. Nicholas and the Holy Trinity at Guildford, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, digging and boring after

In the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, the land now forming the parish of Worplesdon was divided into two lordships or manors: respectively called *Borham* (Burpham), including *Wucha* (Wyke); and *Werpesdune*, now WORPLESDON. These lordships, which at the time of the survey were held in chief by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, who had accompanied the Conqueror to England, are thus described in the Domesday record:—"Turald holds of Earl Roger *Borham*. Osmund held it of King Edward: then it was rated at four hides, now at three hides. The arable land is five carucates. There is one carucate in demesne; and seven villains and two bordars with three carucates and a half, and one mill at 15*s*. There are twenty-five acres of meadow; with a wood yielding eighty swine for pannage; and four serfs, or bondmen. Of these hides, Godric has one hide, called *Wucha*, in which was a hall in the time of King Edward, pertaining to that manor; and there is in demesne one carucate, and four villains and three bordars; with one carucate and one bondman: the wood yields three hogs. The whole manor in the time of King Edward, and afterwards, was valued at 8£: now the lord's part is estimated at 7£. and that of his man, [Godric?] at 20*s*.

Coal in Slyfield Green in this parish, found first of sand and gravel seven feet depth, then a spring; within a little of that a bed of stones, like square caps, and about two feet every way: on the outside whitish, within full of sulpher, out of which was extracted tinn by Lander Smyth of London, Engraver. These stones are called at the Coal-pits at New-Castle, *Catt's-Heads*, lying always (they say) where Coal is: the depth of this bed lay not above a yard. These *Catt's-Heads* are full of small pipes for the mine to breathe through. Next under them lay a body of black clay, (without any stone or mixture) for fifteen fathoms; then a rock of stone about a yard thick, which was very hard. Then they came to black clay again for about three fathoms, and then another rock: after that, clay mixed with minerals,—of which Prince Rupert had some, as also had King Charles II., in his closet, which there was placed by the Indian oar [ore]. Then cockle-shells, muscle-shells, and periwinkle-shells, some filled with oar (out of which Prince Rupert extracted tinn, and other things) and some filled with clay. After this sprung a bed of oker [ochre] twelve foot thick, which the Painters us'd. After that, about a foot thick, a kind of mother-of-pearl; after that a green quick-sand. Then came *Coal*,—which, how deep it is, is unknown, for here the irons broke, thought by Mr. William Lilly (astrologer) to be by subterreanean Spirits;—for as fast as the irons were put in they would snap off. This is a kind of rocky Coal (like that which they call *Kennell*-Coal) which burns like a candle.—Fuller's Earth, (like clay which is mixed with brimstone) lay about twenty fathoms deep, and one or two yards thick. Most of the stones before-mentioned, the people us'd for fire-locks;—and from them, one in Guildford extracted an excellent medicinal water.

"The inducement to Mr. Thornborough to be at this charge and search was, that there was a kind of stony Coal (that would burn) which he found by grubbing up the roots of an old Oak on his ground here. The reason why he did not proceed was, because the Pit fell in after he had been at 400£. charges; and he was also discourag'd by the Lord Chancellour Hyde, and Secretary Maurice, and others, who pretended to have a Patent for all Mines in the Forest of Windsor."—ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 327—329.

"Turald holds of the Earl. *Worgesdun.* Ossmund held it of King Edward. Then it was rated at eight hides, now at six hides and a half. The arable land is seven carucates. In demesne is one carucate: and there are thirteen villans and three bordars with six carucates. There is a *Church*, and one bordman, and eight acres of meadow. The wood yields sixty swine for pannage. Of this land, two knights hold two hides and one virgate, and have there, in demesne, two carucates, and three villans and two bordars, and a mill valued at 10*s.* The whole manor in the time of King Edward, and after, was valued at 10*£.*: and now, also, at 10*£.*, in the whole."[2]

Manor of Burpham, in Worplesdon.

Sibilla, daughter of Earl Roger de Montgomery, (who was lord of the manor of Burpham and Worplesdon at the time of the Domesday survey,) married Robert Fitz-Hamon, lord of the Honor of Gloucester; which Honor, with all its appertaining estates, was subsequently conveyed to Robert Fitz-roy, a natural son of King Henry the First, by the marriage of their daughter and heiress, Mabel or Matilda, with that person. Amicia, grand-daughter of Mabel, who became the sole heiress of her family, married Richard, earl of Clare and Hertford, (who was a descendant of Richard de Tonbridge, one of the principal landowners in Surrey when the Domesday book was compiled, and who died in 1206,) and it appears that, from this union, certain reserved rights over the manors above-mentioned became vested in the Clares, earls of Gloucester. Although, however, the heads of that family continued to be the lords paramount for more than a century, yet the beneficiary property had been transferred to others.

From the *Testa de Nevill* we find that Thurstan le Despenser held of the Honor of Gloucester one knight's fee in Burgham, or Burpham: and in 1268, the 52nd of Henry the Third, Adam le Despenser, the son of Thurstan, obtained a charter of free-warren for all his lands in Burgham, not included in the forest of Windsor. He sold the estate to *William de Wanvershull* and his wife Beatrice: and the former died seised of this manor in April, 1287: as appears from the record of escheats of the 15th of Edward the First, in which its value

[2] "It is remarkable," says Mr. Manning, "that though the manor of *Worgesdun* is stated to contain double the quantity of land which there is in *Burgham*, and that though the Church was in it, that Burgham is first named in the [Domesday] record. It is also observable, that though *Burgham* is in the eastern extremity of the parish, and *Wyke* (or *Wuche* is so near the present name of *Wyke* that we can hardly apply it otherwise) is in the western extremity, or even beyond it, for it is an insulated part of the Parish, wholly surrounded by the parish of Ash, yet that Goderic had it as part of the manor of Burgham."—Surrey, vol. ii. p. 90.

is thus stated:—"Inclosure of the Court, with the fruit of the garden [orchard?], and the pasture of the same, 2 shillings a year; 100 acres of arable land, 4 pence an acre; 12 acres of meadow, at 2 shillings an acre; 3 acres of wood, and 1 of underwood, of no annual value; rents of assise, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; three cocks and six hens at Christmas, annually; works of free and customary tenants; a fishery, 5 shillings a year; a water-mill, 20 shillings a year; heriots, and pleas, and perquisites of courts:—total value, [including apparently the items the values of which are not specified,] 9*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; out of which 60 shillings a year were paid to William Bluet."[1]

William de Wintreshull, the purchaser of this manor, also held Polsted in Compton, and other estates in Surrey, in right of his wife Beatrice, who was an heiress. She survived her husband, and settled Burpham on her second son, Walter de Wintreshull, who died seised of this manor in 1316. Thomas de Wintreshull, his son and heir, died in 1340: and on an inquisition taken in the following year it was found, that Alice his wife was a joint-tenant in the estate, a fine having been levied in the king's court, and a conveyance of the property made to Thomas de Wintreshull and Alice his wife, with remainder to their son William and his heirs male. The widow was re-married to Henry Loxley, and the estate was seized by the agents of the crown, as the alleged property of a royal ward. Alice and her husband then instituted legal proceedings, to establish the validity of the conveyance, under which she claimed a life-interest in the estate; and the question was ultimately decided in their favour.

Burpham remained in the possession of the Wintreshull family during the long period of three centuries; but it was, at length, alienated by William Wintreshull, who sold it to *Sir John Wolley, knt.* Latin secretary to Queen Elizabeth, and a privy-councillor. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir William More of Loseley; and on his decease in 1595, his estates descended to his only son, Sir Francis Wolley, advantageously known as the kind friend and protector of Dr. Donne, when involved in distress through his imprudent marriage with a daughter of Sir George More. Sir Francis died at the age of twenty-seven, in the year 1609; and, by will, gave the sum of four thousand pounds for the erection of a sepulchral monument in St. Paul's cathedral, London, for his father, mother, and himself; and directed that the bodies of his parents should be removed

[1] On the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in 1296, (24th of Edward the First,) it appeared from an inquisition then taken, that he had one fee in Burpham, which the heir of William Bluet held of him; whence it may be concluded, that Bluet had obtained from the Earl a grant of the revenue arising from this manor, the profitable occupation of which still remained to the family of Wintreshull.

thither for interment, as well as his own; and he also left a rent-charge on his estate of Burpham of ten pounds a year, to provide for the repair of the monument so long as it should remain.[4] He further bequeathed to Jeane Herris, eldest daughter of Lady Cordelia Herris, of Essex, two hundred pounds, with an annuity of one hundred pounds, for life, unless she should marry, when the annuity was to be withdrawn. The testator then adds—"I give my manor of Burpham and lands at Jahdenn to that female child that was christened in Pirford Church, by my wife and Mrs. Bridget Weston, by the name of *Mary Wolley*, and to the heirs of her body."[5] On failure of such heirs, he gave the estate to Sir Arthur Mainwaring, who was his cousin-german, by the mother's side; and he directed that Jeane Herris should have the care of the child, Mary Wolley, till she attained the age of twenty, and should receive the rents of the estate for her support. He bequeathed other estates and remainders to Sir Arthur Mainwaring, and to another cousin, named William Minterne, whom he appointed his executors. These gentlemen contested the devise to Mary Wolley, claiming the estate, as co-heirs of Sir F. Wolley: suits were prosecuted in the Court of Wards, and in Chancery; in consequence of which it was decreed, that the legatee should retain possession of the manor, and pay to the claimants five hundred pounds. She married Sir John Wyrley, knt. of Staffordshire; and in 1645 a manorial court was held in the names of that gentleman and his wife; and in 1679, in the name of Sir John Wyrley only. Subsequently, the estate was transferred (probably by bequest of Lady Wyrley,) to *Robert Wroth, esq.*; whose father had married her mother, Jeane Herris. Mr. Wroth held a court at Burpham in 1708. He was in the army, and attained the rank of a general; but repeatedly sat in parliament as a member for Guildford. His death took place on the 4th of February, 1719-20. The Burpham estate was at length sold to Thomas, Lord Onslow; and from him, it has regularly descended to the present Earl of Onslow.[6]

[4] The above monument was destroyed by the Great Fire of London, in 1666.

[5] Mary Wolley was, unquestionably, the natural daughter of Sir Francis by the above-mentioned Jeane Herris; although Manning has erroneously stated that she was the daughter of Sir John Wolley.—SURREY, vol. i. p. 155. In the same work, however, he says with correctness, that "it appears by Sir John's Will, in the Prerogative office of Canterbury, that he made no devise of his estates, only giving his jewels and goods to his wife."—Id. vol. iii. p. 96.

[6] In the parish of Worplesdon is an estate called *Frenches*, or *Fraunceys*, and sometimes styled a manor. In 1290 William le Fraunces, of Worplesdon, granted to Agnes, the daughter of Robert de la Hurst, a tenement which the latter had held of Fraunces, in the vill of Teresworth at the Hurst, at the rent of 3*s.* 7*d.* a year; reserving to the grantee and his heirs, suit of court and reliefs; and to the lords of Burpham, their customary

Manor of Wyke, in Ash.

The manor of *Wyke*, which is supposed to comprise the hide of land called *Wucha* in the Domesday book, was at an early period in the occupation of a family named De Wyke. It is stated in the *Testa de Nevill*, that John de Wyke held the third part of a knight's fee in Wyke, of the Honor of Gloucester. On an inquisition taken in 1350, 23rd of Edward the Third, it appears that Hugh le Despenser, (who married a sister and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester,) died seised of one-third of a knight's fee in Wyke, which Peter de Wyke held of him in demesne. In the following year Joan, the widow of Richard de Wyke, died, having held for life certain tenements at Wyke in Worplesdon, under Hugh le Despenser (then a minor), by the service of the third of a knight's fee. This estate is described as consisting of a capital messuage; one hundred acres of arable land; rents of assize of free tenants, amounting to forty shillings; two acres of meadow; and certain woods. On the death of Joan, who was the mother of Peter de Wyke, the property descended to his three daughters, Catherine, Joan, and Christian; the eldest of whom was under fourteen years of age. The share of one of these co-heiresses appears to have become vested in John Bourchier, Lord Berners; John Weston, John Frampton, and Henry Sonde; who, in 1457, released the land to Robert White, then in possession of it; and he, in conjunction with John White, subsequently executed a conveyance of this share to John Logge. Another of these shares, in 1475, came into the possession of the same person; who was then the holder of two-thirds of the estate, or manor, of Wyke. His

services from the said tenement; and the service due to the king, as from other free land of the same fee. In the 23rd of Edward the Third, 1350, Richard le French, probably of the same family with Fraunces, held the third part of a knight's fee of Thomas Seymer, the mesne tenant of Hugh de Audley, who had married Margaret, sister and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and widow of the notorious Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward the Second. After the death of Hugh le Despenser, who had married another sister of Earl Gilbert, Hugh de Audley obtained the title of Earl of Gloucester, in right of his wife.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth this estate had come into the hands of the Wintreshulls, and appears to have been attached to their manor of Burpham. In 1477, the 16th of Edward the Fourth, Thomas Wintreshull died seised of the manor of Frenches; leaving a son and heir, Robert. John Wintreshull died February the 19th, 1572, seised of the manor or tenement called Frenches, or French Imbhams, in Worplesdon; consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of land, six acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture land, twenty acres of wood land, and 6*s.* rent; held of the manor of Burpham, by fealty, and 2*s.* 8*d.* rent. William, his son and heir, was a minor, between eight and nine years of age, at the time of the inquisition.—It seems probable, that this estate has since passed with the manor of Burpham.

grandson, Geoffrey Logge, had two daughters, who became co-heiresses, Alice and Mary; the former of whom married John Bond; and the latter, George Osbaston; both of whom were Oxfordshire gentlemen. Alice Bond, widow of the former, joined with her son and heir-apparent, John Bond, in 1563, in the execution of a conveyance of their half share of the Wyke estate to William Harding, of Wanborough, yeoman; who, the same year, purchased of Richard, the son of George and Mary Osbaston, his portion of the same property. William Harding, who thus became owner of two-thirds of the manor of Wyke, in 1586 married Catherine, daughter of Sir John White, and made a settlement of his estate. He died in 1593; and his son and heir, William, dying without issue in 1611, his sister succeeded to the inheritance. She married Sir Robert Gorges, of Red Lynch; who, with the concurrence of his wife, in 1614 levied a fine of this estate, and of the manor of Cleygate in Ash; and in 1621, conveyed them to Sir Thomas White.[7] Catherine White, after the death of her first husband, Harding, re-married Sir David Woodroffe; whose grandson, Thomas Woodroffe, is described in an old deed, as the cousin and heir of Sir Thomas White.

The third share of the manor of Wyke, subsequently to its partition between the three daughters of Peter de Wyke, before-mentioned, was vested in Stephen Parker; who conveyed it to John Manory; and he, to Thomas Manory; by whom, in 1500, it was settled on his daughter Ann, on her marriage with Ralph Vyne.[8] Stephen Vyne, supposed to have been a great-grandson of Ralph, in 1580, conveyed this estate to Robert White; who, about two years afterwards, sold it, together with Poyle in the parish of Seal, to Sir Nicholas Woodroffe; and from his son, Sir David, before-mentioned, it descended to William Woodroffe, esq., lord of the manor of Poyle, in 1812, in whose family it still remains.

Manor of Worplesdon.

Of certain reservations made by Earl Roger on granting his estates in this district to *Turold*, as noticed in the Domesday record, "we must understand," says Manning, "the knights' fees of which his descendants are on several occasions reputed to have died seised";—and of which the following are mentioned in the *Testa de Nevill*, as held of the Honor of Gloucester, viz.—one in Worplesdon, by Gilbert

[7] The above-named gentlemen, Sir John White, and Sir Thomas White, belonged to different families; but which were connected by marriage.

[8] Thomas Manorye and Ann Vyne, his daughter, were interred in the church at Ash, as appears from their sepulchral inscriptions on brass plates, recorded in Manning's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 94.

de Basseville; one in Burpham, by Thurstan le Despenser; one-third of one in Wyke, by John de Wyke; and one-third of one in Worplesdon, by Gilbert de Hole.[9]

The above *Gilbert de Basseville* died in May, 1212; and was succeeded by Gilbert, his son; who gave to the abbey of Waverley a plot of land in Werplesdone, alias Werpleston, which the monks called *La Newe Rude*, as appears from the annals of that foundation. In 1216, Gilbert's estate was seized by King John, (probably from his having joined the barons in their insurrection against his tyranny); and a writ was issued to the sheriff of Surrey, directing him to give seisin thereof to James de Skidemor, clerk. Either Basseville himself, however, or some other of his family, recovered this estate; for on the death of Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, the lord paramount, in 1296, it was found that he held one knight's fee in Worplesdon, which Gilbert de Basseville held under him; and another fee in Burpham, which was held under him by the heirs of William Bluet.[10] Shortly after, the tenancy must have been transferred to other persons; since it appeared on an inquisition taken on the decease of Gilbert, (the son of the last-mentioned earl,) in 1315, that Roland de Wykeford had held of him, as half a knight's fee, one moiety of the manor of Worplesdon, value ten pounds; and that the other moiety was in the same manner held by Mary de Wintreshull. At a subsequent period, the whole manor seems to have belonged to *Robert de Wykford* or *Wykeford*; who, in 1363, conveyed it to the king, Edward the Third, together with a moor called Westermore, value two pounds; and the property thus became vested in the crown.

King Edward, in 1377, granted this manor to John of Gaunt (duke of Lancaster), and others, in trust for the abbey of St. Mary de Grace, near the Tower of London; but the donation seems never to have been completed, for the estate is not mentioned among the possessions of that monastery; and it must have still appertained to the crown when Henry the Sixth, in 1453, bestowed it on his half-brother, Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke.[11] That nobleman was deprived of his estates and titles by attainder, during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but he again recovered them after the accession to the throne of his nephew, Henry the Seventh, by whom he was created Duke of Bedford. On the decease of Jasper in 1495, without legitimate issue, the manor of Worplesdon, with his other estates, devolved on the crown.

[9] Escheats, 24th Edward I. n. 107. [10] Id. 8th Edward II. n. 68.

[11] He was the son of Owen Tudor, second husband of Queen Katherine, relict of Henry the Fifth; and younger brother of Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, the father of Henry the Seventh.

Sir Anthony Brown, second Viscount Montacute, had a grant of this manor for life; but in the year 1623, (20th of James the First,) the *reversion* seems to have been granted to John Murray, Viscount Annandale, for his own life and the lives of his son and daughter; yet it does not appear that he ever obtained possession, although the death of Viscount Montacute occurred in 1629. In the sixth of Charles the First (anno 1631), a new grant of this estate was made, in fee, to Charles Harboard, esq.; and at his nomination, to Christopher Favell and Thomas Young; in which grant the property is described as "the Manor of Worplesdon (except Henley Park,) late the Duke of Bedford's and in the King's hands by the death of Sir Anthony Brown."[12] Courts were held here in 1653 and 1662, in the name of Sir Charles Harboard, knt.; in 1665, in that of William Harboard, esq.; and in 1670, in that of Thomas Newton, gent. In April, 1681, this manor appears to have been purchased by Richard Onslow, esq.; from whom it has descended to the present owner, the Earl of Onslow.

Westwood, and Westwood Place.—On the western border of this parish is an estate called *Westwood*, which consists of "a capital messuage, and about three hundred acres of land," adjoining to the parishes of Wanborough and Ash, and partly extending into the latter. In the reign of Edward the First, *Henry de Westwode* was witness to a deed;—but the estate was subsequently conveyed to the Cresswells, and was demised by John Cresswell in 1536, (27th of Henry the Eighth,) for a term of years. In 1539, it belonged to Henry Vyne and Joan his wife; by whose son and heir, Ralph Vyne, it was transferred in 1599, with other landed property, to John Farrar, esq. In 1643, Westwood was conveyed by the Farrars to Robert Terry, esq.; whose representative, John Terry, on his marriage with Peace, daughter of Richard Watts, esq., joined with Ann (his mother) in making a settlement, by which this estate appears to have been vested in Morgan Randyll and Richard Coldham, (an attorney of Guildford,) who in 1702 conveyed it to the Rev. Charles Moore, rector of Worplesdon. This gentleman, in 1720, sold it to John de Coussmaker, a native of Middleburgh in Holland, who had settled in this country; and whose descendant, A. L. Coussmaker, esq. is the present owner, and now resident at *Westwood Place*.

The Living of Worplesdon is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke, rated in the '*Valor Ecclesiasticus*' of Edward the First, (about 1291,) at 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the King's books, in 1536, at 24*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 9*s.* 8½*d.* The profits of the living arose from a mansion, or parsonage-house, with an orchard and

[12] Manning's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 92: from Pat. Rolls, 6 Charles I. p. 10, n. 4.

garden, and thirty acres of arable, meadow, and pasture land; and also the greater and smaller tithes.[13]—Under the recent Commutation acts, the revenue of this living has been greatly increased; the gross rent-charge, in lieu of tithes great and small, having been fixed at 1086*l.* per annum.

This advowson, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, and probably at an earlier period, belonged to the family of Cobham, of Cowling in Kent. Sir Henry de Cobham presented to the rectory in 1305; and his son, and grandson, subsequently held the patronage. The latter, Sir John Cobham, (called by Stow, Lord Cobham,) was concerned in the prosecution by the parliament, in the tenth year of Richard the Second, of the ministers of that prince; and was one of the thirteen lords appointed to "have the oversight, under the King, of the whole realm." Some years after, King Richard resuming his ascendancy, held a parliament at Shrewsbury in 1398, when the statutes ordained at Westminster, by the reforming parliament, were annulled, the proceedings against the ministers were reversed, and Lord Cobham was arraigned of high-treason, convicted, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Island of Jersey. After the deposition of Richard the Second, and accession of Henry the Fourth, Cobham was released, his confiscated estates were restored, and he enjoyed the favour of the new king. On his death in 1408, his grand-daughter Joan succeeded to the inheritance. This lady had five husbands; among whom was Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, hanged and burnt as a heretic in 1418. The heiress of Cobham, by her second husband, Sir Reginald Braybroke, had a daughter; who by marriage transferred her inheritance (including the advowson of Worplesdon) to the family of Brooke, together with the barony of Cobham. Her son, Sir Edward Brooke, Lord Cobham, was patron of the living in 1462; and his descendants retained the patronage until the attainder of Henry, Lord Cobham, for engaging in a conspiracy against King James the First, in the beginning of his reign; for which Sir Walter Raleigh was subsequently executed. Cobham, though condemned, and brought on the scaffold with other conspirators, was reprieved and suffered to live; but his estates being forfeited, he passed the remainder of his days in the most abject misery; and his end is said to have been hastened through want of the common necessaries of life.

The advowson having thus become vested in the crown, it so continued until 1693; when Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset, wishing to obtain the patronage of Petworth in Sussex, which belonged to

[13] Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henry VIII. Auctoritate Regia Institut. vol. ii.: 1814: p. 29.

Eton College, offering to exchange some livings which he held in the north of England for Petworth; but the members of the College objecting to the proposal on account of the distant situation of the proffered benefices, the duke had interest enough with government to exchange them for the crown livings of Worplesdon, Farnham Royal, and Cluer, (all within a short distance of Eton); and then he transferred these to Eton College for Petworth. The advowson of Worplesdon has ever since been vested in the members of Eton College, notwithstanding a claim to the patronage of the northern livings set up by Lord Egremont, in 1760, as heir to the Duke of Somerset; which being decided in his favour, caveats to prevent institution to the livings of Worplesdon, Farnham Royal, and Cluer, were entered by the crown; and counter caveats, as to Petworth, &c. were entered on behalf of the college. On the death of Dr. Burton, rector of Worplesdon, in February, 1771, both the crown and the college presented to the vacant living; on which a suit-at-law was commenced, to determine the claim. This was not decided until 1774; when the right of the college to the advowson of Worplesdon was finally established; and on the 3rd of May, in that year, Dr. Stephen Apthorpe, vice-provost of Eton, and vicar of Burnham, Bucks, was regularly instituted to this living.[14]

Rectors of Worplesdon in and since 1800.—

THOMAS CHAMBERLAYNE, A.M., Fellow of Eton college. Instituted April the 15th, 1791: died in 1801.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, A.M., Fellow of Eton college. Instituted December the 30th, 1801.

GEORGE BETHELL, A.M., Fellow of Eton college. Instituted February the 8th, 1833.

Worplesdon *Church*, which stands on a commanding eminence in the tithing of Perry-hill, is dedicated to St. Mary; but, although mentioned in the Domesday Book, it exhibits no traces externally of its Norman origin. It is built with stone; and consists of a nave, with side aisles; a chancel, with an attached chantry-chapel (now a vestry-room) on the north side; and a handsome tower, embattled, at the west end. On the latter, at the north-east angle, is a small open turret, of comparatively modern date; which was probably intended for a bell, but is not at present used for that purpose. Within the tower is a clock, and five bells (cast in the year 1726); and its lower story exhibits a tall pointed-arched window in the perpendicular style, divided into five principal lights at bottom, and ten smaller ones above. Beneath this is a small door, which is chiefly used as leading to the

[14] Manning, vol. iii. p. 100; from Cole's *Manuscript Collections*, in the British Museum.

belfry. The principal entrance is from the south porch; and Mr. Manning has stated from Symes's Manuscripts, that there was formerly a picture of St. Christopher against the south door, and over it the following lines:—

"Xp' oferi Sĉi speciem quicunq' tuetur,
Illo nempe die, nullo languore gravetur."[15]

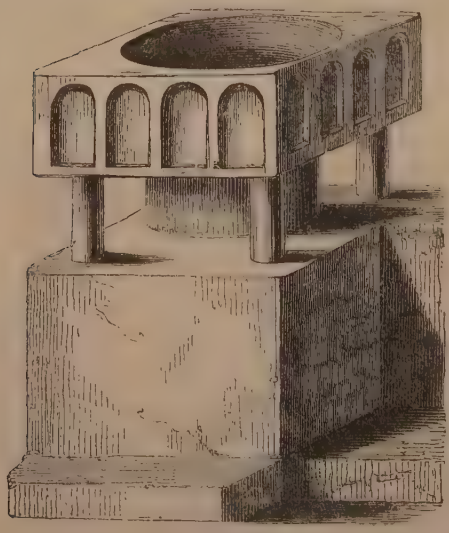
WORPLESDON CHURCH, AND SEMAPHORE.

From the elevated situation of this church, and the contiguity of the *Semaphore*, the view on the north-west side is of a striking character, and by no means unworthy of the pencil of an artist. The interior, in that respect, is of less interest; although the east window, with its enrichments of ancient stained glass, is seen to great advantage from the nave. This window, which consists of three principal lights, with feathered tracery above, is conjectured by Manning, from the red roses it contains, to have been made, (or at least, to have had the glass put in,) at the time when Jasper, earl of Pembroke, uncle to King Henry the Seventh, was owner of the manor. Its present state,

[15] We learn from Manning's SURREY, (vol. iii. p. 90, note,) that Mr. Symes was "an eminent and very exact Court-keeper, residing at Guildford, and died in 1688." His Collection of Records, relating to this county, and to which Mr. Manning acknowledges his work much indebted, belongs to the Earl of Onslow.

however, is owing to the good taste and liberality of the late Dr. Roberts, rector of Worplesdon, who, in the year 1802, (at which time the church was new pewed and thoroughly repaired,) collected all the old painted glass that he could find unbroken, "and with very considerable additions, (having had an opportunity of purchasing some old glass,) he put up the eastern window as it now appears."[16] It is excellently leaded, and has all the character of an ancient window. Besides numerous armorial insignia, it contains a small head of St. John; a priest in a scarlet robe, kneeling on a chequered pavement; and one or two other figures, under canopies of tabernacle work.

The nave, which has a lofty roof, is separated from the aisles by three pointed arches on each side, springing from circular columns, and an arch of the same description, but not so wide, divides it from the chancel. The pulpit and reading-desk, which are of oak, are placed on the south side of the latter arch; over which is a large painting of the Commandments, with Moses and Aaron at the sides. At the west end is a gallery, (where the singers congregate,) with the arms of Eton College in front: the pointed arch behind this, which was formerly open to the tower, and admitted the light from the west window, has been filled up. In the south wall of the chancel, which is of considerable length, are three ancient seats, under pointed arches of equal height, springing from small detached columns; and similar arches have been painted on the opposite wood-work, which fills up one of the large arches that formerly opened to the chantry-chapel, now used as the vestry. Below this stands the *Font*, which is of Sussex marble, and of a remote period. It is of a square form, and consists of a high plinth, or pedestal,—whereon, supported by a massive central column, and four smaller ones at the angles, is an upper stone, containing a large circular cavity for immersion; lined with lead: on each side are sculptured four sunken panels, or niches, with semi-circular heads, but entirely plain.



FONT AT WORPLESDON.

[16] Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 97.

There are many Sepulchral memorials in this church; but those in the nave and side aisles are of little importance. In the south aisle is a flat ogee-arched recess, as though for a tomb, but the lower part is hidden by the pews. Among the memorials in the chancel are marble tablets for the following rectors of Worplesdon, viz.—the Rev. Thomas Blanchard, who died on the 24th of April, 1670, aged fifty-four years; the Rev. Charles Moore, A.M., who held this living during forty-three years, and died at the age of seventy-seven, on the 8th of September, 1726; the Rev. Stephen Sleech, D.D., provost of Eton College, ob. October the 8th, 1765, aged sixty; the Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne, A.M., fellow of Eton College, who died in 1801; and the Rev. William Roberts, D.D., vice-provost of Eton College, who died in 1833. There is, also, a monument for the Rev. John Carter, A.M., ob. February the 7th, 1730, aged forty-seven.

The ensuing sepulchral inscriptions, which were formerly in this church, have been preserved by Mr. Symes:[17]—that for the Bailiff of Worplesdon is not inelegant.

Pray for the soule of Sir John Russell, some time Parson of this sayd Church; the which John deceased viij th. of Aprill, and in the fifth yeare of the reigne of King Edward the fourth [1466]: on whose soul Christ have mercy.

To the Glory of God, and the Remembrance of William Smith, Gent. Cheife Porter of the Gate unto the most victorious and renowned Lady Queene Elizabeth, Bayliffe of her Mannour of Worplesdon; which William Smith in assured hope of his Salvation, finishing the course of his mortality, departed from this Vale of Misery upon the 13th day of March, Anno Salutis 1591.

If love of Prince, if Countryes deare regard,
  If wisdom, wealth, or strength had been of force,
If friendly wishes could thy life have spared,
  Thou hadst yet liv'd; but Death hath no remorse.
Thy wofull wife in teares her dayes hath spent,
  Thy children five with sorrow downe are throwne,
Thy loveing neighbours doe for thee lament,
  The poore distressed for thy lack doe groane.
The widow, orphant, and the fatherlesse,
  To whom thou wast a comfort and a stay,
With grief their woe and anguish did expresse,
  When direfull fate did wrap thy corps in clay.
Yet though thy body here interr'd doe lye,
  The grave cannot thy virtuous deeds obscure;
Thy life hath purchas'd to posterity
  An honest fame, which ever shall endure.
Here lye thy Bones, converted now to dust;
  Thy Soule, noe doubt, prepared here so well,
Ascended hath the mansion of the Just,
  In endless joy and blisse with them to dwell.

[17] Manning's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 104. See ante, p. 39, note.

The earliest Register in the possession of the present rector is dated on the outside 1598; at which time it was purchased for the use of the parish, by Thomas Chalk, gent., of the Middle Temple; but there are a few entries of an earlier date, beginning February the 14th, 1539; and many deficiencies in some of the following years. There is a good parsonage-house, with nearly seventy-four acres and a half of glebe at Perry-hill, and two acres of glebe at Burpham. The present rent-charge of this living, which, as mentioned before, has been fixed at 1086*l.*, (including 18*l.* for glebe,) in lieu of all tithes, is a great increase above its annual value in 1831; which was stated at the gross sum of 708*l.*, in the returns made to Parliament.

About fifty yards northward of the church at Worplesdon, is a polygonal building of considerable height, called the *Semaphore*, which was erected by government a few years ago, for the purposes of holding a telegraphic communication with the south and south-western coasts. The ground on which it stands, and which formed a portion of the glebe, was purchased during the late reign, for the use "of the King and his successors," for ever. This land, consisting of one acre and five poles, is tithe free.—Both the Semaphore and the church are seen at a great distance from many parts of the surrounding country.

Among the incumbents of this benefice there were two who deserve particular notice on account of their literary reputation; namely, the Rev. Thomas Comber, and Dr. Burton.

Thomas Comber, B.D. a native of Sussex, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was presented to the rectory of Worplesdon on June the 26th, 1615. He was distinguished for his knowledge of various languages; being acquainted with the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Coptic, Persian, and Samaritan, with other dialects, ancient and modern. Having visited France, where he passed some time with the learned Du Moulin, he was, after his return home, made chaplain to the king; and he subsequently obtained the mastership of the college in which he had studied. In 1631, and again in 1636, he was chosen vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and at length, he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle. During the civil war in the reign of Charles the First, Mr. Comber shewed his devotion to the royal cause by assisting in sending to the king the plate belonging to the University, of which he was a member. On refusing to take the covenant imposed by the Parliament on all persons who held public employments, he was committed to prison, his property was confiscated, and he was deprived of all his preferments in 1642. He survived this persecution several years; and died at Cambridge, February the 28th, 1653, at the age of seventy-eight.

John Burton, D.D., who was instituted to the living of Worplesdon in 1766, obtained considerable celebrity on account of his proficiency in classical literature. He was a native of Wembworth in Devonshire, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. After having distinguished himself as an academical tutor, and a public preacher, he was, in 1733, chosen a Fellow of Eton College; and he was also presented to the vicarage of Maple-Durham, in Oxfordshire, the advowson of which is vested in the members of that college. Not long after, he married the widow of Dr. Edward Lyttleton, his predecessor at Maple-Durham; and that lady dying in 1748, he subsequently spent the greater part of his time at Eton, till his presentation, by the college, to the living of Worplesdon; where he afterwards resided during a portion of the year. Whilst in this situation, he distinguished himself as a public benefactor, by contributing to the construction of a causeway in a part of the road between Worplesdon and Guildford, where there is a bridge over the river Wey, the approaches to which were overflowed by the stream; and at times to such an extent, as to make the road impassable; but which, by the raising of the causeway, has been rendered safe and convenient for travelling, at all seasons. Dr. Burton died February the 11th, 1771, in the seventy-sixth year of his age; and his body was interred in the chapel of Eton College, where is a monumental inscription, in Latin, describing him as "a Man among the most eminent for Learning, Genius, Piety, and contempt of Wealth, and an admirable Tutor of Ingenuous Youth." Among the literary productions of Dr. Burton are, an edition of five ancient Greek Tragedies, published under the title of "*Pentalogia*, with a Dissertation and Notes, 1758; and "Sermons," which had been published separately, reprinted with several pieces in Latin and Greek, collected under the title of "*Opuscula*," in two volumes. These pieces include a humourous narrative of a Journey to Bath, in Latin, intituled "*Iter Bathoniense*;" and an account of a Journey through Surrey into Sussex, in Greek and Latin, intituled "*Iter Surriense & Sussexiense.*"[18] He also wrote in favour of Dr. Bray's plan for the institution of parochial libraries.[19]

[18] Dr. Burton's "*Iter Surriense*," which is written in Greek, contains a descriptive notice of Epsom races, and of his own adventures in a tour through some parts of the county. It includes few particulars deserving of extract, and is chiefly remarkable as a specimen of familiar composition in a learned language. An outline portrait of Dr. Burton was published by Mr. Bray, in the third volume of the History of Surrey. It was engraved from a drawing made by Mr. Cosins, sen., whilst the Doctor was asleep; and is supposed to be the only likeness of him extant, as he was always decidedly averse to have his portrait taken.

[19] Gent. Mag. for 1781. Biographia Britannica, new edit. vol. ii.

Roman Pavement at Worplesdon.—The following account of the discovery of an ancient pavement, presumed to be of Roman origin, has been derived from a Paper drawn up by Allen Sibthorpe, esq. and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by William Bray, esq.

This pavement was discovered on the 13th of July, 1829, on *Broad-street common*, in the parish of Worplesdon, at a spot about two miles and a half from the town of Guildford, close to the northern border of the cultivated lands stretching across the chalk-hill termed "the Hog's back;" and about one mile and a half from the base of that singular ridge. It was accidentally met with by some labourers, in digging stones for mending the highways. The soil of the adjoining common is a strong clay, very wet in winter; and Mr. George Charman, the way-warden, who held a neighbouring farm, had observed that the cattle frequently resorted to this particular place to lie down, as being less damp than the surrounding ground; whence he inferred the probability of finding stone, and ordered the workmen to dig there. A few inches below the surface they found a quantity of flints, forming part of the foundation of a building; and also a great number of small fragments of iron-stone. Proceeding with their work, they observed that these fragments were regularly arranged; and their attention was more especially attracted by a piece of ornamental work, lozenge-shaped, formed of small tesseræ of various colours, red, white, yellow, and brown; but that part was broken up before any one interested in the subject had an opportunity for observing the pattern. Most of the tesseræ were obtained in a loose state from the workmen; and it appeared that the red consisted of burnt earth [brick]; the white, of plain chalk; and the yellow and brown, of chalk which had been stained with colouring matter.

The Earl of Onslow, lord of the manor, having been informed of the discovery, directed that the search should be carefully continued; in consequence of which, several other portions of pavement were discovered, which had evidently formed the floors of a suite of apartments, the arrangement and dimensions of which could readily be traced.—"The entire length of the building appears to have been sixty-two feet within the walls: the breadth, including the passage, twenty-three feet three inches. The centre compartment, forming a hollow square, is presumed to have been the margin of a bath or sudatory. On each side of this was the floor of a small apartment, sixteen feet by five; and beyond these, on each side, the floor of a larger room, sixteen feet by fourteen, forming the northern and southern extremities of the plan. Along the whole extent of the western side ran a piece of pavement, presumed to have been a passage, which was ornamented

at its outer edge with a border formed of very small tesseræ arranged in a double wavy pattern in the centre, red and black, thus:

"The blackish stones were of the same kind as those forming the floors of the rooms, but much smaller; and the red were of a composition which, on exposure to the air and damp, became as soft as unburnt clay. It was near the south end of this piece of pavement that the lozenge-shaped ornament above adverted to was discovered."

The whole of the pavement, except the ornament and border already noticed, was composed of pieces of common iron-stone, found abundantly in the sand-hills to the south of Guildford. This stone is hard and heavy; but the pieces had been reduced to a quadrangular figure, each being about an inch square. "Along the eastern side the stones were found a little sloping upwards towards the edge; which arrangement was so regular along the whole of that side, that it could not be considered the effect of accident." Around the pavement was a foundation, one foot and a half in breadth, composed of large flints, and many pieces of brick and tile were mixed with the soil. Among the fragments were found some curved tiles, which were nearly perfect, and had much resemblance to our common drain tiles.

Three coins were discovered; two of them, Roman, but so greatly corroded, as not to be deciphered; and one of brass, which appeared to resemble a coin of Carausius figured by Camden in his Britannia. There were likewise found, near the centre of the pavement, two pieces of metal joined transversely, greatly corroded. It being scarcely possible to preserve the pavement in the exposed situation where it was found, the Earl of Onslow had it removed to Clandon, after it had been accurately measured, in order that it might be laid down as nearly as possible in the same manner as when discovered.[29]—Aubrey mentions "a great *old Trench*," on Worplesdon common, "running south-east and north-west; the bank being on the westward;" but

[29] Vide Archæologia, vol. xxiii. Appendix, pp. 398—403.

prior to the above discovery, it does not appear that any Roman remains were known to exist in that neighbourhood.[21]

At *Broad-street* in Worplesdon parish, Mr. Benjamin Martin, distinguished as a mathematician and natural philosopher, was born in the year 1704. When young, he followed the plough, and was afterwards an agricultural labourer; yet, in that humble situation, he contrived to acquire a sufficient acquaintance with reading, writing, and arithmetic, as to be enabled to instruct others. Whilst yet engaged in the study of mathematics he continued his employment in the fields; "but finding that he became a poor husbandman in proportion as he grew a learned one, he prudently forsook what indeed he had no great inclination for;" and entered on such a course of reading and study as, in some measure, supplied the want of a regular education. He first taught reading and writing at Guildford. Subsequently it appears, that a relation left him a legacy of five hundred pounds; which enabled him to purchase books, instruments, &c., and indulge in his favourite studies. In 1735 he was resident at Chichester, in Sussex, as a teacher of mathematics; and he also gave lectures on experimental philosophy. It is uncertain at what period he settled in London; but there, having a shop in Fleet-street, he carried on trade as an optician and mathematical instrument maker. He also continued to give lectures in the metropolis for many years with great reputation;

[21] We have been favoured with the following communication in respect to Worplesdon, by Mr. Puttock of Epsom, and insert it here in deference to the opinions of that gentleman.—"It has been generally admitted that the battle between Ceaulin, king of the West-Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, A.D. 568, took place at *Wimbledon* in this county; and it may be deemed somewhat presumptuous to dispute it, but I will state my reasons for doing so.

"The Saxon Chronicle records the battle to have been fought at a place then called *Wibbandune*, which I take to be that which is now written *Worplesdon*. Wibbandune is synonymous with Wibba's dune, (that is, the Town of *Wibba*,—Wibba being a proper name among the Saxons,) now contracted to *Wibsdon*; which is the very name by which Worplesdon is, at this day, best known in its own vicinity. In the Domesday Book it is written *Werpesdune*, which is but a slight variation from its then name of Wibba's dune, arising, most probably, from the compilers of that Record being Normans, and who paid no great respect to the Saxon orthography of that time. I cannot account for the modern (and corrupt, as I assume,) mode of writing it Worplesdon; beyond supposing that the '*e*' following the initial W, in ancient documents wherein this place is mentioned, has been taken for '*o*'.

"As we may reasonably infer that Ceaulin's army marched from Winchester towards Kent, and Ethelbert's from Canterbury towards the West-Saxon territory, it is far more probable that they would meet in the neighbourhood of Guildford (then, as I have elsewhere expressed an opinion, a place of note on the road to Winchester,—vide vol. i. p. 285,) than at Wimbledon. Local tradition or remains may, perhaps, furnish some confirmation of my opinion, (which has not been recently formed,) that the Engagement in question was fought at Worplesdon, and not at Wimbledon. I had written thus far before I was aware that Roman Antiquities had been found at Worplesdon."

and he wrote, or compiled, numerous works in various departments of mathematical and physical science, which were in general favourably received by the public.

In the latter part of his life, having confided the management of his commercial concerns to his son, he became involved in difficulties; and though possessed of property more than sufficient to discharge his debts, he was made a bankrupt. This circumstance had such an unhappy effect on his mind, that in a moment of despondency he attempted to destroy himself: and though the injury he inflicted did not immediately prove fatal, yet it hastened his death, which took place on February the 9th, 1782. He is known to have formed a valuable collection of fossils and curiosities of different kinds; which was sold to great disadvantage after his decease. Though a skilful artist, and an ingenious as well as an industrious author, it does not appear that he made any scientific discoveries; although he effected improvements in the mechanical construction of several optical instruments; and his works are distinguished for clearness and accuracy of description. He knew how to convey important information in a plain and familiar manner, and his publications are valuable on that account.[22]

THE HUNDRED OF WOKING:

SECOND DIVISION, VIZ.

EAST, AND WEST CLANDON.—EAST, AND WEST HORSLEY.—MERROW.—OCKHAM.—SEND, WITH RIPLEY.—WISLEY.

EAST CLANDON.

This is a small parish, bounded on the east by West Horsley; on the south, by Shere; on the west, by West Clandon; and on the north, by Send. On the north side of this parish the soil is chiefly clay; and there is a common, where the oak grows freely. The southern part, consisting of arable lands and downs, has a chalky soil. This place has sometimes been called *Clandon Abbots* [*Abbatis*], by way

[22] One of Mr. Martin's most popular works is intituled "The Young Gentleman's and Lady's Philosophy," three volumes, octavo; comprising sketches of Natural Philosophy and Natural History. A copious catalogue of his publications may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 55, part 1; where also are, a short biographical notice, and an engraved portrait of this author;—but no complete list of his works has yet been published. An extensive collection of them has been made for the Library of the London Institution.

of contradistinction from West Clandon, which was styled *Clandon Regis*, or King's Clandon.

"*Clanedun*," at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to the abbot of Chertsey. It was then rated at four hides; but in the reign of King Edward, at ten. "There are," says the record, "5 carucates of arable land; and five villains, and twelve bordars hold 7 carucates. The wood yields 6 swine. It was valued at £6 in the time of King Edward, and now at £4; although the villains who hold it pay £6. The Abbot of Chertsey purchased 2 hides in Clanedun, in the reign of King Edward, and added them to this manor: they had been held of the King by Anschil. The Bishop of Bayeux unjustly annexed this land to the manor of Brunlei [Bramley] according to the testimony of the men of this Hundred."

Roger Chappes appears to have held considerable property here in, or before, the reign of King John; and at his death he left a son and heir, named John; who, about 1202, sold most of his estate at Clandon to the abbot of Chertsey; and in Easter term in that year, he levied a fine of the manor of Clandon. He reserved, however, the *manor-house* to himself for life, paying for it annually six pounds of silver and one pound of pepper; and he had a grant from the abbot and convent, to himself and his heirs, of five acres of land in the manor, and half a virgate and one hide, which Roger his father had held, at an annual rent of eighteen shillings and one pound of pepper. The manor-house was to revert to the convent after the death of John Chappes; but not the land,—the tenancy of which, with the crop and stock, was reserved to the heirs of the grantee.[1]

The convent subsequently purchased of Agnes le Virly, who had been the wife of William Spigurnell, her tenement in *Est Clendon*, which belonged to the fee of the abbot, and also a tenement in West Clendon, of the fee of Ralph de Say. For these she received one hundred shillings a year during life; besides which, a pound of cummin was to be paid annually to the heirs of William de Fenbrigg, for the tenement in Est Clendon; and to the heirs of Ralph de Say, for the tenement in West Clendon, (where it seems he was lord of the fee,) two shillings in lieu of all services. Agnes le Virly was afterwards married to John de Tye de Dagnalle; who, in Michaelmas, 1243, in concert with his wife, executed a further release of the above tenements to the convent, having levied a fine.

There was in this parish a chalk-pit, or marl-pit [*marlera*], which belonged to the prior of Newark, who claimed the right of passage through the land of the abbot of Chertsey, called *Hachesham*; but in

[1] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 46.

the 46th year of Henry the Third, Richard, then prior of Newark, released the right to the abbot of Chertsey, John de Medmenham. In the 12th year of the reign of Edward the First, (who is styled *R. Edwardus cum longis tibiis,*) Bartholomew, at that time abbot of Chertsey, bought of Henry de Aldeham the reversion of one messuage, one hundred acres of land, and three acres of meadow, together with "the services of his free tenants and villain tenants in Est Clendon, Ebesham, and Sende," after the death of Emma, formerly the wife of John de Aldeham.

John de Rutherwyk, who was abbot in 1315, purchased his tenants' interest in a common field called Siggeworth, and inclosed it as separate property. John Benham, another abbot, in 1349 bought some land near the Prior of Newark's marl-pit. In the sixth year of the reign of Henry the Seventh, when a fifteenth was levied on the goods of the villain tenants of the monastery of Chertsey, the sum paid by those of Clandon amounted to *5s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

On the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, East Clandon, with other estates belonging to the abbey of Chertsey, fell into the hands of the king; who, in 1544, granted to Sir Anthony Brown, K.G. master of the Horse to his Majesty, the manor of East Clandon; the advowson of the church; West Gaston coppice, thirty-three acres; East Gaston coppice, forty-seven acres; South Gaston coppice, twenty acres; Bush Grove, seven acres; and all messuages, lands, rents, services of tenants, views of frank-pledge, &c. The grantee, within a few years, appears to have sold the estate; for in 1562, Edward Carleton was lord of the manor. He presented to the living, as patron, in 1571; and he resided here till his death, in 1582. From the family of Carleton, East Clandon was transferred by sale to Sir Francis Aungier, master of the Rolls in Ireland; who, in 1621, was made an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Aungier of Longford. He died in 1632; and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Gerard, Lord Aungier,* who is praised by the celebrated mathematician, William Oughtred, as a person of great piety and learning, skilled not only in Latin and Greek, but also in Hebrew and other oriental languages.[2] He died in 1655; and leaving no children, the title and estates devolved on his nephew Francis, eldest son of Ambrose Aungier, D.D., who in 1677 was created Earl of Longford, in Ireland. This nobleman sold the estate of East Clandon to *Richard Heath, esq.*, afterwards knighted, and made a Baron of the Exchequer, and a Justice of the Common Pleas, by James the Second. He was appointed Recorder of Guildford, under the charter granted by the king to that borough, in March,

[2] See Oughtred's CLAVIS MATHEMATICA: Pref.

1687-8; but he had held the office only a few months, when the formidable opposition raised against the court occasioned the new charter to be recalled, and the old one restored. Sir Richard Heath was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who received the honour of knighthood; and after his death, which happened about 1720, the manor and advowson of East Clandon were sold, under the sanction of an act of parliament, to the Lord-chancellor King; to whose representative, the Earl of Lovelace, of Ockham, it now belongs.

Hatchlands.—The ancient manor-house at East Clandon appears to have been situated on the estate now called Hatchlands;—most probably, a corruption from the *Hachesham* of Henry the Third's reign. This property was not conveyed with the manor to the Lord-chancellor King, but continued during some years in the possession of Richard Heath, esq., the eldest son of Sir Thomas. He transferred it to Mr. Raymond, a brewer of London, who became a bankrupt; after which, a portion of his settled estates was vested in trustees, and sold for the benefit of his creditors, under the authority of an act of parliament, of the 22nd of George the Second. In 1749, Hatchlands was purchased of the trustees by the gallant Admiral, the *Hon. Edward Boscawen*, (son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth); by whom the old mansion was pulled down, and the present elegant residence erected in its stead, "at the expense," as his epitaph expresses it, "of the enemies of his country."[3] This was a short time prior to his decease, which took place here on the 10th of January, 1761. He devised the estate to Frances, his widow, (daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, esq.); by whom it was sold, in 1770, to William Brightwell Sumner, esq. His son, George Holme Sumner, esq., sat in three parliaments as knight of the shire for Surrey, viz.—in 1812, 1818, and 1820; and in the 'short parliament' of 1830, as member for Guildford, for which borough he had previously been returned to parliament twice; once in 1790, and again in 1806, defeating General Norton, but he was afterwards unseated on a scrutiny before a Committee of the House of Commons. On his decease in 1838, this property devolved on his son, William Holme Sumner, who is lieutenant-colonel of the Surrey Militia, and resident at Hatchlands. The park is extensive, and the gardens are finely laid out.

The benefice of East Clandon is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke. In the '*Valor*' of Edward the First, it is rated at sixteen marks per annum. In the King's books, it is valued at 10*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*; paying 1*l.* 0*s.* 8¼*d.* for tenths, and 9*s.* 8½*d.* for procurations and synodals.

[3] See his epitaph in Manning's Surrey, vol. i. p. 48, note. Admiral Boscawen was buried at Penkevel, in Cornwall.

The Earl of Lovelace is patron. The registers prior to the reign of Queen Anne are supposed to be lost; but some extracts had been made from them, commencing with the date 1538.

Rectors of East Clandon in and since 1800.—

James Weller, D.D.[4] Instituted April the 5th, 1788.

Edward John Ward, A.M. Instituted April the 23rd, 1832.

The *Church*, which is a small edifice, principally built of flints and rubble, has been recently repaired and rough cast. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a little chantry-chapel on the north side; and a low wooden tower, with a shingled spire, issuing from the roof at the west end: in the tower are three bells. There is a large rudely-formed porch on the south side, framed with massy timber, and of singular character. The interior, which is filled with pews and open seats in good repair, excites but little interest; and the sepulchral memorials are not important. In the north chapel,—which was the burial-place of *Gerard, Lord Aungier*, who died without issue in April, 1655, and some others of his family,—is a piscina. The remains of *Sir Richard Heath, knt.*, and *Letitia* his second lady, (daughter of Sir George Woodroffe, of Poyle); and also, of *Sir Thomas Heath, knt.*, who died about 1720, and *Bridget* his lady, (daughter of —. Hubert, esq., of Boys Court, in Kent,) successive possessors of Hatchlands, lie deposited in a vault in the nave. In the chancel is a mural monument, commemorating the exemplary virtues of *Mrs. Catherine Sumner*, daughter of John Holme, esq., of Holme-hill in Cumberland, and wife of William Brightwell Sumner, esq., of Hatchland-place, who died on the 30th of December, 1777, aged forty-one years: at the lower part is a small medallion of the deceased in white marble. Arms:—Erm. two Chevrons Or, *Sumner*; impaling Az. a Buck trippant, *Holme*.

In the chancel, also, was buried the Rev. Thomas Gouffe, or Goffe, B.D., who was rector of this parish about eight years, and died here on the 26th of July, 1629. He was somewhat distinguished among his contemporaries, both as a preacher and a dramatic writer. He is said to have been the son of a clergyman, and was born in Essex about the year 1592. After receiving his early education at Westminster School, he removed at the age of eighteen to Christ-church, Oxford; in which University he took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, in 1623. Wood gives him the character of "a quaint

[4] The Rev. Joseph Greenhill, who preceded Dr. Weller, was rector of East Clandon nearly fifty-six years. He was instituted on the 27th of March, 1732; and died on the 10th of March, 1788, at the age of eighty-four. He was the author of an "Essay on the Prophecy of the Millenium"; a "Sermon against Inoculation"; and one or two other sermons.

preacher, and a person of excellent language and expression." He also says that Goffe, "taking to wife a meer Xantippe, the widow of his predecessor, notwithstanding he had always before professed himself an enemy to the female sex,—he was so much overtop'd by her and her children which she had by her former husband, that his life being much shortened thereby, he died at length in a manner heart-broken."[5] Some of his Sermons were published in the year of his decease; and these, together with the quaintness common to the discourses of James the First's time, display a portion of fancy and vivacity peculiar to the writer. He was the author of a "Latin Oration at the Funeral of Sir Henry Savile," spoken and printed at Oxford, in 1622; and also of "An Oration at the Funeral of Dr. Godwin, Canon of Christchurch," printed in London in 1627. His dramatic productions are,—"The Raging Turk, or Bajazet the Second"; "The Courageous Turk, or Amurath the First"; "Orestes"; and "Selimus, Emperor of the Turks";—all tragedies; and "The Careless Shepherdess," a tragi-comedy. None of these pieces were published until after his death. A tragedy intituled "The Bastard" has, also, been ascribed to Goffe; as well as a comedy called "Cupid's Whirligig."

WEST CLANDON.

This parish (which, in ancient records was called *Clandon Regis*, from belonging to the king,) adjoins East Clandon, on the east; Albury, on the south; Merrow, on the west; and Send, on the north. The situation resembles that of East Clandon; and the soil in general is similar. This is a small parish, containing only nine hundred and ninety acres of land. In the south-western part are downs, affording fine pasturage for sheep; and over them extends a portion of the Guildford race-course, which, however, is principally within the neighbouring parish of Merrow.

In the Domesday book it is stated that *Clanedon* is a manor belonging to Edward of Sarisberie, (one of the most considerable land-owners of Surrey;) and it was held under him by Hugh.—"Fulk held it in the time of King Edward, when it was assessed at 5 hides;

[5] See Wood's ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, new edit. by Bliss; vol. ii. col. 463.—Aubrey says that "his wife pretended to fall in love with him by hearing him preach; upon which one Thomas Thimble (one of the *Squire Bedell's* in Oxford, and his confidant) said to him—'Do not marry her. If thou dost, she will brake thy Heart.' But he was not obsequious," continues Aubrey, "to his friend's sober advice; but for her sake alter'd his condition, and cast anchor here.—'Twas no long time before this Xantippe made the prediction good; and when he died, the last words he spake were '*Oracle, Oracle, Tom Thimble;*' and so he gave up the ghost."—ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 259-60.

it is now rated at 2 hides and a half. There are 3 carucates of arable land: 1 carucate is in demesne; and there are four villains, and five bordars, with 1 carucate and a half. There is a mill valued at three shillings; and also a *Church*. The wood yields five swine. It had been rated at 50 shillings; but is now estimated at 60 shillings."

From a trial of assize which took place in 1270, the 54th of King Henry the Third, it appears that lands here were held by William de Wintreshull, and Matthew de Boville. In 1278, the 6th of Edward the First, *John de Aqua*, or John At-Water, seems to have claimed for land he held at Clandon the rights and privileges of ancient demesne, but without success. The same person, however, on a trial at Guildford against a writ of "*Quo Warranto*," established the right, "for himself and his men of Clandon, to buy and sell in Guildford market without paying tolls." At the same time, John At-Water was summoned to answer the charge for having seized and imprisoned Robert le Ken, at Clandon Regis; in answer to which, he pleaded that the complainant was his villain; and the question was decided in his favour.

Matthew de Boville, who held the manor of West Clandon, had a daughter named Alice, who married *William de Weston*, of Weston in the parish of Albury, who died seised of the manor in 1309, the 2nd of Edward the Second; and in whose family it remained during several generations.

In 1354, the 27th of Edward the Third, the property or estate at West Clandon, which had belonged to the family of *At-Water*, was transferred to the Westons; for in that year William At-Water released all his right and interest in the manor to Margery, the widow of William de Weston, and to her son William and his heirs. This lady died in 1362, seised for life of the manor of Clandon Regis, valued at ten marks, held of John Giffard of Brimmesfield, by the service of a *clove-gilly-flower*; of a tenement called Appeworth, value 100 shillings, held of the Prior of Newark, at 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; of tenements in Clandon, value 6*s.* 8*d.*, held of Richard Stoctun [Stoughton?] at 9*d.* a year; of tenements in Albury, called Weston, being her dower, value 10*s.*, held of William Croiser, or Crosyer, (of Stoke D'Abernon,) by knight's service; of tenements in Shere, in dower also, value 10*s.*, held of the Countess of Ormond, by knight's service, and 2*d.* a year; and of tenements in Sende, value 6*s.* 8*d.*, held of Thomas de Weston, at 6*d.* a year;—leaving her son, William de Weston, her heir, aged ten years.

The manor of West Clandon appears to have continued in the possession of the Westons until the marriage of Ann, the daughter of

John de Weston, with *Thomas Slyfield*, of Slyfield House in the parish of Great Bookham; in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and in 1471, she was lady of the manor, and patroness of the living, (being then a widow,) and William Tice became rector on her presentation. Henry Slyfield, in 1591, levied a fine of the manor and advowson; and dying two years after, left them to his widow, as a tenant for life. She married a second husband, Henry Vincent, esq.; and a manorial court was held in their joint names in 1602. Edmund Slyfield, the son of Henry, sold the reversion of the estate on the death of his mother to *George Duncumbe, esq.* of Shalford, who did not obtain possession of the property till 1638. George Duncumbe, a descendant of the preceding, was owner of the property from 1691 to 1708; not long after which, it was sold to Sir Richard Onslow; and is now the property of his representative, the present Earl of Onslow.

Sir Richard Onslow was descended from an ancient family settled at *Onslow*, near Shrewsbury in the county of Salop; whence the surname was derived. The first of the family who became connected with Surrey was *Richard Onslow, esq.*, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the Court of Wards, and recorder of London; who, in the 8th of Elizabeth, was solicitor-general, and speaker of the House of Commons. In 1559 he married Katherine, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Harding of Knoll, or Knowle, in the parish of Cranley; which thus became the place of his residence. He died in 1571, aged forty-three; and was buried in St. Chad's church, Shrewsbury, where his monument, on which are full-length figures of himself and his wife, still remains.

His grandson, *Sir Richard Onslow, knt.*, succeeded to the paternal estate on the death of his elder brother, Thomas, without issue, in 1616. He obtained the honour of knighthood from James the First, at Theobalds, on the 2nd of June, 1624. In 1642 he bought of Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton, Clandon Lodge and land attached to it, in this parish. An ancestor of Sir Richard Weston, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, had obtained a license by royal charter to impark several hundred acres of land in Merrow and Clandon, and enjoy the right of free-warren and fishery; this land had been disparked before the sale took place; but Sir Richard Onslow, on becoming the proprietor, restored to the state of a park that portion which was in the parish of Clandon. This gentleman was chosen a knight of the shire for Surrey in 1628; and also in both the parliaments assembled in 1640,—the latter of which continued to sit till forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653. During the civil war, Sir Richard Onslow joined in the measures of the parliament against the king; and in 1643 he

was appointed one of the Sequestrators of the estates of the royalists in this county; but notwithstanding such office, Mr. Manning says, he lay "under some suspicion of privately sending money to the king." George Wither, (the poet,) an active partizan of the parliament, charged Sir Richard with disaffection to their cause, in a pamphlet which he published under the title of "*Justiciarius Justificatus*"; from which it appears that he had quarrelled with Sir Richard Onslow for endeavouring to get him removed from the commission of the peace for Surrey; admitting, however, that other gentlemen of the county had joined in the application against him, and that he was not legally qualified for the office. He says, Sir Richard had great weight in the county, having obtained the supremacy in all causes and over all persons, ecclesiastical and civil, disposing of elections, preferring deputy-lieutenants, making and unmaking justices of peace, committee-men, colonels, and all other inferior officers, marshals, treasurers, and collectors, as he pleased. He also charges Sir Richard with using his influence to bring in such as were at least suspected of favouring the cause of the king, some who actually went over to the royal party. This libellous publication was made the subject of complaint to the House of Commons on the 10th of April, 1646; and Wither being sent for, avowed the authorship. The matter was referred to a Committee of Examinations; whence, on the 7th of August, it was reported that the matters of scandal on Sir Richard Onslow were not proved. The question was then put, whether the reflections on Sir Richard were false, scandalous, and injurious; and it being decided in the affirmative, it was ordered that Wither should pay five hundred pounds damages, and his book be burnt at Guildford and Kingston markets, by the marshal attending the committee.[1]

Sir Richard Onslow, and also his eldest son, Arthur, sat in two of Oliver Cromwell's parliaments, in 1654, and 1656: and also in the parliament summoned by Richard Cromwell in 1659; and that which in the following year recalled Charles the Second. These gentlemen were chosen members for Guildford in 1661, when the 'long parliament' of the reign of Charles the Second commenced. Sir Richard Onslow did not live to witness its dissolution: but dying in 1664, in the sixty-third year of his age, he was interred at Cranley.

Arthur Onslow, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, was twice married: first, to Rose, the daughter and heiress of Nicholas Stoughton, esq.; by whom he had only one child, who dying in infancy, the Stoughton estates reverted to that family. His second consort was Mary, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Foot, bart.,

[1] Journal of the House of Commons, vol. iv. p. 639.

who in his patent of creation had the reversion of his title limited over to his son-in-law, to whom it descended on the 12th of October, 1687. Sir Arthur died on the 21st of July, 1688; and was buried at Cranley.

Sir Richard Onslow, bart., the eldest son and heir of the preceding, had sat in the last three parliaments summoned by Charles the Second, and in that called by James the Second, as member for the borough of Guildford. In the convention-parliament assembled in consequence of the flight of King James, Sir Richard was elected a knight of the shire for Surrey; and he was returned for the same county to all the parliaments in the reigns of William the Third and Queen Anne, except on one occasion, in the 9th of that queen, when he lost his election by attempting to nominate the second knight against the wishes of his former constituents. In 1708, he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons. On the accession of George the First, he was appointed a lord of the Treasury, chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer; and on resigning those offices, he was made one of the tellers of the Exchequer. In 1716, he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Onslow of Onslow in the county of Salop, and of West Clandon in Surrey; with remainder to his uncle, Denzil Onslow, of Purford, and his heirs male; and after them, to the heirs male of his father, Sir Arthur Onslow. On the death of the Earl of Halifax in 1715, he was nominated lord-lieutenant of the county of Surrey. He died on the 5th of December, 1717, aged sixty-four; and was buried at Merrow.

Thomas, the eldest and sole surviving son of Richard, Lord Onslow, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Tulse, lord-mayor of London,) succeeded to the title and great estates of his father; previously to which, he had sat in the House of Commons for the boroughs of Gatton, Haslemere, and Blechingley, and for the county of Surrey. On his father's death, he also became lord-lieutenant of the county, and a teller of the Exchequer. In 1736, he was made '*Custos Rotulorum*' of Surrey; which office has been ever since held with the lord-lieutenancy. His death took place on the 5th of June, 1740.

Richard, Lord Onslow, the only son of the preceding baron, (by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Charles Knight, esq., of the island of Jamaica, a lady, Aubrey tells us, "of a large fortune,") was appointed lord-lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county; he was, likewise, chosen high-steward of the borough of Guildford; and in 1753, was made a knight of the Bath. He married the daughter of Sir Edmund Elvill, bart.; but died without issue, on October the 8th, 1776.

The title of Baron Onslow then devolved on *George, Lord Cranley,* descended from Foot Onslow, next brother of the first Lord Onslow, agreeably to the limitations of the patent; Denzil Onslow, the uncle to that lord, having had no male issue. This nobleman obtained his first title of Baron Cranley of Imber Court, on the 14th of May, 1776; and on the 19th of June, 1801, he was created Viscount Cranley, and Earl of Onslow. He died on the 17th of May, 1814.

Thomas, the second Earl of Onslow, (son of the preceding peer by Henrietta, daughter of Sir John Shelley, bart.) was born on the 15th of March, 1754. In 1776, he married Arabella, a daughter and co-heiress of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, esq.; by whom he had three sons and one daughter; and the countess dying in 1782, the following year, he married the widow of Thomas Duncombe, esq., who brought him only a daughter. He died on the 22nd of February, 1827.

Arthur George Onslow, eldest son of the late Earl, succeeded to the titles of Earl of Onslow, Viscount Cranley, Baron Onslow of Onslow, and of West Clandon, and Baron Cranley of Imber Court. He was born on the 25th of October, 1777; and in 1818, married Mary, daughter of George Fludyer, esq., who died on the 1st of March, 1830. He has a son, Arthur George, Viscount Cranley, born on the 16th of June, 1820; and a daughter, Lady Mary Augusta Onslow, who was born on June the 4th, 1819.[2]—His lordship does not reside at West Clandon Park, the seat of his ancestors; but at a smaller (yet unfinished) mansion, erected by himself, in the adjoining village of West Clandon.

The Living of West Clandon is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke; and the patronage is vested in the Onslows, as lords of the manor. Here was a *Church* at the time of the Domesday survey; and it seems probable, that the lower part of the present tower, which is of stone, and adjoins to the nave, on the north side, was a portion of the original edifice; but it is now much dilapidated, and supported by two ill-shaped buttresses: the upper part is boarded, and the whole surmounted by a chamfered spire, cased with shingles. Within it are six small bells, which were recast in 1741; possibly, at the expense of the parishioners; the treble bell being inscribed with the words,

I TO MY BENEFACTORS PRAISE.

The interior, which consists of a nave and chancel only, has a neat and clean appearance; it having been recently repaired and white-washed at the expense of George Simpkin, esq., of West Clandon Cottage;—long prior to which, it had been much attended to by the

[2] Lodge, PEERAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE; 1838; pp. 378, 9.

late Earl of Onslow. That nobleman, also, caused the west window, (which is square-headed, and divided by mullions into three lights,) to be ornamented with stained glass, comprising many small shields of arms, shewing the intermarriages of his family from the time of Edward the First.[3] In the lower compartment, within rich borderings, are the floral emblems of France, England, and Scotland, surmounted by crowns. The Font is of Petworth marble.

The following PRAYER, composed in 1728, by the celebrated Arthur Onslow, speaker of the House of Commons, was copied many years ago from a Prayer book in the Onslow seat in West Clandon church:—

"O THOU, who art Supreme, the Author and God of Nature! Sole, Eternal, and Omnipotent, and of Thyself existing! I here prostrate myself before THEE; humbly to adore thy Greatness, composed of infinite Knowledge, Power, and Goodness; and with Thankfulness to acknowledge the Benefit, and with Humbleness to submit to the Inflictions of thy Divine and unerring Providence. Suffer me, O Thou great Judge and Disposer of all Things, to be a Supplicant to THEE for the Forgiveness of my past Offences, and for the Directions of thy Spirit in my future Goings, that I may do justly, love Mercy, and walk humbly before THEE, MY GOD!

"Permit me, also, to implore the continuance of thy Goodness to my Family, my Friends, my Country, and to all the rest of Mankind; that Justice and Truth may govern the World, and the adoring THEE be the chief Honour of all Nations.

"These, and all other Blessings, we devoutly ask in the Name and for the Sake of HIM, whom Thou hast placed above all, the Holy Jesus, thy blessed Son, the Redeemer of Man, and his Intercessor with THEE."

In the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a wide-pointed arch, are two old paintings, in gilt frames, the subjects of which are the Adoration and the Last Supper; they are cleverly executed. The east window is divided into three lights, with decorative quatrefoil tracery in the heading of the arch. On the south side, is a piscina and bracket; and there is, also, an arched recess springing from small columns. There are no *Charitable Donations* of importance connected with this parish. That of most value results from land at Warbleton, in Sussex, bequeathed in 1627 by the often-mentioned Henry Smith, esq.: this is commonly known as "Smith's Money," and amounts at the present time to about 2*l.* annually. The other benefactions are as follow, viz.—Thirty shillings a year, payable from land in the parish, called *Henley*, (now in the possession of the Hon. Locke King,) left by Richard Snelling of Send, in the year 1624;—Two fields in East Clandon, bought in 1713, and including five acres of arable and meadow land, now let at 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum; which sum, since the new Poor Law has been in operation, has been appropriated to lessen the poor rates;—Six loaves from "Stovel's lands," twice yearly, at

[3] The *Onslow Arms* are,—Arg. a Fess Gu. between six Cornish Choughs ppr. *Crest*: A Falcon ppr. legged and belled Or, preying on a Partridge Or. *Motto*: Festina Lente. *Supporters*: Two Falcons, close, ppr. legged and belled, as above. The motto is evidently a *jeu de mots* on the family name *On-Slow*.

Easter and Christmas, for poor widows and widowers;—and Twenty sixpenny loaves, to be similarly distributed at Christmas and Midsummer, left in June, 1817, by John Bone, sen., and Elizabeth his wife; the expense to be defrayed by the occupiers of his house adjoining to Clandon Park and Lodge. There is, likewise, a small sum arising from a house and garden at Merrow, exchanged for some parish land by the late Lord Onslow, about the year 1777. The Parsonage *Well*, dug through clay and chalk, is ninety-five feet deep; but that at the bottom of the village, is only thirty feet in depth.

Rectors of West Clandon in and since 1800.—

Thomas Russell, LL.B. Instituted in July, 1788: died on the 18th of July, 1822. This gentleman was author of the "History of Guildford" referred to in our account of that town, of which place he was a native.

William Hodgson Cole, A.M., vicar of Wonersh. Instituted on the 17th of August, 1822.

The Rev. George Stevens, M.A., prebendary of Windsor, who held this benefice from Michaelmas, 1725, until his decease in 1750, published two Sermons in octavo, namely—"An Assize Sermon," on Proverbs, chap. 14, ver. 34; in 1728; and "The Amiable Quality of Goodness as compared with Righteousness," on Romans, chap. 5, ver. 7; preached at the funeral of Lady Onslow, in 1731.

The earliest Register commences with the date, August 7th, 1536; but, up to 1600, all the entries are in one hand-writing.

Clandon Park, the seat of the *Onslows*, and now the property (but not the residence) of Arthur George, third earl of Onslow, had its origin in the reign of Henry the Eighth. That monarch, by a charter dated May the 25th, 1531, granted to Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, license to impark six hundred acres of land and pasture, fifty acres of wood, and four hundred acres of furze and heath in Merrow, and in the parishes of Merrow and Clandon; with liberty of free-warren, and right to the several fisheries within the demesne. The land was imparked, accordingly, by the grantee, who also erected a hunting-lodge in his new park:—but the land was afterwards disparked; and in 1642, the whole estate, together with Temple-court farm in the parish of Merrow, was sold by the then Sir Richard Weston (whose public spirit has been already noticed in the account of Sutton Place) to Sir Richard Onslow, of Knole (or Knoll) in Cranley, in this county; by whom the park was again inclosed. His grandson, of the same name, removed from Cranley to Clandon some time subsequent to the Revolution of 1688; and it has ever since continued to be the principal seat of the Onslow family.

Clandon House was erected about the year 1731, for Thomas, second Lord Onslow, from the designs of Giacomo Leoni, a Venetian architect, who had been in the service of the Elector Palatine, and afterwards settled in this country.[4] This mansion, which is one of the finest in Surrey, is in the form of a long square: it is of red brick, with stone dressings; and has all the architectural ornaments applicable to a brick edifice. There is some variety in the style of its several fronts; the eastern elevation being in the English style; the western, or principal front, in the French mode; and the south side, in the Italian style. It is three stories high, and has attics above, which are concealed by a balustrade that surmounts the upper cornice, and goes round the building. The centre compartment of the principal front, which comprises one-third of the whole extent, is cased with white marble, terminating with an enriched pediment; in the middle of which is a circular window. In each of the first and second stories, is a range of nine lofty windows; and in the third story, are six square windows. The offices in the basement are hidden by a projecting balustrade which, with a handsome double flight of steps that leads to the grand entrance, forms the boundary of a continued terrace in front of the building. In the great-hall, which forms a cube of forty feet, are two elegant marble chimney-pieces; these were sculptured by Rysbrach, in alto-relievo, in a style of great vigour and beauty: the group on one of them, represents a Sacrifice to Bacchus; the other, a Sacrifice to Diana. The apartments are, in general, stately and commodious; but the whole house has a forlorn and deserted air; most of the pictures and furniture having been removed; the present Lord Onslow preferring a smaller seat in the adjacent village, as mentioned above. There were, formerly, many original portraits here of eminent men. The Library still contains many valuable books, among which may be mentioned, nearly all the works printed at Strawberry-hill.

Clandon Park is of considerable extent; it having been enlarged by George, first earl of Onslow, about the year 1776. Being then lord of the manor of Merrow, he exchanged a house and garden in that parish (for the use of the poor,) on condition of being allowed to inclose and annex to his park, nineteen acres of land in Merrow; the parishioners foregoing their claim to the herbage thereof. He also added Temple-court farm to the park; and erected at its entrance from Merrow, a pair of lofty and handsomely wrought iron gates, with a neat lodge on each side. Thence to the house, there is a beautiful carriage-drive and foot-path through varied plantations of oak and

[4] Leoni published an excellent edition of Palladio in 1742.

lime trees. What is called the old park, comprises about one hundred and eighty-three acres; and the new park, about forty-five acres.

There is a small lake in the park, which has been formed from a copious spring that emerges from the chalk at a short distance below the house on the north side. This, if kept clear from weeds, and properly attended to, would add much to the beauty of the grounds. The stream afterwards supplies a mill; and passing Burnt common, crosses the turnpike road from Guildford to London, and falls into the river Wey near the 25th mile stone.[5] Many extensive and pleasing prospects are obtained from different points within the park, which, (with the pleasure grounds,) was laid out by the celebrated Brown, the landscape gardener. The stables, erected by George, Lord Onslow, from a design by Brown, form a good view in unison with the surrounding elms.

EAST HORSLEY.

This parish is bounded by Ockham and Cobham, on the north; by Effingham, on the east; by Abinger and Shere, on the south; and on the west, by West Horsley and Wisley. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the confines of the great geological formations into which it is divided. Hence, the soil in the northern part is a strong clay, in which the oak flourishes; whilst the southern portion, sloping towards the north from the central range of chalk-hills, is calcareous and full of flints, in which the beech and the ash, especially the former, grow abundantly; and which is well adapted for the cultivation of corn.

In the reign of Knute or Canute the First, the manor or estate of Horsley belonged to Thored, who was probably a Danish Thane; and

[5] It has been remarked by Mr. Manning, that the above spring flows "nearly in a parallel line from south to north with the spring at Shirburn in Albury, which rises on the south side of the same chalk-hill, and joining the Tillingbourne from Wotton, runs into the Wey at Shalford."—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 52.

The late Rev. Mr. Russell, in the brief account of Clandon House, given in his HISTORY OF GUILDFORD (pp. 280—83), mentions a portrait of Sir Edward Onslow, by Cornelius Jansen, as being on the chamber floor. He also notices "a very curious picture of the old House [that erected by Sir Richard Weston] together with a bird's-eye view of the whole parish," as being in the gallery connected with the attics. The "south-west front," he continues, "commands a lively and extensive prospect; the park affords rich pasturage, and is plentifully stocked with deer. In the pleasure-ground a romantic neatness prevails, where art and nature mutually support each other. The ascent near the house gives full command of Guildford race-ground; and here a well-directed taste has been engaged with success, transforming a late chalk-pit into one of the richest scenes of picturesque beauty. The variety of the foliage, and bold effect, is a school for the first landscape painter in this or any other country."—It may be added, that the park, until within a few years since, continued to be well stocked with deer, and was celebrated for its venison.

in 1036, he gave it to the monastery of Christchurch, Canterbury. It was appropriated to supplying provisions for the prior and monks of that convent; who are stated to have held it free from all secular services, except attending the king in his military expeditions, and contributing to the repair of bridges and the construction of castles.[1] It is mentioned in the Domesday book among the possessions of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who presided over the convent of Christchurch. According to that record, the archbishop himself held *Horslei* (in Wochinges hundred,) for the provision of the monks. "In the time of King Edward it was rated at 14 hides; and now at 3 hides, 1 virgate and a half. The land [arable] is 5 carucates; 1 carucate is in demesne; and 13 villagers, and 6 bordars have 7 carucates and a half. There are 3 bondmen; and wood for 50 swine. The manor was valued at 4 pounds, in the time of King Edward, and subsequently; and now at a like amount; and yet it yields 100 shillings."

Among the deeds in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter at Canterbury[2] is a lease, dated in 1152, to Roger, from the prior and convent of their vill called *Horslega*, for the term of six years, at six pounds a year; and at the end of the sixth year, the tenant was to surrender the estate, with all its stock, namely, "1 plough, 8 oxen, and 100 sheep except 3," without fraud, in as good condition as when received. The sureties to this agreement were Symon de Horslega, clericus; and Eadmer de Cheiham: and it was witnessed by Sagar and Eadmer de Merstham. In the tenth year of the reign of Edward the Second, the Prior and Convent of Christchurch obtained a grant of free-warren for their manor here.[3]

In 1337, the Prior and Convent procured an investigation to be made as to a grant from Roger de Berners to the Bishop of Exeter, in mortmain, of a messuage, twenty acres of land, and ten acres of wood called Chapers,[4] in East Horsley, without license. An inquisition was taken by *Peter atte Rough-barne*, *William Bithewode*, and *Peter de Grendene*; who found that Roger held the property under the prior, and made, without license, the grant to the bishop, who had entered on the premises fourteen years previously: that 13*s.* 4*d.* a year was paid for this messuage, &c., which owed suit to the prior's manor of East Horsley; and that the true value, beyond the rent and services, was 3*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Manning supposes that it was in consequence of this inquiry, that Roger, the son of Roger de Berners, five years

[1] Dugdale's MONASTICON, ed. nov.; vol. i. pp. 89, 97, 100, 119.
[2] H. 154: See Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 28. [3] Cart. 10 Edw. II. n. 60.
[4] There is some land thus designated still held of the manor of East Horsley.

after, released all rents and services due to himself from land held by the Prior and Convent.[5]

East Horsley belonged to the fraternity of Christchurch until the suppression of that monastery in 1539-40. It remained for some years afterwards among the crown lands; and in the 34th of Henry the Eighth, a manorial court was held here in the king's name; but in 1558, the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary, by letters patent, dated the 14th of November in that year, it was granted to the monastery of Shene, then recently refounded. The death of Queen Mary, within twelve months afterwards, occasioned the second dissolution of that establishment; and the manor of East Horsley reverted to the crown. Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted it by letters patent to John White of Southwick, Hants, and John Agmondesham, of East Horsley; the latter of whom had possession of the estate, and held his first court here in the sixth of Elizabeth, 1564. His son and successor, of the same name, who was a barrister of the Middle Temple, dying without issue in 1598, the property, after the death of his widow, devolved on his sister Mary, the wife of William Muschamp, of Godalming.

Mrs. Muschamp, then a widow, held her first court at East Horsley in 1620 (7th James I.); and on her death, July the 20th, the same year, the estate descended to her son, Agmondesham Muschamp. That gentleman was knighted by James the First, who finding some difficulty in pronouncing the name of the new knight, coarsely exclaimed, "By ——, the Devil must have been his Godfather."[6] His great-grandson, Ambrose Muschamp, in 1701, conveyed this manor to Frances, Viscountess Lanesborough, the widow of his brother, Denny Muschamp, esq.

Besides the principal manor, belonging to Christchurch, there were at East Horsley two others, namely, the Bishop's Manor, so styled because it formerly belonged to the bishops of Exeter; and Roughbarnes, or *Rowbarnes*, conjectured by Mr. Manning to have been anciently the property of a convent of Black Nuns, mentioned in a Catalogue of Religious Houses, ascribed to Gervase of Canterbury.[7] Rowbarnes is now held of the manor of Wotton, (belonging to the Evelyn family,) at a quit-rent of fifty shillings a year.

It is uncertain at what period, or under what circumstances, the bishops of Exeter became possessed of a manor at East Horsley.

[5] Register of the Dean and Chapter: 2; p. 350. There is still a farm called *Greendean* belonging to this manor.

[6] Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 30.

[7] Leland, Itinerary, vol. viii. p. 62. No other writer appears to have noticed this Priory of Black [Benedictine?] Nuns.

Manning says that "Leland quotes a grant by Edward the Confessor of the manor-place of East Horsley."[8] But this seems to be a mistake; for in the place referred to, (Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 8,) is only the following information relative to this place:—"Est Horseley, a mile from Weste Horseley, in Suthrey, longyd to the Byshope of Excester, where is a praty lytle Manar Place. Lacy, Byshope of Excestar in Henry the 5. and 6. Dayes lay sometyme at this Howse. This Lacey was Dene of Henry the 5. Chapell at the Battayle of Agincorte."

The earliest notice of the episcopal estate here occurs in the Records of the Exchequer, (27th Henry III., 1243); "when W. Bishop of Exeter was summoned to shew by what right he held the manor of Chideham in Sussex, and the moiety of the manor of Horslegh in Surrey, except the advowson of the Church, of the King's demesne." The prelate (William Brewer) pleaded that these manors were possessions of his church as appertaining to the chaplaincy of Boseham in Sussex. Two years after, however, the Sheriff was ordered to seize the bishop's lands in Surrey and Sussex; but at length the king released to the bishop and his successors these lands for five hundred marks. In a book of knights' fees, compiled in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third, or the beginning of the next reign, it is stated that the Bishop of Exeter held of the king in chief, a quarter of a knight's fee at this place. In 1324, (17th of Edward II.) Walter de Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, paid a fine of twenty shillings to the king, for a license to receive some lands and tenements at East Horsley, from Roger de Berners.

Some of the monuments still remaining in the parish church afford presumptive evidence of the residence here of successive bishops of Exeter. One of them commemorates Robert de Brentyngham, the brother of Thomas de Brentyngham, who held that see from 1370 to 1394; and another relates to John Bowthe, or Booth, bishop of Exeter in the reign of Edward the Fourth, who retired to his seat here during the disorderly time of the civil war; and dying on the 5th of April, 1478, was interred on the north side of the chancel. Dr. John Harman, alias Veysey, chaplain to Henry the Eighth, dean of the chapel-royal, and rector of East Horsley, was consecrated Bishop of Winchester in 1519; and he was the last prelate who held this manor. His attachment to the ancient religion induced him to resign the see in the early part of the reign of Edward the Sixth; but he was restored by Queen Mary, (to whom, in her youth, he had been governor,) and held his preferments until his decease in 1555. He is said to have stripped his see of many valuable estates; partly, by

[8] Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 30.

sales; and partly, by granting long leases, at small rents, with exorbitant fines. In 1536, he demised the manor of East Horsley, for ninety-nine years, to Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter, and Edward his son; but on the attainder of that nobleman, in 1539, it was forfeited to the crown. The lease seems to have been subsequently set aside; and in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the bishop conveyed the fee-simple of the estate to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher, and his heirs; and this grant was confirmed by the king.

Two years after, Fisher conveyed the property to William Walter; who sold it to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton; and by subsequent sales, it at length became the property of Thomas Cornwallis, esq., who was pensioner, and groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth. This gentleman died in 1596, and was interred in the north aisle of the parish church. His lady survived him thirty years; and dying in 1625, left this manor to her great-nephew, Thomas, earl of Southampton; who, in 1629, conveyed it to Carew Ralegh, esq., of West Horsley, son of the celebrated Sir Walter Ralegh. It was afterwards transferred by purchase to successive proprietors; one of whom, in 1698, conveyed it to Denny Muschamp, esq., and Lady Lanesborough his wife;[9] and at his death in the following year, he bequeathed to her ladyship all his lands and tenements. About two years afterwards, the viscountess came into possession of the other manor of East Horsley, as before stated; and the two have since been consolidated. By her first husband, Viscount Lanesborough, this lady had a daughter; who married Henry Fox, esq., and had issue three sons, George, James, and Sackville,—and three daughters. Lady Lanesborough, by her will, dated December the 8th, 1719, devised all her estates in Surrey, including East Horsley, to her second grandson, James Fox, with remainder to Sackville Fox; remainder to the eldest brother, George Fox. James Fox died without issue, October the 22nd, 1753; and was buried in the parish church. He was succeeded in the possession of the estate by his brother, Sackville Fox; at whose death, December the 1st, 1760, the property descended to his son, James Fox, then about four years old. His uncle, George Fox, in 1751, took the surname of Lane, in compliance with the will of the last Lord Lanesborough; and in May, 1762, he was created Lord Bingley. This gentleman, who during the minority of his nephew resided at East Horsley, was twice married; but dying on the 22nd of February, 1773, and having no surviving issue, the estates of the family devolved on

[9] This lady was the youngest daughter of Richard, fifth earl of Dorset. Her first husband, Sir George Lane, afterwards created Viscount Lanesborough, was Principal Secretary of State in Ireland; and died in 1684.

the minor, James Fox. He attained his majority in August, 1777; and shortly after, sold his estates in Surrey to Robert Mackreth,[10] afterwards knighted; who sold them to Thomas Page, esq. of Cobham; after whose death, in 1781, East Horsley was disposed of to Charles Dumbleton, esq.; and in 1784, it was purchased by the late William Currie, esq. Very recently, this manor has become the property of the Earl of Lovelace.

The Living of East Horsley, which is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 12*l.*; and in the King's books at 12*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.* It forms a portion of the ancient deanery of Croydon; at which place visitations for the archbishop's peculiars, in Surrey, are held. The glebe consists of seven acres around the parsonage; and one acre and three-quarters detached.

East Horsley is a very pleasant village, skirting the high road between Epsom and Leatherhead, and having more the appearance of a town than most of the villages in Surrey. The general neatness of the houses impresses the stranger with an idea of domestic comfort; and may, in no inconsiderable degree, be attributed to the friendly attentions which the late William Currie, esq., and his family, gave to the instruction and welfare of its poorer inhabitants. Here is a very handsome *Mansion*, which was erected by Barry for Mr. Currie, the late proprietor, on a new site; he having pulled down the old *Place*, as it was called, which stood nearer the village. The new house, which is in the Elizabethan style, with square-headed windows, gables terminating in pinnacles, and an ornamental porch, is the property of the Earl of Lovelace; but is now tenanted by Sir John Kirkland, bart.

The *Church* at East Horsley, which is dedicated to St. Martin, has lately undergone a thorough repair; and has thus been entirely divested of its ancient character. It consists, principally, of a long nave and chancel; a massive tower, embattled, at the west end; and a small neat-looking southern porch. The interior of the nave, which has a plain white-washed ceiling, was new pewed at the expense of the late Mr. Currie; and the whole of the wood-work inside has been recently painted in imitation of oak. A pointed arch, springing from semi-circular piers, divides the nave from the chancel; and has under it a square font, of stone, with a cover of carved oak. There are three small lancet-lights on each side of the chancel; and at the east end, is a handsome pointed-arched window, in three divisions, with

[10] This person acquired wealth as a waiter in a gambling-house; and became notorious from his fraudulent practices. His transactions with the young heir of the East Horsley property became the subject of an action at law.

trefoils above: at the sides, are the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments; and beneath, is the Communion table, which is covered with crimson velvet, whereon is a large Cross in yellow satin.

Against the north wall is fixed a sepulchral *Brass*, about eighteen inches in height, commemorative of *Bishop Bowthe*, or *Booth*, of Exeter; which seems to have been removed from a grey slab in the chancel floor. It represents that prelate in his episcopal robes, in a kneeling position, looking upward, and holding a book between his hands. Below the figure, are the following inscriptions; the first of which is expressive of a sentiment still employed on many of our grave-stones:—

BRASS OF BISHOP BOWTHE.

Quisquis eris qui transieris sta p'lege plora
Sum q'd eris fuera'q' q'd es pro me prec'm ora.

Hic jacet Johe's Bowthe quo'd' ep's Exonien', qui obiit
V die me'sis Aprelis A° d'ni M°cccc°lxxviii°.[11]

Arms:—Three Boars' Heads, erased, erect: a file of three points.

This prelate, who was a native of Cheshire, held the see of Exeter

[11] Godwin, ("De Præsulibus Angliæ,") and (most probably on his authority) Mr. Alexander Jenkins, and the Rev. George Oliver, in their respective histories of the City of Exeter, have all erroneously stated that Bishop Booth was buried in the church of St. Clement-Danes, at London.—He died at East Horsley; and, as evinced by the above inscription, was interred in the church there. Both Aubrey and Manning suppose that the square tomb in the chancel under the inscriptions is that of this bishop.

nearly thirteen years; his consecration having taken place on the 7th of July, 1465. The beautiful episcopal throne in the cathedral choir of that city was erected at his expense, and forms a noble monument of his liberality and architectural discrimination.

The north aisle, or rather chapel, which is entered from the nave by a descent of six steps, has been recently divided into two parts. Within the first division, which now forms a commodious Vestry, is a handsome mural monument for *Henry Hildeyard, esq.*, who purchased this manor of Carew, the son of Sir Walter Ralegh. He died on the 8th of January, 1674, aged sixty-six years.

Arms:—Az. Three Mullets, Or; impaling a Saltier engrailed, Sab. charged with nine Annulets, Or.

In the other division of this aisle is a large altar-tomb, on which lie the full-length and well-executed figures, in alabaster, of Thomas Cornwallis, esq., "sometime Pensioner and Groome Porter unto Queene Elizabeth of Blessed memory"; and "the Lady Katherine his wife, one of the daughters of Thomas, Lord Wryothesley, Earle of Southampton, Lord Chancellor of England. They were married together about 30 years; and after his decease she lived a Widdow full 30 years and upward, and died August 16, 1626, being of the age of 85 years." The former is represented in plate armour, but without a helmet; and his lady, as attired in the style of the reign of James the First, with a low cap, double ruff, and stomacher.[12]

Arms:—Sab. guttée d' eau, on a Fess Arg. three Cornish Choughs, ppr. *Cornwallis* quartering, 1st, Arg. six Bars Sab. on a Canton Gu. a Crescent, Or;—2nd, Sab. a Cross moline, Or;—3rd, Arg. a Bend betw. six Cross Crosslets fitchée Sab.;—4th, Arg. two Chevronells Az. in a Bordure engrailed, Gu.;—5th, Az. a Chev. betw. three Storks, Arg.;—and impaling Az. a Cross Or betw. four Sparrow Hawks, Arg. belled of the second: *Wriothesley*.

In the same aisle is the vault of the Currie family, with some inscriptive memorials, including a marble tablet for William Currie, esq., who "for forty-four years lived respected and beloved in this parish, which will long lament his loss": he died in his seventy-fourth year, on the 3rd of June, 1829.

On the north side of the nave is a handsome monument of white marble, enriched with festoons, wreaths, cherubim, &c., recording the virtues and qualifications of James Fox, esq., who died on the 22nd

[12] In front of this tomb were two small figures of the sons of the deceased, kneeling before a desk, viz.—Robert, the eldest, who died in France at the age of twenty years; and Henry, "who dyed betwixt three and four years old." These are now placed on a bookcase in the vestry; where, also, below the Hildeyard shield of arms, is a marble Buck, lodged, which is the Crest of the Cornwallis family, and was formerly on the tomb above described, at the feet of the male figure.

of October, 1753. He was grandson to the Lady Viscountess of Lanesborough, (sister to the Earl of Dorset,) from whom "he inherited a plentiful estate in the County of Surrey."[13]

The following *Charitable Benefactions* to this parish are recorded on a table in the vestry, viz.—"Imprimis. The rent of a Mead, called Bishop's Mead, lying north of Place House, paying, annually, for the use of the poor, £4. Item.—The rent of certain parcels of land, called Church Land; lying in East Horsley Common-field, specified and set out in a Map made by order of John Fox in the year 1728, 12*s.* 6*d.* Item.—There is allotted by the Trustees of the Estates of Henry Smith, esq., deceased [in 1627], to be paid to the poor of this parish, out of the manor of Warbleton in Sussex, and divers lands

[13] The following singularly-arranged, yet rhyming epitaph, was, according to Aubrey, to be read on "a rough white stone, within the altar-rails," in memory of one of the former rectors of this parish: it is now illegible.—

1704.
Whoever
would salvation
have, must before he
comes to the Grave, his own
Righteousness disown, &
put his Trust in Christ
alone, SAMUEL
BOURCHER.
Nov. the
5.

Several *Brasses* with "Portraitures," are likewise noticed by Aubrey and Manning as having been inserted on grave-stones in this church; the most ancient of which was one in the north aisle, for ROBERT DE BRENTYNGHAM, brother of Thomas de Brentyngham, bishop of Exeter, and lord-treasurer in the latter part of the reign of Edward the Third. Others were in memory of RADULPH AGMONDESHAM, who died lord of this manor, on the 7th of February, 1458, and *Miliscent* his wife. There are still remaining, on the floor within the Communion rails, a half-length figure, in Brass, of an Ecclesiastic; and also Brasses of a Man and Woman with six boys and five girls kneeling, and underneath this inscription:—

Pray for the Sowlles of Iohn Snelling and Alys his wyfe, the which dessesyd the viii day of Ffeveryll in the yer of our Lord M°cccc°lxxxviii on whose sowllis God have mercy.

On the floor in the Vestry are the figures, in brass, of eight boys and five girls, with the following inscription:—

Of your charite pray for ye soulis of Thomas Snelling late of ye Parish of East Horsley, Smith, and Ione, his wiff, which Thomas dessessed the xxviii day of May, in the yere of our lorde M.cccccvii, and for the soules of the faders and moders of the forsaid Thomas and Ione wyth all there childreane. On whose sowlys Almighty Jhu have mercy. Amen.

there, £3. 1*s.* 6*d.*"—According to a tradition current among the villagers, the charity called the *Bishop's-Mead Money* is attributable to a bishop of Exeter who was buried in the chancel. It seems most probable, therefore, that the mead was given to the parish by Bishop Booth, who is the only prelate that was interred in this church.

Rectors of East Horsley, with dates of institution, and causes of removal.—For the following list, extracted by himself from the Lambeth Registers, we are indebted to the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, B.C.L., the present rector of East Horsley.

Michael de Winchelsea; Jan. 13, 1282.
John de Sigeherst (a deacon); May 20, 1286.
Robert de Lewes; Nov. 5, 1288.
Richard de Brenchelse; March 2, 1324-5.
John Ledes; resignation.
Thomas Capel; September 17, 1361.
Nicholas Hallowe; October 23, 1368; resignation.
Thomas de Frasthorpe; November 17, 1371.
William Wardwyck; exchanged.
John Aston; December 14, 1384.
William Somerhill; exchanged.
John Palmer; July 19, 1402.
John Gerebert; September 1, 1434.
Robert Smith; October 23, 1437; resignation.
John Charlton; September 10, 1440.
John Prowd; 1497.
Ingelram Bedel; resignation.
Robert Coper; April 21, 1516; resignation.
John Powes; November 20, 1516.
Ralph Hattley; July 25, 1539; resignation.
William Elliott; April 8, 1552.
Richard Bird; June 25, 1561.
William Atherton; December 1, 1561; resignation.
Christopher Yoxle; July 3, 1565; death.
Laurence Deijos; June 24, 1590.
James Twyst; December 2, 1591; death.
Henry Smith; June 22, 1598; resignation.
Adam Wilson; November 19, 1619; resignation.
William Quelch; December 15, 1623; resignation.
Edward Layfield, (nephew of Archbishop Laud, archdeacon of Essex); October 17, 1637; deprivation.
Sampson Caryl; ejected in 1662.
John Bonwicke; February 1, 1662; resignation.
William Turner, (son of Dr. E. Turner, dean of Canterbury,) afterwards archdeacon of Northumberland; June 23, 1669; death.
Samuel Bourcher; December 21, 1682; death.
Thomas Wrightson; Nov. 11, 1704; death.
Robert Rogers, M.A.; Dec. 5, 1716; death.
Robert Pitt, (prebendary of Lichfield); November 1, 1720; resignation.
George Nicholls; March 16, 1722-3.
Joseph Greenhill; March 23, 1727; death.
Richard Blacket Dechair; May 3, 1788; resignation.
Edward Lambert; Nov. 3, 1792; death.
Richard Mant, D.D.;[14] April 3, 1818; made Bishop of Killaloe; now of Down and Connor.
John Owen, (archdeacon of Richmond); June 1, 1820; death.
Arthur Philip Perceval, B.C.L.; June 18, 1824.

[14] Dr. Mant is well known as the learned Editor of a Bible, in conjunction with Dr. D'Oily. He is, also, the author of several works in Divinity.

WEST HORSLEY.

With respect to the character of its soil and general aspect, this parish resembles East Horsley. It is bounded on the north, by Ockham and Ripley; on the east, by East Horsley; on the south, by Shere; and on the west, by East Clandon. In 1802, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the commons and common fields in this parish; in pursuance of the provisions of which, nearly 79 acres of arable land, and 88½ acres of waste, on Netley heath, were assigned to the rector, instead of the tithes previously payable from the produce of the inclosed grounds; but the old inclosures remained subject to tithes as before. On that occasion, West Horsley was found to contain 2931 acres, namely,—1966, old inclosures; 362, arable common field; 16, common meadow land; and 587, waste land. In the recent estimation made under the tithe Commutation act, the number of acres is stated at 2932; of which, 1936 are tithable, viz.—arable land, 845½ acres; meadow land, 551 acres; woodland, 495 acres; gardens, &c., 44½ acres.

Ælfred, a Saxon duke (*Heretoch*), gave ten hides of land in *Horsaleges* to Werburga his wife, for her life; and the reversion to his daughter Alhdryth, and her issue; but if she had no issue, to his nearest kin by his father, on payment of half the value of the land to his daughter.

From the Domesday book it appears, that Walter Fitz-Other de Windsor held this manor, then called *Orselei.* "Brixi held it of King Edward; when it was assessed at 10 hides; but at the time of the survey, at 8 hides. The arable land was 6 carucates: 2 carucates were in demesne, and 14 villagers, and 5 bordars had 5 carucates. There was a *Church*; and 8 bondmen. The wood yielded 20 swine. In the time of King Edward, it was rated at £8; afterwards, at 100*s.*; and when surveyed, at £6." It is further recorded, that an "Englishman held 1 hide, and had there one plough, (carucate?) and one bordar, rated at 20*s.*"

Walter Fitz-Other, tenant in chief of this manor, as stated above, was governor of Windsor Castle; whence his descendants took their family name. Hugh de Horsley, characterized as the son of Walter Fitz-Other, but who must have been a more distant descendant of the Domesday landholder, gave to the abbey of Chertsey two-thirds of the tithes of his lordship in *Horslegh*, both within the vill and without. From the "Testa de Nevill," it appears that Hugh de Windsor held a knight's fee at this place, in the reigns of Henry the Second and Richard Cœur de Lion. William de Windsor, and his son Walter, accompanied King Richard on an expedition to Nor-

mandy in 1194; and William probably died there, as Walter de Windsor was in possession of the inheritance in the following year. In the time of Henry the Third, Hugh de Windsor had a grant of free-warren for his manor here. Christiana, stated in some pedigrees to have been the sister of Sir Hugh de Windsor, and in others, (with more probability,) to have been his daughter and heiress, married *Sir Ralph Berners*; who, in 1279, held the whole of this estate, which, after his decease in 1297, reverted to his widow; who presented to the rectory, as patroness, in 1309.[1]

A petition was presented to parliament in 1329, by Richard de Berners, complaining of the dilatory proceedings of the Judges of Assize and of the King's Bench, with respect to a suit he had commenced against John, the son of Edmund de Berners, and others, as to his "fraunk tenement en West-horslegh, Sende, Wisshele, Ockelee, Ockham, Effyngham, and Chidyngfold." The cause was adjourned from the Assizes to the Bench, before "Monsire William de Bereford, & ses Compaignouns," to give judgment and do right between the parties. "Lequel Jugement," says the petitioner, "ad pris delaie par graunt tens, et unkore prent, a graunt damage du dist Richard, & a sa desheritaunce come il entent." He, therefore, prays the King and Council to order the before-mentioned Justices to give judgment according to the law and custom of the realm, or that the king would be pleased to direct that the record and process of the Assize should be laid before the parliament, and judgment awarded, as usual in like cases.—It was ordered, in reply to this petition, that the complainant should have a Writ of Chancery to the Justices of the Bench, commanding them to render judgment forthwith, according to law.[2]

In 1337, the 10th of Edward the Third, Thomas, the son of Richard Berners, released to John, the son of Edmund de Berners, all his right in the manor and advowson of West Horsley.[3] John de

[1] In the 7th of Edward the First, (1279,) Sir Ralph Berners prosecuted, before the King's Judges at Guildford, a claim to freedom from toll in Guildford and other towns belonging to the king, alleging that his manor of Horslegh was held of the Barony of Windsor, and that the privilege he demanded was founded on immemorial usage; and the jury gave a verdict in his favour, with respect to the towns of Guildford and Kingston-upon-Thames,—but stating that they had no information as to other towns. He also claimed free-warren in his manor of West Horsley, under the grant of Henry the Third to Hugh de Windsor, above-mentioned; and the right to hold a market and fair here; and, likewise, to have two ancient parks. The jury found that his market and fair had fallen into disuse, because no one came to them; but his other claims were admitted. At his death, in 1297, he left Sir Edmund Berners his son and heir; but his widow retained possession of the estate of West Horsley during the remainder of her life.

[2] Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 425. [3] Rot. Claus. 10 Edw. III. p. 2, m. 39, dors.

Berners obtained a license to have a chapel in his manor here, in 1334, for one year; and, in the next year, the license was renewed.[4] He died in or before March, 1341-2; when his will was proved in the Prerogative court of the Bishop of Winchester. Sir John Berners, the son of the preceding, as appears from a *post mortem* inquisition taken in the 50th year of the reign of Edward the Third, died in the 35th year of that king's reign, (1362,) seised of the manor and advowson of West Horsley, held of the king, as of the castle of Windsor, by the service of "one knight's fee, and 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for the castle-guard of that castle, and suit to the King's Hundred-Court of Harmeshatch, called Wokyng Hundred, by five of his Neifs [*Nativi*], or in person," the suit being valued at 2*s.*; and paying to the heirs of Hugh de Windsor half a pound of cumin seed at Easter.

James, the son and heir of Sir John Berners, was one of the obnoxious favourites of Richard the Second; and he was involved in the ruin which befel the advisers of that weak and imprudent prince in 1388, when his folly and tyranny had incited the principal nobility, (headed by his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester,) to an insurrection against his government. Sir James Berners was arrested and committed a prisoner to the castle of Bristol; and having been attainted by the parliament, under the influence of the confederate lords, he was beheaded,[5] and his estates forfeited to the crown. King Richard, in 1393, granted the manor of West Horsley, with the park and warrens, to the widow of Sir James, to hold to her and the heirs of her body by her late husband. Henry the Fourth, in the first year of his reign, made a grant in fee of the estate to her son, Sir Richard Berners. She died in 1403; and three years afterwards, Sir Richard obtained a license from the king to put this manor in feoffment, in order that he might be enabled to make a settlement on his wife Philippa, who was the daughter and heiress of Edmund Dalyngruge. This lady survived her husband, and was re-married to Sir Thomas Lewknor; but Margery, the only daughter of Sir Richard

[4] Vide Regist. Adam. Orlton. i. 9 a. 25 b.—William de S. Omer, in 1358, obtained a similar license for his manse of Berkeley, in West Horsley. Vide Regist. W. de Edindon. ii. 38 a. And in 1365, Margery Brayboef had such a license for her manse in the same parish. Id. v. 51 b.

[5] Stow, after mentioning the decollation of Lord Beauchampe of Holt, on Tower-hill, says—"Sir James Bernes, knight, of the King's Court, a lustie young man, was in the same place beheaded."—Chronicle, p. 488. *Juliana Barnes*, or *Berners*, abbess of Sopewell (near St. Albans) in 1460, and authoress of the curious work generally called "The Boke of Seynt Albons," containing tracts on Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, &c., the second being in verse, is said to have been the daughter of Sir James Berners; but the fact is doubtful. See further particulars concerning her, in Ballard's "Memoirs of Learned Ladies," and Warton's "History of English Poetry."

Berners, on his death in 1421, succeeded to the possession of his estates, including the manor, park, warrens, and advowson of West Horsley. She married John Feriby; and he dying without issue, she was married a second time, to Sir John Bourchier; who, in the 33rd year of Henry the Sixth, had a writ of summons to parliament, as Baron Berners, in right of his wife. This nobleman, who was a knight of the Garter, and constable of the Castle of Windsor, died seised of this estate, May the 16th, 1474; and, agreeably to his own directions, was interred in the chapel of the Holy Rood, within the abbey of Chertsey; to whose monks he gave a silver cross and other articles, valued at forty pounds.[6]

Sir Humphrey Bourchier, K.B., the eldest son of Sir John, lost his life in the service of King Edward the Fourth, at the battle of Barnet, in 1471; and the succession to the family estates devolved on *John Bourchier,* the eldest son of Humphrey, who, on the death of his grandfather, became *Lord Berners.* In 1518, he executed a conveyance of the manor of West Horsley, (probably by way of mortgage,) to Henry Eden, merchant of the Staple at Calais, for 580*l.*, the estate being warranted to be of the clear annual value of 47*l.*[7] Lord Berners sat in several parliaments in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and of his son. He is said to have distinguished himself in the battle of Blackheath, where the Cornish insurgents were defeated, in 1495; and he served as captain of the Pioneers at the siege of Terouanne, in 1513, when the king, Henry the Eighth, commanded in person. He had the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, for life; was made lieutenant-general of the town and marches of Calais; and, with other persons of rank, he was appointed to attend the princess Mary on her voyage to France, to become the queen of Lewis the Twelfth, in 1514. But Lord Berners is most advantageously known on account of his literary talents; and especially, as the translator of the CHRONICLES of Froissart, to whose highly-interesting historical memoirs he gave an English dress, by command of the king. The work was published in folio, in 1525; and in 1528, he had a grant of the manors of Ockham, Effingham, Woldingham, and Titsey, (part of the forfeited estates of Edward, duke of Buckingham,) which may have been designed by his royal master as the reward of his learned labour. He died at Calais, March the 10th, 1532-3; leaving by his wife Catherine, daughter of John, duke of Norfolk, two daughters. By his will, he bequeathed legacies to his three sons, and a daughter,

[6] See Sir H. Nicolas, TESTAMENTA VETUSTA, p. 328.

[7] Deed in the Chapter-house, Westminster:—Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 39.

whom he had by a concubine, named Elizabeth Bakyn.[8] One of his legitimate daughters died without issue; and the other, Joan, the wife of Edmund Knyvet, esq., became the sole heiress of his estates, and in 1534, the 25th of Henry the Eighth, had livery of the manor of West Horsley. She died in 1561; but long before that period, this manor and other estates in Surrey, which had been granted to Lord Berners, were transferred to other proprietors, though in what manner is rather uncertain. In 1536, Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter, had a license to settle this manor, with those of Ockham and Effingham, on the marchioness, his lady; and, accordingly, a conveyance of the estate was executed to Cuthbert (Tonstall), bishop of Durham, and other trustees, for the use of the marquis and his wife, for life, and the life of the surviver; with remainder to the right heirs of the marquis of Exeter. But in December, 1538, this nobleman and his lady were attainted of high-treason, for an alleged conspiracy to dethrone the king, and raise to the throne Reginald Pole, afterwards Cardinal, and in the reign of Queen Mary, archbishop of Canterbury; and their estates escheated to the crown. The marquis, with some other conspirators, was beheaded on the 9th of January following, on Tower-hill: and the marchioness was punished by imprisonment.

The manor of West Horsley was granted by Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Browne, master of the Horse to that king, and one of the executors appointed in his will. Sir Anthony died in 1548; and the estate of West Horsley became the property of his widow, for life. This lady was Elizabeth Fitz-gerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare, and generally admitted to have been the subject of the early poetical addresses of Henry, earl of Surrey, under the name of the *Fair Geraldine*.[9] After the death of her first husband, she married Edward Fynes (or Fiennes), Lord Clinton and Say; who was created Earl of Lincoln by Queen Elizabeth, in May, 1571; and whom she survived, and was still living in 1588. On her decease, this manor and advowson descended to Sir Anthony Browne, (son of the preceding,) who had been created Viscount Montacute in 1554. He, dying in October, 1592, left the estate to his grandson, of the same name and title; after whose death in 1629, West Horsley was sold to one of the *Carews*, of Beddington, in this county.[10] This must have been Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, knt., the adopted heir of his uncle, Sir

[8] See Will of John, Lord Berners; in TESTAMENTA VETUSTA; p. 657—9.

[9] See Memoir of the Earl of Surrey in the preceding volume, p. 105.

[10] Aubrey, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 253. "By this sale, Lord Viscount Mountacute was enabled to discharge the mortgage he had made on the estate to Mr. John Evelyn." Id.

Francis Carew; whose eldest sister, Anne, had married Sir Nicholas's father. Sir Francis, himself, was the son of Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G., (beheaded in 1539,) master of the Horse to King Henry the Eighth.

On the decease of Sir Francis Carew without issue, in 1607, Sir Nicholas assumed the name and arms of Carew. He died in 1643; and from him, it would seem, that either by gift, or devise, the estate of West Horsley passed to his nephew, *Carew Ralegh*, the son of his sister Elizabeth, by the ill-fated Sir Walter Ralegh. This gentleman was born in the Tower, during his father's imprisonment there, about 1604-5; and at an early age he became a student at Wadham College, Oxford. Some years after his father's decapitation, he was introduced at court by his kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke; but the conscience-smitten king not liking his presence, and saying that "*he appeared to him like his father's ghost*," the Earl advised him to travel, which he did until the death of James, when he returned to England. He soon afterwards petitioned parliament, to be restored in blood, with a view to obtain restitution of the estate and castle of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, which had belonged to Sir Walter, and had been granted by the crown to Digby, earl of Bristol;—but the new king, Charles the First, having (when prince of Wales) received a bribe of ten thousand pounds, to secure that property to the earl, although he received him with civility, plainly told him that unless "he would quit all his right and title to Sherborne, he neither could, nor would pass the bill of restoration."[11] At first, Mr. Ralegh refused to forego his claims; yet he was, eventually, prevailed on to do so, on receiving promises of courtly advancement, which were never fulfilled; but an act to restore him in blood was passed in the king's third year. He was afterwards made one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber. He married the lady Philippa, relict of Sir Anthony Ashley, a young and rich widow; by whom he had several children: three of them, if not more, were born at West Horsley, which he had made his principal residence; and he continued to reside there many years. During Cromwell's supremacy, he was twice returned to parliament for boroughs in this county; namely, for Godalming in 1649, and for Guildford in 1658-9. In the latter year, he was appointed governor of Jersey by the favour, as reported, of General Monk. After the Restoration, Charles the Second would have conferred upon him some personal honour; but this he declined; on which the king knighted his eldest son, Walter, who died soon after (anno 1660) at West Horsley, and was interred in the parish church; where, also,

[11] See Oldys's LIFE OF SIR WALTER RALEGH, p. clxxxi., note e; prefixed to Sir Walter's "History of the World."

two others of this family, Carew and Henrietta, were buried in the same year;—the latter had been baptized only a short time previously. In March, 1665, Mr. Ralegh sold this estate to Sir Edward Nicholas, who made the following entry concerning it in a private memorandum book:—"On the 2nd of March, 1665, I paid Mr. Carew Ralegh the sum of 9750*l.*, being the full purchase money for the manor, lands, &c., of West Horsley, in the county of Surrey."[12] According to Oldys, Mr. Ralegh died in 1666; and although he says it was thought by Anthony Wood, that he was buried at (St. Margaret's,) Westminster, in the same grave with his father, "it is asserted at West Horsley, in Surrey, which was his seat, that the son was buried there. And they have a tradition, that when he was inter'd, the head of Sir Walter Ralegh, which had been kept by him, was put into the grave with his corpse."[13]

Sir Edmund Nicholas, who appears to have settled at West Horsley soon after the above purchase, was the eldest son of John Nicholas, esq., of Winterbourne Earles in Wiltshire. He was secretary to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, when Lord high-admiral; and even after the assassination of his principal, by John Felton, at Portsmouth, in August, 1628, he retained his office whilst the affairs of the admiralty were administered by commissioners. He was subsequently appointed Clerk of the Council, and at length, Secretary of State; succeeding Windebank, who, alarmed at the animosity of the parliament against the ministers of Charles the First, fled from the country in December, 1640. The new secretary firmly adhered to the party of the king during the civil war; and he followed Charles the Second in his exile. After the restoration of that prince, Sir Edward Nicholas was again constituted Secretary of State; which office, indeed, he had nominally retained from the time of his first appointment. He resigned it in 1663; and having declined the honour of a peerage, offered him by the king, as the cheap reward of his long and faithful services, he retired from public life; and appears to have spent his few remaining years at West Horsley. He died in 1669, aged seventy-seven; and was interred in the parish church. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Henry Jay, esq. of Holston in Norfolk, he had four sons; the eldest of whom, named John, succeeded to the possession of this estate. John Nicholas, who, like his father, attended Charles the Second when

[12] Vide Gentleman's Magazine, for May, 1790; vol. lx. p. 419. In the same page it is erroneously stated that Sir Edward Nicholas died in 1664.

[13] Life of Sir Walter (quoted before), p. ccxxx. But see further on this subject, in the account of West Horsley Church. Mr. Manning, also, referring to the Parish Register, says that Carew Ralegh was buried here "in the burial-place belonging to the Manor house, in September, 1680."

in exile, was made a knight of the Bath; and was appointed clerk of the Council, which office he retained, in the reigns of the next three sovereigns. In 1689, he was one of the four clerks of the Signet. His death took place on the 9th of January, 1704, when at the age of eighty-one. This gentleman married the lady Penelope, daughter of Spencer Compton, earl of Northampton, who was slain during the civil wars, at Hopton-heath, near Stafford, on the 19th of March, 1642-3. Lady Nicholas, also, met with a violent death; being killed at Horsley by the falling of a chimney during the dreadful storm which occurred in the night of the 26th and 27th of November, 1703. Sir John, who entered all his expenses and memoranda, both public and private, in small Almanacks, (Rider's "British Merlin,") thus notices the accident:—Nov. 26th; "This night was the dreadful storm and tempest wherein my deare wife was killed in our bed by the fall of the chimney, and I was wonderfully preserved by God's Providence, væ! væ! væ! a little after 3 on Saturday morning, this sad affliction befell me." [14]

Sir John Nicholas left three sons by his unfortunate lady, namely,—Edward, John, and William; to all of whom this estate descended in succession. Edward Nicholas was married, but died childless, in 1726. John, the second brother, was also married; but had no male issue; and on his death in 1742, the fee-simple of the estate devolved on William Nicholas, who died a bachelor in 1749, in the eighty-second year of his age; and by will, he gave West Horsley to *Henry Weston, esq.*, who was a member of the family of that name originally settled at Weston, in Albury. His father, who held the estate of Ockham, had been receiver-general for the county, and becoming

[14] Several of Sir John's Almanacks are now in the possession of the Rev. Chas. H. S. Weston, of West Horsley; from whose friendly communications we derive the above extract.—At the end of the old Register of Ockham parish, there is, also, a memorandum of this fearful tempest; stating, that it "had thrown down all sorts of buildings, killed several people in the city and country, and blown down thousands of loads of timber in England." It was on the same night, and in the same ever-memorable hurricane, that the learned Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, and his lady, were killed in bed, in the palace at Wells, by the fall of a stack of chimneys. The Royal Navy of England suffered greatly in the same storm; several men-of-war having been wrecked on the coast, and upwards of fifteen hundred seamen drowned.—In "An Exact Relation of the late *Dreadful* Tempest," 4to., 1704, are the following particulars respecting Lady Nicholas.—"My Lady Penelope Nicholas, living at Horsley with Sir John Nicholas, a learned and antient Gentleman, was, as it was conceived, killed by the fall of a stack of Chimneys; and her husband, Sir John, was taken out of the rubbish very dangerously hurt. But the Chirurgeons, who viewed the body, gave in their Opinion, 'That her Ladyship being between eighty and ninety, was killed by the fright of that most terrible storm;—and though her leg was broke, yet no blood nor matter flowing from it, [that] she was dead before the fall of the chimney.'"

indebted to government, the son joined with him in the sale of the property, which was entailed, to defray his liabilities; and thus he was, himself, left with a very slender income. His conduct, however, procured him great respect among his neighbours, as well as more substantial tokens of approbation; for Sir William Perkins, of Chertsey, celebrated for his many charitable donations, and who died in 1740, appointed him his executor and residuary legatee, leaving him considerable property, in houses and lands, in Chertsey and Addlestone.[15] Capt. Matthew Perkins, (Sir William's brother,) bequeathed him additional property; and, at length, he was further enriched by the gift of West Horsley, as stated above. Mr. Weston was nearly seventy years of age when he came into the possession of this manor; notwithstanding which, he sought and obtained the hand of an heiress, Anne Copperthwaite; but whom he had a son and a daughter; but his wife died in child-bed of the last. This gentleman formed the design of rebuilding the mansion of West Horsley, and "he one day shewed the plan for a new house to the Duke of Marlborough, who looked at him and said—'Pray, Mr. Weston, how old are you?' 'I was so struck,' said he, 'at the question, that I laid aside all thoughts of building, and only made some alterations.'"[16] On his death in 1759, he was succeeded by his son, Henry Perkins Weston, esq.; who, in 1770, married Marianne Bergier, a Swiss lady; and after her decease in 1789, he took a second wife, Jeanne Marie Bergier, who was cousin to the former, and died in 1804. By both these ladies he had several children: Ferdinand Fullerton, the eldest surviving of whom, joined with his father, about 1810, or 1811, in cutting off the entail of the estate, a considerable portion of which was at Chertsey, with the great tithes of Cobham. They afterwards re-settled West Horsley, with some property at Cobham, and the advowson of the living there, upon the male heir;—and divided the rest between them; all of which has been since sold. Ferdinand inherited on his father's death, March the 4th, 1826; and having married Harriet Eliza, daughter of William Babington, esq., of Oporto, had one daughter; but dying without male issue, in June, 1835, he was succeeded by his next brother, the Rev. Charles Henry Samuel Weston, A.M., (chap-

[15] Among the papers of Sir William Perkins at West Horsley, are documents relating to his having sold to the crown a precious stone, which he calls "a Carbuncle more valuable than a diamond"; for which he received the sum of twelve thousand pounds;—but there were other sharers in this purchase money. Sir William was clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, and the Royal Cellars; he also held some office in the corn market, from which he received a salary, or perquisites. His portrait, and that of his brother, Capt. M. Perkins, are at West Horsley.

[16] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 41.

lain to the Earl of Aylesford); who is now the owner of the West Horsley property, and both patron and rector of that parish.[17]

Westons, High-sheriffs for Surrey and Sussex together, till the 12th of Charles the First; afterwards, for Surrey only.

6th Richard II.—William de Weston, of Albury and West Clandon.
4th Henry IV.—John Weston de Weston (according to old pedigree; not in Bray).
5th Henry V.—William Weston, of West Clandon.
18th Edward IV.—William Weston, of London and Hindale, Sussex (pedigree).
13th Charles II.—Henry Weston, of Ockham.
3rd James II.—John Weston, of Ockham.

Westons, Knights of the Shire.—

4th, 5th, 6th, Edward III.—William de Weston.
14th, 16th, 20th, Richard II.—William Weston.
2nd Henry IV.—William Weston.
3rd Henry V.—William Weston,
5th, 13th, Henry VI.—John Weston.
25th Henry VI.—William Weston.
(*Returns lost from the 17th of Edward the Fourth to the 1st of Edward the Sixth.*)
10th, 12th, William III.—John Weston, of Ockham.

Westons, Representatives of the borough of Guildford.—

2nd Henry VI.—William Weston.
38th Henry VI.—John Weston.[18]

For the following Pedigree of this family, which is far more extensive, and more correct, than that published in 1814, in the "History of Surrey," we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Weston. In this, also, the origin of the family is traced to a more distant time, viz., to Radulphus de Wistaneston, who held certain lands under the Lord de Braose, in the 20th year of William the Conqueror. The *old* pedigree, which is entered on a roll of vellum, had been mislaid at the College of Arms for some years; but was afterwards recovered by its present possessor. It enumerates all the lands and estates that have belonged to different branches of the family down to 1624; and has the arms blazoned of all the families which the Westons have intermarried with. From the above year, the descent of the Westons to the present time, is distinctly traced in the ensuing pages.

[17] Lieut.-Col. Henry Weston, in the Indian army, half-brother of the Rev. Mr. Weston, and then a Major, commanded the 31st Bengal Native Infantry at the late memorable storming and capture of Khelat, (November 13th, 1839,) and is named and thanked for his conduct, in the official despatch of Major Gen. Sir Thomas Willshire.

[18] The above list of the Westons occupying public situations, has been derived, chiefly, from Manning and Bray's Surrey.

Arms borne by the first four generations.

PEDIGREE
OF
THE WESTONS OF WEST HORSLEY.

[The Notes to which the reference figures allude are inserted in page 88.]

Arms of Adam de Weston and his descendants.

RADULPHUS DE WESTON or RALPH.[1] = ———.
Had from the Lord William de Braose, baron of Brember, Wistaneston for 12 hides, and Sultinges for 17 hides, A° 20 William the Conqueror.

Ralph,[1] son of Ralph. = ———.
Lord of Wistaneston, Changton, Chittington, Sultinges, and Heene, in the county of Sussex.

Walter,[1] son of Ralph. = ———.
Had 4 feod. mil. of the Lord William de Braose, baron of Brember, as appears from the Red Book in 6th Henry II.

William de Weston,[1] = Agnes, dau. and co-heir of William de Hardecourt, by whom she had Chittington, Heche, and Erningham, Sussex, A°. 1st K. John.
Lord of Wistaneston, Ashurst, and Ifield, county of Sussex, A°. 26th Henry II.

Adam de Weston,[2] = Maud, heiress of divers lands held plea with the Prior of Merton of one half hide of land in Guildford and Hertingdon, Surrey, 6th John.
of Surrey, had the manor of Weston, A°. 6th John.

Henry de Wistaneston, son and heir of William de Weston, = ———.
county of Oxon, A°. 2nd, 6th, 8th, John.

William de Wistaneston, son and heir of Henry, = ———
Lord of Ashurst, Chittington, Heeme, Ermingham, and Sloughtre, Sussex, A°. 36th Henry III.

Richard of Wistaneston, son of Henry, had the manor of Weston in Ifielde, Sussex, A°. 43 Henry III.

An only Daughter and heir of William, = Adam de Bavent, of Peverell in Sussex, A°. 43 Henry III.
by whom she held 4 feod. militum which he had Wm. de Braose, from his Lordship of Bramber, Sussex, A°. 51 Henry III.[3]

William de Weston. Godfrey de Weston. Osbert, of Weston.

William de Weston, son and heir of Adam. = Juliana, dau. and heir of William de Aquilon; by whom she had divers lands in Wernham, Sussex.
Witness to many deeds in the Abbey Book of Merton, Surrey, A°. 1, 2, 3, Henry III.

Godfrey de Weston, = ———. of Albury, Surrey, son of Adam.

Osbert of Weston, = ———. of Albury, Sussex, son of Adam.

Thurstinus de Weston.

Ralph de Weston. = ———.

John de Weston.

William de Weston, son of Ralph, A°. 40 Henry III.

Robert de Weston, = ———. of Surbleton, Sussex, son of William, A°. 25 Henry III.

Alienora, = William Atsende, of Surrey, A°. 51 Henry III.
daughter of Robert de Weston.

John de Weston, of Albury, Surrey, son and heir of William.

Henry de Weston, = Cecilia, dau. of Rich. de Tangley, by Agatha his wife, sister of Wm. Aguilon, and sister and heir of Herman de Tangley, Surrey.
son of William, heir of his brother John, and of Wernham and Surbleton, Sussex, and Tydd, co. of Lincoln, A°. 25 Hen. III. Chief Justice of Assize, co. of Surrey, A°. 9 Hen. III. 1225.

Oderic de Weston = Maud, dau. and heir of Herman de Tangley.
and Albury, son of William.

Thomas de Weston,[4] = Isabella, dau. of Roger Atsende, of Sende, Surrey.
of Albury, A°. 39 Henry III.

William de Weston, knt. = the Lady Joan de Pontisse, who held lands & tenements in New Shoreham, Old Shoreham, and Dudgmere, Sussex.
held in free warren in Rogate, Hartinge, Turwick, Studham, and Amersham, Sussex, A°. 51 Henry III.

Walter de Weston, of Albury, son of Henry, 39 Hen. III.

Bartholomew de Weston, of Wernham, Sussex, clerk, son of Henry, was living A°. 24 Edw. I.

John Weston, fourth son of William. = Mabel, daughter of Edmund Boteler, of Shire, Surrey.

John de Weston, son and heir of John. = Margaret, dau. of Wm. Greningham of London, and sister and heir of Robert de Aston, co. Southampton.

John de Weston, of Ockham, son and heir of John. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Henry Pyry, of Sende, Surrey, by whom he had lands and tenements in Ockham, and other parts of Surrey, A°. 8th Henry IV.

Christopher.

John Weston, of London, son of John Weston, of Ockham, brother and heir of Christopher; died 7th Henry IV. = Maud, widow, 7th Hen. V.

Maud, dau. of John, living A°. 8th Henry IV.

Elizabeth Weston, dau. of John of Ockham, living 8th Henry IV.

William de Weston.

Walter de Weston, of Wernham, Sussex, clerk, 2nd son of William.

Thomas de Weston.[4]

de Boville of West Clandon, Surrey, arm. 1st wife of William de Weston. She had been twice married; 1st, to John de Aqua, A°. 33rd Henry III.; 2nd, to Richard Boclinton.

son and heir of William de Weston and Sende, Surrey, Escheator to the King for Surrey & Sussex, Middlesex & Kent, 22nd Edward I.

Isabella, dau. and co-heir of Walter Burgeis, of Horsham, Sussex, 2nd wife of William, 31st Edw. I.

Thomas de Weston, = Maud, dau. of Wm. Westcott, of La Vallee, Surrey, widow, A°. 13 Edw. II.
Lord of the manor of Weston in Shire, Surrey, 3rd son of Wm., living A°. 33 Edw. I.

John, vicar of Chittington, Sussex, 11th Edw. III.

Thomas de Weston, = Joan, dau. and heir of John de Dewdeswell of Sende, in Surrey.
Lord of Weston in Shire, Surrey, son & heir of Thomas.

William, son and heir of William, Lord of Weston & West Clandon, co. Surrey. = Margery, dau. and co-heir of Thomas and Juliana Romeyn, of Clapham, Surrey, A°. 19 Edward II.

Margaret, dau. of William Newdegate, of Newdegate, Surrey, 1st wife of Thomas de Weston. = Thomas de Weston, Lord of Weston and Dewdeswell in Sende, Surrey, son and heir of Thomas. = Alice, dau. and heir of William de Breton and Alice his wife, dau. and co-heir of John, son of Ralph de Dene, of Bucksted, Sussex.

William. sine prole. Edmund. sine prole. Richard. sine prole.

William Weston, arm. Lord of Hindedale, Sussex, son and heir of Thomas, living 5th Hen. IV. = Joan, dau. and heir of John de Hindedale and Joan his wife, dau. and heir of Thomas Walsh, Sussex.

William Weston, arm. Lord of Weston, Surrey, & Hindedale, Sussex, son and heir of William. = Joan, dau. and co-heir of Thomas of Wintershall, of Bramley and Puttenham, Surrey, Escheator 3rd Henry V. Re-married William Cotton of Surrey.

John Weston, of Hindedale, Sussex, arm. son and heir of William. A°. 25 and 30 Henry VI. = Alicia, dau. and heir of Gymond of Farnham, Surrey.

William Weston, of London, son and heir of John, High Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, A°. 18th Edw. IV.: died without issue, A°. 1st Hen. VII. = ———, dau. of William Gunter, of Bucksted, Sussex.

Joan, sister and co-heir of her brother William, of Hindedale. = Thomas Pope, of Horsted parva, Sussex.

Margaret, sister & co-heir of William. = 1st. William Wells, of Bucksted. 2nd. John Apsley.

William Weston, of Sende, Surrey, son and heir of William and Isabella. Æt. 19 Ann. A°. 19 Edw. II. = Amy, dau. of Jacob de Norton, co. Southampton, kt. and cousin and heir of Rich. de Norton, kt. A°. 7 Edw. III. Re-married Edmund de Lenham, of Slynfold, Sussex, 28 and 29 Edw. III.

Walter de Weston, 2nd son of William and Isabella, 13 Edw. II.

William de Weston, of Sende.

Robert de Weston, A°. 10 Edw. III.

Agnes. = Roger Bradbrigg, of Slynfold, Sussex, arm.

William de Weston, of Sende, son and heir of William, also of West Clandon and Paperworth, in custody of William Weston, sen. A°. 16 Edw. III. Cousin and heir of William Weston, sen. 20 Edw. III. = Agnes, dau. and heir of Elie de Climsfield, of Slynfold, Sussex, and Agnes his wife, heir of John Dunstavell, A°. 32 Edw. III.

William Weston, son and heir of Wm. Lord of Weston & other manors, aged above 10, on the death of Margery Weston; High Sheriff of Surrey & Sussex. = Joan, only dau. and heir of John Leghe, of Cateshull and Ertingdon, Surrey, aged above 25. 5th Richard II.

Robert Weston, arm. son of William Weston, of Sende, Lord of Clapham, Surrey, the gift of Margery Weston, sen. = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Hamelin de Metham, of Sabridgeworth, Herts, Ar. Proved age, 19 Richard II.

William Weston, of Clapham, arm. had lands and tenements in Guildford, Merrow, and other parts of Surrey. = Agnes, dau. of John Fountayn, of Clapham, Surrey, ar.

Philip de Weston, arm. = Margaret, dau. of Henry Marshall, of West Sheene, Surrey, and had lands and tenements in Wimbledon, & other parts, widow 31 Henry VI.

Robert Weston, of Clapham, Surrey, arm. son and heir of William and Agnes, aged above 22, 13 Henry VI.; was living A°. 21 Henry VI.

John de Weston, of Stretham and Croydon, Surrey, son of William, 31 Henry VI.

John eston, of Weston, arm. son of Wm. and Joan, and brother and heir of Thomas, High Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex, A°. 4th Henry IV.; died 9th Henry VI., 1441. = Milicent, dau. of Wm. Cathorpe, of Westwood in Ash, Surrey, A°. 11 Richard II.

Nicholas Weston, son of William, of West Clandon, living 6th Henry IV.

Elizabeth Weston, dau. of William, 4th Henry IV.

William Weston, arm. of West Clandon, had Horsham and other lands in Sussex, the gift of his father, High Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex, 5th Henry V.; cousin & heir of John Weston of Ockham, 7th Henry V. = Maud, dau. & co-heir of Thos. Harberger of Sutton near Petworth, Sussex, and Margery his wife, dau. and co-heir of John of Sutton, A°. 5 Hen. V.

Agnes, dau. and co-heir of John Weston, of Weston, ar. aged above 36, 19th Henry VI. = John Attehall, of Horsham, Sussex.

Joan, 2nd dau. and co-heir of John Weston, above 30, 19th Henry VI. = John Skyvitt, of Sussex.

Anne, 3rd dau. and co-heir of John Weston, aged above 25, 19th Henry VI. = Thomas Slyfield, of Bookham, Surrey.

William Weston, of Ockham & Sende, Surrey, arm. son and heir, had Horsham and other lands in Sussex; Escheator of the King for Surrey and Sussex. A°. 26th Henry VI., 1448. = Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Edmund Richking, of Iver and Langley Marsh, co. Bucks. A°. 14th Henry VI.

John Weston, of Ockham and Sende, Surrey, son and heir of William; had Horsham, Warnham, Hechinfield, & Sutton, in Sussex, A°. 4 Edw. IV.; died June 14, 1483. = Margaret, dau. of John Mitford, sister & heir of John Mitford, of Molesden, Northumberland; died Jan. 31, 1475.

Joan, dau. of Wm. Weston, of Ockham. = Henry, son and heir of Thomas Elliot, of Wonersh, Surrey.

John Weston, of Ockham and Sende. Thomas Weston.

John Weston, of Ockham and Sende, Surrey, son and heir of John; held Horsham, Warnham, Hechingfield, & Sutton, Sussex; about 19, 2nd Richard III. = Alice, dau of Wm. Edsawe, of Petworth, Sussex; whose father was guardian to John Weston, of Ockham, A°. 1 Rich. III.

Thomas Weston, of Chipsted, = ———. Kent, son of John Weston, of Ockham, Surrey, Hen. VII.

John Weston, of Chipsted, Kent, son and heir of Thomas, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. = Anne, dau. of John Agmundesham, of East Horsley, Surrey.

Katherine Weston, dau. of Thomas Weston, a twin with her brother John. = John Lennard, of Chevening, Kent, 1st Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. Their son Sampson married Margaret Fynes, who succeeded her brother Gregory as Baroness Dacre, he dying without issue: from them sprung the Lennards, Barons Dacre.

Mary, dau. and co-heir of Robert White, of Aldershot, Hants, 1st wife of Michael. = Michael Weston, of Lye, Kent, Rotherfield and Witheham, Sussex; son and heir of John. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Hall, of Wilts, 2nd wife, widow 20th Elizabeth.

Thomas Weston, 2nd son of John of Chipsted, Kent; slain upon the walls of Mattrel (Montreuil) in the service of K. Hen. VIII.

John Weston, 3rd son of John of Chipsted. = ———, dau. of Boyer, of Cuckfield, Sussex.

Michael Weston, of Wimbledon, Surrey, son and heir. = Margaret, dau. of R. Bromley, of Nantwich, Chester, arm.

Elizabeth. = John Lewet, of Bodiam Castle, Sussex.

Frances. = Thos. Couchman, of Tunbridge, Kent.

Katherine. = John Burd, of Withyam, Sussex.

Maria. = G. Wilkins, of Stoke, Kent.

John Weston, of Ramhurst in Lye, Kent. = Mary, dau. of Caldwell, of Rotha, Kent.

Walter. sine prole.

Richard. sine prole.

Agmundesham. sine prole.

Anne, and three other daughters.

Joan, dau. of Thomas Only and Clemence his wife, of Stamerham, Sussex, arm. 1st wife of John. = John Weston, of Ockham and Sende, and of Horsham, Warnham, Hechinfold, and Sutton, Sussex, arm. son and heir of John, A°. 33 Henry VIII. = Juliana, dau. of Oliver Sandes, of Shire in Surrey, 1st Edward VI.

Bartholomew Weston, of Sutton, Sussex, arm. son and heir, A°. 34th Henry VIII. = Joan, dau. of John Parker, Surrey, died May 23, 39th Q. Elizabeth.

John Weston, of Mayfield, Sussex, 2nd son of John. = Margaret, widow, 29 Eliz.

William Weston, of Mayfield.

Richard Weston, son and heir, aged above 21, 27th Elizabeth; died without issue.

Jane Weston. = Ludovic Lewis, of Sutton, Sussex.

Henry Weston, of Horsham and Hechinfold; purchaser of Ockham manor; died 13 James I.; 1615.

Juliana Weston. = Henry Payne, of Oxford.

John Weston.

Richard Weston.

John Weston, of Ockham & Sende, Surrey, arm. = Juliana, dau. and heir of John Freeland, of Ockham, Surrey, A°. 1st Edw. VI.
son and heir of John, cousin and heir of Richard Weston, of Sutton, Sussex, 30th Elizabeth; died in 1592.

Richard Weston, = Bridget, relict of — Plexted, dau. of John Leigh, of Farnham, Surrey.
of Warnham, Sussex, 3rd son of John; died 13th Elizabeth.

John Weston, of Warnham, son of Richard, brother and heir of Edward, = Bridget, dau. of Robert Forster, of Crowhurst, Surrey.
who died in Portugal.

Agnes. = Ralph Osburne.

Margaret. = William Redford.

Elizabeth. = Thomas Austen.

Joan. = Marlow.

Sarah, relict of Percival Martin, & dau. of L. Dygges, Kent; 2nd wife of John; died in 1625. = John Weston, son and heir; aged above 46, 36th Eliz. died in 1607.

Mary = Andrew Norman. (qu. Anna) mar. at Ockham, 1593.

Elizabeth = Alan Coldcott.

Joan = Henry Smith. Died 1658.

Elizabeth = Edward Price, co. Radnor.

Mary, dau. of John Vaulx, of Lambeth, Surrey.

Edward, of Chertsey, Surrey, 2nd son.

Anne, dau. of William Baynham, of Westbury, Gloucestershire.

Anne, dau. of Nicholas Francis Bacon, and sister and heir of James Bacon, son and heir of Lettice, dau. and sole heir of J. Gardiner of Stapleford, Kent; 1st wife. = Gerrard Weston, son and heir of Edward Weston, of Chertsey; aged above 7, 40 Elizabeth. = ———, 2nd wife.

Anne, aged 4, 1616, or 1626; no issue.

Frances; no issue.

-Francis.
-John.
-Maria.
-Margaret.
-Elizabeth.
-Anne.
} no issue.

Edward Weston, Lord of the manor, and rector of Speldhurst, Kent; 2nd son of John Weston, and heir to his brother Henry. = Elizabeth, relict of George Elliot, and dau. of John Tylden, of Milsted, Kent; died in 1646.

Henry, of Ockham and Sende, son & heir of John, & heir to his great uncle Henry, who died in 1615: he died in 1638. He built Ockham House, now standing, October 20, 1841. = Sarah, dau. of Lawrence Stoughton, knt. of Stoughton, Stoke, Surrey.

Henry Weston, son and heir of Edward, mar. 1639; High Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex, 1661; died in 1666. = Katherine, dau. of Sir Wm. Ford, of Harting, Sussex; her mother was sister to Henry and John Ireton, Lord Deputy of Ireland; died in 1678.

John.

Elizabeth. = Francis Drury, esq. of Watergate, Sussex.

Anne Weston, died in 1702. = Sir Thomas Vernon, knt., M.P. City of London; died in 1709. They had 6 sons and 9 daughters; of whom, Katherine marrying her cousin, George Vernon, was grandmother to the first Lord Vernon. Elizabeth married, 1st, Sir John Walter, of Sarsden, Oxon; 2nd, Simon, Viscount Harcourt, no issue.

-Elizabeth.
-a son.
-Edward.

Katherine. = Sir Richard Heath, knt.; died Recorder of Guildford, Baron of the Exchequer, Judge of Common Pleas. He re-married Lettice Woodroffe.

-Mary.
-Sarah.
-William.
-Edward.

John.

Henry.

Elizabeth. = Charles Took, esq. Kent: bur. 1699.

William.

Judith.

Richard.

Jane. = Robert Yard, esq. bur. April, 1705.

John, son and heir, = Frances, dau. and co-heir of H. Hall, esq. of Gretford, Lincoln.
High Sheriff, 1687; Knight of the Shire for Surrey, 1699, 1701; Receiver-General for Surrey. Sold Ockham to Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor, 1710. Died in London, 1712.

Catherine, = William, clerk, rector of Ockham, vicar and impropriator of Cobham: died in December, 1716. = Elizabeth, dau. of —. Lowfield, esq. 2nd wife.
dau. of —. Sutton, esq. of Cobham, & widow of Sir Wm. Inwood, knt.: she died in 1692. 1st wife.

Thomas.

Gainsford Christmas, esq. of Crowhurst Place, Surrey. = Elizabeth = Richard Skrine, esq. of Warleigh, Somersetshire, (2nd husband; issue, a son).

Henry, of Chertsey and West Horsley. Sir W. Perkins, knt. left him property in Chertsey, 1740: W. Nicholas, grandson of Sir E. Nicholas, left him the estate of West Horsley, 1749. He died in 1759. = Anne Copperthwaite, heiress of lands and tenements at Elmstone, Preston, Burmarsh, and Chislett, in Kent: died in 1749.

Elizabeth, died in 1762. = Patricius Roberts, esq.; died in 1715.

-George.
-John.
-Middleton.

Frances, bur. in 1795, aged 110. = Thomas Fitzgerald, clerk, rector of Wotton & Abinger, died in 1752.

Catherine.

William, Registrar to the Council at Calcutta: bur. at West Horsley, 1754. = Margaret Bellenden.

-Lewisse.
-Richard.

Jenny, died, 1769. = James Kendall, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.
James John: bur. 1750.

Jude, or Judith. = John Fullerton, esq.

John Fullerton, clerk, rector of West Horsley, heir to his aunt, Mrs. Kendall; mar. a dau. of —. Garth, of Devizes, Wilts; leaving a son, John, heir to his uncle, Weston Fullerton.

Weston Fullerton, clerk, born 1725, rector of West Horsley; heir to his sister, Mrs. Finch: died in 1819.

Robert, died young.

Judith. = Saville Finch, esq. of Thrybergh Park, near Doncaster, York.
She survived her husband, & left Thrybergh to her brother Weston.

Anne, (born June 27, 1747.) = Horace St. Paul, esq. of Ewart Park, Northumberland; a Colonel in the Austrian service, and a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and all his descendants, male and female, 1759: died April 16, 1812.
Died in August, 1838.

Sir Horace David Cholwell, born in 1775; a Colonel in the army; created Baronet in 1813; M.P. for Bridport, 1812 to 1832; a Count of the Holy Roman Empire: died in October, 1840. = Anna Maria, dau. of Lord Dudley & Ward.

Henry Heneage, M.P. for Berwick, 1812 to 1820; died in 1820.

Charlotte Elizabeth.

Anna Maria.

Charles Maximilian, a Major in the army.

Elizabeth Catherine.

Frances Agnes.

Jane Isabella.

Sir Horace, late M.P. for East Worcestershire.

Anna Maria Charlotte. — Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde.

Marianne, dau. of Sebastian Bergier de Rovereaz, of Lausanne, Switzerland: married 1770: died March 11, 1789. = Henry Perkins Weston, of West Horsley. Joined with his son Ferdinand in selling the Chertsey estates, and re-settling the West Horsley: died March 4, 1826. = Jeanne Marie, dau. of Joseph Sam. Bergier du Mont, of Lausanne, in Switzerland: married April 2, 1790: died in 1804.

Marianne Bergier, (1st wife) = Henry Perkins Weston. = Jeanne Marie Bergier (2nd wife).

- Hen. Benjamin John, died an infant in Switzerland.
- Ferdinand Fullerton Weston, of West Horsley: bur. June, 1835, at Lichfield. = Harriet Eliza, dau. of Wm. Babington, esq. Oporto.
  - Anne Henrietta; born at Bath, Feb. 7, 1813.
  - Henry Sigismund, clerk, born 1813.
  - Eliza Anne Marguerite, born 1815.
  - Charlotte Madelina, born 1817.
  - Maria Charlotte Georgina, born 1818.
  - Charles Thomas William George, R.N., born 1820.
  - Augustus Henry Sigismund, born 1822.
  - William Victor, born 1823.
  - Wynne Charles, born 1825.
- Chas. Henry Samuel, A.M. Heir to his bro. Ferdinand.
- Frederick Alexander, late Lieut. Col. in the service of the E. I. Comp.
- Mary Augusta. Died 1828. D. 1837.
- Charles Sigismund Cerjat,[5] late Lieut. Col. of Royals or 1st Dragoons, of Lausanne and Moudon, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland.

Sarah, dau. of Major Gen. Mc Gregor, died in India, 1826. = John Samuel Henry Weston, Lieut. Col. of 31st Bengal Native Infantry, which he commanded at the storming & capture of Khelat in 1839. = Margaret, (2nd wife,) dau. of Rev. Patrick Nicolson, minister of Thurso Caithness, N. B.; died in India, 1838. In April, 1840, J. S. Henry Weston married his 3rd wife, Jessie, dau. of George Playfair, of the Medical Establishment, Bengal.

- Mary Isabella Adams, born in India, 1823; died 1840.
- Henry, born in India, 1825.
- Augusta Cerjat, born in India, August, 1829.
- Malcolm Charles, born in India, August, 1832.
- Jessie, born in India, March 6, 1836; died in 1837.
- Henrietta, born in India, 1838.

- William Francis. Settled on a grant of land in N. S. Wales; d. 1826. = Elizabeth Crouch.
  - George, born at Calcutta, 1830; died at Madras, 1831.
  - Julia Maria, born N. S. W., 1831.
  - Augusta, born N. S. W. = Richard Brook, esq. of N. S. W.; issue.
- George Horace, died in 1826.
- George Edward Nicholas. Settled in New South Wales. = Blanche, dau. of Lieut. Col. Geo. Johnstone, 102nd Regiment, of the Annandale family.
  - Edward Henry, born N. S. W. Aug. 30, 1833.
  - William Henry, born N. S. W.; died at Calcutta, of Cholera, Aug. 1837.
  - Frederick, born N. S. W., 1836.
  - Mary Ann, born N. S. W.; died there, 1838.
  - Blanche Eliza, born N. S. W., 1839.
  - Elizabeth, born N. S. W.
- John Finch, born at West Horsley, 1799; died there, 1815.
- Augustine Charles, born at West Horsley, 1801; died in Switzerland, 1811.

[1] Original Coat of Arms, borne by the first four generations:—Sable, three Leopards' Heads erased Arg. crowned Or. langued Gules.

[2] Coat of Arms, borne by Adam, 2nd son of Walter de Weston, and his descendants:—Sab. a Chevron Or. between three Leopards' Heads erased Arg. langued Gules. *Crest*: A Wolf passant Arg. ducally gorged Or. *Motto*: Gloria sat Deus unus.

[3] The Sussex property passed through William de Wistaneston's daughter into the Bavent family. From them, by an only daughter, into the family of De Braose by marriage. Beatrix, dau. of Peter de Braose, mar. Sir Hugh Shirley, knt.; who was ancestor of the Earls Ferrers.

[4] Arms varied by Thomas, of Albury, and his descendants:—Ermine, a Bend Gules. Charged with three Leopards' Heads erased Or. langued Azure.

[5] Arms granted to Rodolph Cerjat, of Moudon, Switzerland, and descendants, by letters patent, dated Oct. 9, 1415, by the Emperor Sigismund:—Az. a Stag passant Gu. an Etoile Or. betw. the Horns.

The benefice of West Horsley, which is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke-next-Guildford, is rated in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 35 marks; and in the King's books, at 22*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; charged with 2*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.* for tenths, and 9*s.* 8½*d.* for procurations and synodals. The right of presentation has always accompanied the possession of the manor.

The Register begins with marriages, in February, 1600; burials, in May, 1600; and baptisms, in January, 1605: but a preceding part seems to have been torn out, or lost.

Rectors[1] of West Horsley in and since 1800.—

Weston Fullerton.[2] Instituted on the 30th of August, 1770: resigned in 1816.

Charles Henry Samuel Weston. Instituted on the 2nd of October, 1816: resigned on the 3rd of November, 1841.

[1] Thomas Howell, D.D., who was rector of this parish in the early part of the reign of Charles the First, was promoted by the king to the See of Bristol in 1644. He had previously held the rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, with that of Horsley; but being of a mild disposition, he was unable to withstand the inroads of the Puritans, and retired from both livings, "which were then sequestered for his absence." During his prelacy at Bristol, he was treated with so many indignities by the more violent partizans of the dominant faction, that his spirit was broken, and his decease accelerated. Lloyd says, that "although he found few well-affected in his diocese at his coming thither, yet he left few ill-affected in it at his death; and that he was so well beloved in Bristol, that it is said after his decease, which happened in 1646, the City took upon them the care of his children's education, who were eleven in number, in gratitude to the memory of their most worthy father." This prelate was brother to that voluminous writer, James Howell; who, possibly, is better known by the "*Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*, or Familiar Letters," than by any other of his multifarious publications.

[2] The Rev. Weston Fullerton was the second son of John Fullerton, esq., of the very ancient family of that name of Ayrshire in Scotland, and Gillingham in Dorsetshire, by his marriage with Judith, daughter of John Weston, esq. of Ockham. His eldest son, John, was first vicar of Cobham, and then rector of West Horsley; to which living, on his resignation in 1770, his brother Weston succeeded. His aunt, the widow of James Kendall, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon, who was daughter also of John Weston, left him her estates in Warwickshire and elsewhere. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Garth, esq., many years a member of parliament (and recorder) for Devizes, Wilts; and left an only son, his heir, the present proprietor of Thrybergh Park, near Rotherham in Yorkshire. Mr. Weston Fullerton was but in moderate circumstances until the close of his life; when his sister Judith, widow of Savile Finch, esq. (grandson of Heneage, first earl of Aylesford), who left her his estate of Thrybergh Park, dying in 1803, bequeathed him her property for life; to revert to her nephew John. This accession of wealth made no alteration in his style of living, which was very retired; but gave him an opportunity of exercising his benevolence of heart, which he did in the most unostentatious manner, devoting the greater part of his income to acts of charity and beneficence. He seldom put his name even to his public charities; and the private objects of his compassion were often left without any knowledge of the name of their benefactor.

WEST HORSLEY CHURCH.

This *Church* is situated on a gentle eminence, amidst lofty trees, on the south side of the turnpike road leading from Epsom to Guildford, and nearly adjoining to the parish of East Horsley.[3] Being of ancient foundation, it is noticed in the Domesday book; and the interior, although greatly altered, still retains vestiges of its remote origin. There is much of the picturesque in the general character of this edifice; and its rudely-built porch, and slated spire, (which is surmounted by a gilt ball and vane,) with its venerable mantling of ivy, add considerably to the interest of the scene. Its present excellent state of repair and respectability of internal appearance is chiefly owing to the liberality of the Rev. Weston Fullerton, the late rector, who

[3] Manning says, "there is a tradition, that at a former period the church stood on the green opposite the parsonage, a mile from its present site, amongst the greatest number of houses in the parish, and that it was removed to the present spot with a view to a consolidation of this parish with East Horsley, and accommodating both parishes." He admits, however, though in other words, that there is no satisfactory evidence to support this tradition.—SURREY, vol. iii. p. 42.

expended three thousand pounds on this church in the year 1810. At that time it was entirely new pewed; a pulpit was erected; a vestry-room built; and a stone pavement laid down in the nave, in place of the old brick floor which had previously existed.

The entire length of this church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is eighty-one feet; and its general breadth, including the aisles, forty-six feet. It consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a small monumental chapel, (called the Nicholas Chapel, from containing the monuments of that family,) attached to the east end of the south aisle. That aisle is separated from the nave by flat Tudor arches, rising from octagonal piers: the north aisle exhibits a different character,—the arches being of the early pointed form, and springing from massive circular columns. The nave is divided from the chancel by a broad, pointed arch. In removing the old brick flooring in 1810, there was found under it a small, yet curious sculpture, (about eighteen inches by twelve,) in marble, of the *Holy Family*; which is now inserted in the wall at the west end of the nave. It is in bas-relief, and well executed; but the hands of the Virgin Mary, behind whom there is an Angel, are broken off.

ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN WEST HORSLEY CHURCH.

The pulpit and sounding-board are finely carved and panelled in the decorated style of pointed architecture: the sounding-board is an elegant canopy, enriched with tabernacle work, and small pinnacles, crocketed. These, with the pews, reading-desk, communion table, &c., are all painted in imitation of oak. The east window of the chancel, which is partly hidden by tables of the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c. consists of three lancet-shaped lights, separated from each other by slender shafts with neat capitals. On the north side, within a recess, under an enriched pointed-arched canopy, is an ancient tomb, on which is the recumbent figure of a Priest, (as evinced by his costume,) in his robes; supposed to represent either *Roger de Berners*, who was rector of this parish in the reign of Edward the Second; or Radulphus de

Berners, Clericus, who lived in that of Edward the Third.[4] At the head and feet there appear to have been angels; and the whole is surmounted by a rich ogee-arched canopy supported by buttresses. On the same side, is an elegant marble monument, by Bacon, commemorative of the Rev. Weston Fullerton, the late rector and restorer of this church; whose excellent qualities of heart we have already adverted to. It exhibits, under a funereal urn, a beautiful bas-relief of a good Shepherd feeding his flock, a church in the distance. Around it, are the emblems of the sacrament; and at top, is a celestial crown. This was erected in 1819, by John Fullerton, esq. (the nephew of the deceased,) of Thrybergh Park, in Yorkshire. The inscription is as follows:—

"To the memory of the Rev. Weston Fullerton, who was presented to the living of this parish in the year 1770; and resigned it in 1816. The instances of his benevolence to his relations and friends, seldom equalled and never exceeded, are deeply engraven in their hearts: his charitable donations were extensive and liberal, particularly in those cases where his poorer brethren of the clergy or their families were concerned: it will doubtless be transmitted to posterity by his servants, that he was one of the best of masters; and by his parishioners, that he was the true and faithful shepherd of his flock. Within the last six years of his life he expended more than three thousand pounds in the repairs and improvements of this church.

"It pleased God to bless him with extraordinary good health, and his cheerfulness at such an advanced age was remarkable; the one almost as invariable a consequence of a regular temperate life as the other is of a pure conscience; and at the last he was spared from all lingering and painful illness: he had retired to enjoy his usual temporary rest, between the hours of ten and eleven, and before midnight had entered into rest eternal, on the 15th of March, 1819. Ætat. 84."

The monuments of Sir Edward Nicholas, knt., and his son, Sir John Nicholas, K.B., in the Nicholas chapel, are very handsome. That for Sir Edward was erected by Dame Jane, his widow, a daughter of Henry Jay, esq. of Holston in Norfolk; and includes inscriptions, both in Latin and English, the former being written in a strain of great eulogy. He was principal Secretary of State from the year 1641 to 1663; and continued a Privy-councillor until his decease in

[4] Roger de Berners was presented to this living by the then patroness, Christiana de Berners; but the king, claiming the right of presentation, inhibited the bishop from instituting any clerk presented by Christiana, until the right of advowson should be determined in the King's Bench, and conferred the benefice on John de Ockham. After some intermediate proceedings, the cause was determined in favour of the lady; and De Berners was instituted on the 30th of July, 1309. In October, 1317, the diocesan bishop issued his mandate to the archdeacon, to sequester this rectory, on account of the great dilapidation committed by Roger, "as well to the chancel, books, ornaments, &c., of the church, as in the dwelling house and woods belonging to the parsonage." The mandate was repeated in the December following, with the further charge against the priest, "that he had lately married contrary to the canon"; and it appears from another mandate, issued in January, 1317-18, to the official of London, that "the woman was

September, 1669, at the age of seventy-seven years. His widow, who survived him upwards of nineteen years, died at the age of eighty-nine, in September, 1688.—That in memory of Sir John Nicholas and his wife, the Lady *Penelope* (who was killed in the great storm of 1703,) was erected by their son Edward. The inscription concludes thus:—"Johannes et Penelope Nicholas, ambo, propter morum simplicitatem, mutuam inter se concordiam, liberalitatem in pauperes, atque ergo Deum minime fucatam religionem, insignes, pias animas Creatori rediderunt; illa 26 Nov. 1703, ætatis 64; ille 9 Jan. 1704, ætatis 81."[5]—Some others of this family lie buried in the church-yard; one of whom, *William Nicholas, esq.*, the last of the male line, was interred under the south wall: he died on the 26th of December, 1749, aged eighty-one years.

Against the eastern wall of the south aisle is fixed a tablet of black marble, in commemoration of *Susan Brisco*, "wife of William Brisco, of Lincoln's Inne, esq., and daughter of Sir Randill Cranfield, knt., of Sutton Athone, in Kent," who died on the 4th of November, 1636.

Maud, widow of Ralph Josselyn." These aggravated charges caused his removal; and in February, the Bishop presented Stephen de Ledebury to the vacant living, by lapse.—Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 43, note.

There was formerly in the north window, above their tomb, the crest of the Berners' family, viz., a Monkey, (their arms were, Quarterly, Or and Vert,) and under it a man in armour, kneeling, (probably a portrait,) and this inscription:—

Jacobus Berners, Patronus hujus Ecclesiæ.

This has been removed into the centre compartment of the east window; where, also, on each side has been placed some painted glass, (formerly in the lancet windows of the chancel,) supposed to be either of the latter end of Henry the Third's, or beginning of Edward the First's reign. The subjects represent, 1st, Our Saviour at Supper—Mary Magdalene wiping his feet with her hair; and 2nd, St. Catherine delivered from the Wheel of Torture: the former measures 24 inches by 14 inches; and the latter 21 inches by 14 inches.

[5] The Lady Penelope was interred on the 16th of December, 1703.—Oldys, in his "Life of Sir Walter Ralegh," (p. ccxxx. note b,) states that it was asserted at West Horsley, that his son (Carew) was buried there; and "they have a tradition, that when he was interred, the head of Sir Walter, which had been kept by him, was then put into the grave with his corpse." With reference to this tradition, he quotes a letter he had seen, written by William Nicholas, esq. (the youngest son of the above lady, and the last possessor of West Horsley, of his family,) in which that "ingenious gentleman," says he, "does verily believe, the head he saw dug up there in 1703 [most probably on the occasion of his mother's funeral,] from the side of a grave where a Carew Ralegh had been buried, was that of Sir *Walter Ralegh*; there being no bones of a body to it, nor room for any, the rest of that side of the grave being firm chalk."—The head of Sir Walter, which, after his decapitation, was put into a red-leather bag, over which his velvet night-gown was thrown, and the whole was then conveyed away in a mourning coach, provided by Lady Ralegh, who is reputed to have preserved this sad memorial in a case during her entire widowhood, twenty-nine years, prior to her son Carew obtaining it on her decease. It appears, likewise, that the body of her murdered husband was consigned

The following quaint, yet not unpleasing epitaph records her decease, in child-bed:—

While th' Heav'n her pure departed Soule contaynes,
And in the World her virtue's Fame remaines,
The Earth's cold bosom shrouds this precious dust—
(For the dust of Saints is precious), till it must
In glory meete the Soule,—onely her race
Seem'd short in this, that to supply her place
She left no issue,—for the Childing-bed
Which gave her death, brought forth an Infant dead.

To Heav'n, not Earth, her Fruitfulness She lent,
And did Increase that World to which She went.

The *Charities* belonging to this parish are but few; and, as appears from the "Further Report of the Commissioners," returned to parliament in 1823, they chiefly consist of small tenements, and about two acres and a half of land; the rents of which, together with those received for five acres and a half awarded for right of common, under an Inclosure act, produce 30*l.* 11*s.* yearly;—and this sum, says the Report, "is duly applied to the repairs and other uses of the church." About 2*l.* 3*s.* per annum is, also, derived from Henry Smith's Charity; which was formerly expended in the purchase of clothes for the more needy parishioners; but is now differently appropriated, under the new Poor Law. But the principal charity was established in November 1817, by the late Rev. Weston Fullerton; who vested the interest of 3200*l.* stock (3 per cent. reduced consols,) in trustees, for the benefit of three poor widows and three poor men, who must be housekeepers, and upwards of sixty years of age; each of whom receives 16*l.* annually,

to Lady Ralegh; and notwithstanding the current opinion, that it was interred in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, the following short note, recorded by Manning, from the Carew papers at Beddington, (vide SURREY, vol. ii. p. 527,) gives cause to believe that he was interred at Beddington, though privately and at night.

"To my best b [rother]
Sur Nicholas
Carew, at
beddington.

I desiar, good brother, that you will be pleased to let my berri the worthi boddi of my nobell husban Sur Walter Ralegh in your chorche at beddington; wher I desiar to be berred. The lordes have geven me his ded boddi, though they denied me his life. This nit hee shall be brought you with too or three of my men: let me her presently.

E. R. God hold me in my wites."

Unfortunately, there is no date to this note; yet no reasonable cause can be assigned for any refusal by Sir Nicholas of his sister's request.

in half-yearly payments. The same benevolent clergyman had previously, in 1813, erected a School-room, and endowed it as a Sunday school, for the education (and occasional clothing) of poor children, on the National system: at present, about forty boys receive instruction in this school. Another school-room has been lately built by the Rev. Mr. Weston, for sixty children; and the numbers now attending are, twenty boys, under seven years of age; and thirty-three girls, under the age of twelve years. This school, which, like the former, is conducted on the National plan, is maintained by the contributions from its founder, and from Henry Currie, esq., of West Horsley Place, and Lieut.-Colonel Sumner, of East Clandon, (who holds considerable property in this neighbourhood); aided by small subscriptions from the farmers and other persons connected with the parish.

THE PARSONAGE HOUSE, WEST HORSLEY.

This pleasant and respectable mansion was erected by its present occupant, the Rev. Charles H. S. Weston, in the year 1819, in place of the old house, which was in a very dilapidated state, and was then almost wholly taken down. It is situated about a mile from the church:—the surrounding views are very beautiful, and the neighbouring country highly cultivated.

The collection of PORTRAITS belonging to the Rev. Mr. Weston, which was originally formed by Sir Edward Nicholas, and augmented by his son, Sir John, includes the most distinguished characters of their time. They are still at West Horsley Place; and we have been favoured with the following list of them, by the present owner.

SIR WALTER RALEGH; an old picture, and apparently an original.

A Head, supposed to be of SIR NICHOLAS CAREW.

CHARLES THE FIRST, and SECOND; from Vandyke: ARCHBISHOP LAUD, æt. 64, anno 1636; EARL OF STRAFFORD; EARL OF NORTHAMPTON, in armour, with a shirt of chain mail; EARL OF DERBY, with a basket-hilted sword; LORD CAPEL, in armour; MARQUIS OF MONTROSE; EARL OF ORMOND; LORD CHANCELLOR CLARENDON:—these are copies, mostly by Paert, or Peart, of whom Walpole remarks, that he "was a disciple of Barlow, and afterwards of Henry Stone, from whom he contracted a talent for copying"; and Graham says, his "copies were better than his portraits."

JEROME WESTON, Earl of Portland, with the Lord-treasurer's Wand, full-length; reputed an original, by Vandyke.

CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA, the queen of Charles the Second, a full-length, in the dress of a Shepherdess; a view of Windsor Castle in the back-ground: supposed, by Huysman.

RALPH, LORD HOPTON; an original from Clandon, presented by George, earl of Onslow, to Mr. Weston's father.

SIR EDWARD NICHOLAS, knt.; by Sir Peter Lely.

His Lady, JANE (Jay), as a widow.

HENRY COMPTON, Bishop of London; Lely.

SIR WILLIAM COMPTON.

SIR JOHN NICHOLAS, K.B.; Lely.

The LADY PENELOPE, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Northampton.

EDWARD NICHOLAS, esq. (eldest son of Sir John,) and his wife.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS, esq. (youngest son of Sir John), who bequeathed Horsley to the Westons.

PENELOPE NICHOLAS, daughter of Sir John.

Head of CHARLES THE SECOND, when old; JAMES, Duke of York, his brother; and MARY D' ESTE, the second wife of James:—these are supposed to have been executed by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

HOBBES, the Philosopher; in a gown and bands, with grey hair, combed strait.

A Head, in an oval, with a large wig, surrounded by several mottoes from the Latin poets; this is said to be a portrait of DRYDEN; at the bottom on a scroll, *Par omnibus unus.*

A Head, BEN JOHNSON.

A Head, said to be of LADY SUNDERLAND.

Several of King Charles's *Beauties*; one of them, a three-quarter length of NELL GWYNNE.

A small three-quarter length of a General in armour, with a laced cravat, a George, and truncheon; supposed of GENERAL MONK, Duke of Albemarle.

A small three-quarter length of a Female, probably QUEEN MARY the Second; a conjecture strengthened by a miniature which she wears, supposed to be of William the Third: on a pedestal, a figure of Minerva proceeding from Jupiter, with a *Jove principium*: a landing of troops from sea, is represented in the distance.

A large three-quarter length of SIR RICHARD FANSHAWE, ambassador to Spain, and translator of Camoens' *Lusiad*, and Guarini's *Pastor Fido*: he is represented sitting, in a fancy dress, with a paper in his hand, and a greyhound at his knee. Walpole has mentioned this picture, which, he says, "has been taken for the hand of Dobson," but was

"painted by one De Meetre; a name unknown to me."[6] At Horsley, however, it has always been considered as a production of Dobson's.

Sir William Perkins, of Chertsey, sitting, in a gown and wig; and his brother, Capt. Matthew Perkins, in his naval uniform, with a breast-plate under a laced coat faced with scarlet.

The Countess of Aylesford, when old, dowager of the first Earl; and her daughter, Lady Essex Finch.

A second portrait of Sir John Nicholas, a large three-quarter length, with the ribbon of the Order of the Bath: he is here shewn in a black wig; but in the former piece, is fair-haired.

A Head of George Clark, LL.D., Fellow of All-Souls College, who represented the University of Oxford in three successive Parliaments, from about the year 1720 to 1737.

Here, likewise, are many portraits of the *Westons*; and of other individuals, whose names are not ascertained; together with a large family picture, thought to be of Henry Weston, esq. of Ockham, his wife, and children; the former in a black gown.

In Mr. Weston's possession are three boxes of manuscript papers, which belonged to the *Nicholas* family; together with a catalogue of what remained at West Horsley about a century ago, in the handwriting of Mr. William Nicholas, the grandson of Sir Edward. They were very numerous and curious; but most of those of any great value or interest have disappeared. Still, many letters and papers remain which contain miscellaneous information of importance; together with many autographs, and some ciphers. Of the great value of the Collection, as originally formed, both in a national and historical point of view, some appreciation may be made from the following copy of a paper drawn up by the above Mr. Nicholas in 1733, and endorsed thus:—

"About the Collection in the Library at Horsley, and elsewhere there."

"There are amongst the Papers I have looked over in the two boxes several things that are curious, as well during the troubles as since. They were made up of things during Sir Edward Nicholas's being exiled, as well during the life of Charles 1st and 2nd as till the Restoration, whilst he was also Secretary of Charles 2nd. Sir John Nicholas during that time, and his brother, who had lived with their father in his exile, it appears employed great part of their time in writing, and both writ very fair hands. Most part of the papers in the time of Sir E. N. are at Horsley, he removing thither within a year or two after he was put out of the place of Secretary of State in 1663, and there continued till his death; tho' sometimes I find he went to Council, being till his death a Privy Councillor to K. Charles 2nd. Sir John, though he was Clerk of the Council for life, and Clerk of the Signet, lived very privately, and meddled with no public affairs beyond the sphere of his employment; he had an opportunity of making a collection of every thing before as well as in the time of the Popish Plot and to the Revolution when he was 64 years of age, and from the Restoration till that time had served in Parliament, first for Ripon in Yorkshire, and afterwards for the Borough of Wilton, for which he

[6] Walpole's Works, 4to., vol. iii. p. 238, note.—Some time since, a similar picture to the above, the property of Mr. Watson Taylor, was exhibited at the British Institution, and called "Dobson, by Himself";—probably by mistake, in the catalogue.

served in the Parliament of King James 2nd. He stood for Wilton at the Convention, but lost it. His eldest son Edward was then chosen for Shaston, which place he served for till his death in 1726, which is a space of 38 years. He collected a great many curious pieces relating to the Revolution Parliaments and their proceedings, and went to a great charge to get estimates and other papers laid before the house, as well as a collection of Journals, and making himself a master of precedents, which was a work that took up a great many hours by night as well as day. When the collection of Sir Edward Nicholas at Horsley, and what there is of Sir John, and my brother Edward, are digested into a method, these will be as compleat for information about transactions for near 100 years past as most persons have, and as authentic."

West Horsley Place, the extensive family mansion of the Westons, is at present occupied by Henry Currie, esq. (son of the late William Currie, esq. of East Horsley), to whom it has been under-let by Thomas Dickins, esq., who took a lease of this estate for twenty-one years, in 1827. The House consists of a long range of brick building, disposed into a centre with wings; but it is irregular in construction, the right wing projecting more than the left. The chief part of this edifice is, apparently, of the time of James the First; but it has been much altered at various periods, and the Dutch taste, which prevailed in the reigns of the Georges, First and Second, has evidently guided some of the alterations. When beheld from the Guildford road, it appears like a heavy mass of brick-work; yet, on a nearer approach, its seeming heaviness is relieved by pilasters, architraves, projections, &c., which give it a certain degree of architectural character. It consists of two stories and an attic; in front of the latter is a large semi-circular window. The gables of the roof are masked by the wall being carried up, ornamentally, before them, from the top of the parapet. In each story of the wings is a large window, composed of three lights; those of the middle division of the upper story are curvilinear.

There is cause to believe that some parts of the present house were in existence prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and it seems not improbable from the following circumstances, that the original mansion was erected by Sir Anthony Browne, K.G. (to whom the manor had been granted) after his marriage with the *Fair Geraldine*. Among the Nicholas papers is a plan of the ceiling of the old drawing-room, traced by Mr. William Nicholas, about the year 1730.[7] From this,

[7] This date is inferred from the following memorandum.—"West Horsley, 8th July, 1730. I agreed with Mr. Overton, of Esher, to repair and mend every part of the ceiling of the Room called the Dining Room at West Horsley in Surrey, and at the two ends of it east and west; and to size and compleatly white-wash it all over; and at the west end of the said room, to put up seven coats of arms, as I shall direct, for which I am to pay him when done Five Pounds. He is to find every thing necessary and do it, except lime: Witness my hand, Wm. Nicholas."

it appears that the ceiling was divided into a great number of rectangular compartments (on a uniform design), including squares, diamonds, and other forms; in most of which armorial crests were placed, many of them being repetitions of each other. According to the plan, the length of the ceiling was forty-two feet, and its breadth nearly twenty-five feet, four inches. In the central compartment was a Monkey, the crest of Kildare, as borne by Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth earl of Kildare, the father of the Lady Elizabeth Browne, who has acquired so much notoriety from being celebrated in the poems of the Earl of Surrey under the above appellation.[8] This crest was repeated in ten compartments on each side of the room, and the five intermediate compartments contained a Rein-deer (as it is called in the plan), with a Garter. Now, it is not unlikely, that the Stag, proper, which was a crest of the Brownes of Cowdrey, was mistaken for a Rein-deer; a conjecture deriving strength from the accompanying *Garter*, of which Order Sir A. Browne was a knight. In all the other divisions which had crests, except two, were either a Ram, and the initials A.B., [for Anthony Browne]; a Spread Eagle; or the initials A.B., and a Griffon's Head; and these are all recognized in Edmonson's Heraldry as crests of the Browne family. In the excepted compartments were a Stag, with the initials C. R.; and a Cap and Feather, with similar initials; which, doubtless, had been put up when Mr. Carew Ralegh resided here, in place of the more ancient crests which he may be supposed to have had removed. The ceiling described is now plain, and has a cornice below it; but there is a small bed-room adjoining, which strongly corroborates the above inference as to the age of this mansion. It has a lofty ceiling, (coved at the ends), which is divided into several compartments like the former, and is

[8] The Sonnet in which the Earl traces the lineage and early years of his Lady Love, is as follows:—

From Tuscane came my Ladie's worthy race,
Fair Florence was sometime her ancient seat;
The Western Isle, whose pleasant shore doth face
Wild Camber's cliffs, did give her lively heat.
Fostered she was, with milk of Irish breast:—
Her Sire, an Earl; her Dame, of Princes' blood:
From tender years in Britain she doth rest
With Kinge's Child, where she tastes costly food.
Hunsdon did first present her to mine eine,
Bright is her hue, and *Geraldine* she hight;
Hampton me taught, to wish her first for mine,
And Windsor, alas, doth chase me from her sight.

Her Beauty of kind, her Virtue from above;
Happy is he that can obtain her Love.

similarly ornamented with crests; including the crest and motto of Kildare, viz., a Monkey chained at the loins, and the word *Cremabo*, with the initials E. B.; and the Griffon's head erased, with the initials A.B. The large room, formerly the dining-room, is now called the tapestry-room, from being hung with tapestry, which is of a rich manufacture, but much faded; the subjects are,—the Devotion, Consecration, and Death of Decius; and Hiero of Syracuse presenting to the Senate a Statue of gold.—From what has been stated, it may be reasonably inferred that Sir Anthony Browne and his lady were sometimes resident here; and as the manor was vested in dower upon the latter, that she and her second husband, the Lord Clinton and Say, afterwards first earl of Lincoln, were likewise its occasional inhabitants. They both presented to the living; the lady, as Countess-dowager of Lincoln, in September, 1588, which appears to be the latest date that is known in any record relating to her.

The ground called the *Sheep-leas*, on the south side of the road, opposite the house, forms one of the most agreeable summer prospects that can well be appreciated. Its general appearance is that of a park; the trees, chiefly beech, growing in large clumps in some places, and in others, feathering to the ground, amid beautiful sweeps of lawn spreading over a diversified surface of considerable extent.

MERROW.

This is the most westerly of the range of small parishes which have just been described, and which are situated on the northern side of the Surrey chalk-hills, near the road between Leatherhead and Guildford. On the east, this parish adjoins to West Clandon; on the north and north-west, to Send and Stoke; and on the south, to St. Martha's-on-the-Hill and Albury. The high and boldly-swelling downs on which the Guildford race-course is situated, are chiefly in this parish; and they unite with those of Albury to the south and south-east. From many parts of the downs, the prospects are very beautiful, and particularly from the well-known spot called *Newland's Corner*;[1] whence the admiring spectator beholds displayed before him, a landscape of vast extent, richly cultivated, and teeming with parks, seats, and villages. In one direction the towers of Windsor can be faintly distinguished; and pursuing the line of the horizon to the eastward, even the situation of London can be ascertained by the murky clouds which constantly overhang its ever-toiling and countless multitudes.

[1] This appellation is derived from Newland's farm, which lies adjacent.—Manning mentions a Hare-warren, belonging to Lord Onslow, on the south side of the down, inclosed by a wall of flints.

Merrow, itself, with Clandon house and park, form distinct objects in the foreground of this prospect.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Merrow appears to have formed a part of the extensive manor of Stoke, belonging to the crown. From the "*Testa de Nevill*" we learn, that Henry the First gave a part of Merewe, which was his royal demesne, to William de St. John, for nine pounds of land; and the residue remained in the hands of the king.[2] St. John gave the land to Walter Fitz-Ingard, who had two daughters; one of whom conveyed a moiety of the estates to Roger Craft, as her marriage portion; and the other moiety, having been forfeited to the crown in the reign of Richard the First, was by his successor granted to William de Leycester and Roger Craft.[3] The estate belonging to the family of Craft was transferred to the Knights Templars, before the reign of Edward the First; and in the seventh year of that reign, the Templars being impleaded before the king's Justices at Guildford, obtained the recognition of very extensive privileges, with an exception, however, of their alleged right of frank-pledge; and on that inquisition it appeared, that the knights had a grant of one-third of the manor, confirmed by a charter of Henry the Third; who had granted another third part with the advowson of the church, to the prioress and nuns of Ivingho, in Buckinghamshire; and the remaining third to the prior of Boxgrave in Sussex.[4] In 1316, George de Charneles and the prior of Boxgrave are stated to be lords of the vill of Merrow;[5] the former, doubtless, being the lessee of the Templars; for in 1361, Nicholas de Charneles, knt., (probably a son or grandson of George,) released to John Pavelcy, prior of the hospital of St. John in England, and to his brethren and their successors, and to Robert de Bradenham and his heirs, all right in the manor of Merewe.[6] The order of the Knights Templars was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Second, and their lands and superiorities were bestowed on the Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John, who thus became parties to the grant of a lease of the estate at Merrow (originally held of the Templars by the family of Charneles) to a new tenant, Bradenham; who may, possibly, have purchased the interest of the former lessee.

The estate of the Knights Hospitalers at Merrow must have come

[2] Testa de Nevill, p. 225; published by the Record Commission in 1807. The words are,—"H. Rex senior dedit q'ndam p'te' in *Merewe* quod fuit d'nic' Reg' Will'o de S'co Joh'e pro ix libr' 't're & residuu' remansit in manu' d'ni Reg'."

[3] Surrey, vol. iii. p. 59.

[4] Placit. Cor. Jud. in Dom. Capit. Westm. asservat.

[5] Nomina Villarum, in Off. Rememb. Scacc.

[6] Rot. Claus. 34 Edw. III.

into the possession of the king before the suppression of the order, (which took place in 1540); for Henry the Eighth, in the 23rd year of his reign, (1532,) demised it to Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton,[7] for a term of sixty years, at an annual rent of eight pounds. This grant, however, was revoked in the reign of Philip and Mary; who, having restored the order of Knights of St. John in England, granted by patent, dated April the 2nd, 1558, to Sir Thomas Tresham, prior of the order, and others, the manor of Merewe, with the issues from Michaelmas, 1555. In the course of a few months the queen died; and in the first year of Elizabeth the priory was finally dissolved, and all the estates of the Hospitalers reverted to the crown. The following year, the queen re-granted the manor to Sir Henry Weston, grandson and heir of the former grantee; who, in 1593, died seised of the manor of Merrow, Temple-court, and Boxgrave. His descendant, Sir Richard Weston, sold *Temple-court Farm* to Sir Richard Onslow, of Knoll; from whom it has passed, with the other estates of the family, to the present Earl of Onslow. The first earl, on coming into the possession of West Clandon, in 1776, enlarged and improved his park, by adding to it the land belonging to this farm; and he erected two handsome lodges, as already mentioned in the account of that parish.

The Boxgrave estate at Merrow, which consists of a farm-house and about one hundred and fifty acres of land, came into the possession of George Duncumb, of Weston in Albury; and one of his descendants of the same name, having lost an only son by death in infancy, settled this property on George Sturt, the son of his daughter, the wife of Nathaniel Sturt, esq. This gentleman died unmarried in 1769; having left the reversion of the estate, after the death of his sister, to his nephew, the Rev. George Chatfield; to whom it belonged in 1811.[8]

The advowson of the church of Merrow was given by Henry the Third to the prioress and nuns of Meuresley, or St. Margaret, of Ivingho, in Buckinghamshire. Their right to the estate having been contested, King Edward the First, by charter dated July the 20th, in the eighth year of his reign, confirmed to them all the lands, tenements, and appurtenances, in Merewe, which they had formerly held of the king's fee. The Rectory, according to the return made by the Ecclesiastical commissioners, in the 27th of Henry the Eighth, was worth 12*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, including, besides the tithes great and small, a mansion

[7] Sir William Weston, who was prior of the hospital at the time of the grant mentioned above, was a younger brother of Sir Richard Weston of Sutton.

[8] Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 61.

or parsonage-house, an orchard, with divers arable fields, meadows, and pastures; and out of this income, the rector paid a pension of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the nuns of Ivingho. Subsequently to the dissolution of monasteries in 1538, Sir John Daunce, or Daunsey, had a grant from the crown, (in reversion, after the expiry of the lease of a former grantee,) of the estates belonging to the priory of Ivingho, including the advowson of Merrow; and he presented to the living in 1561 and 1562, although the lease of his predecessor did not terminate until 1565. The patronage was vested in Henry Knivett, esq. (afterwards knighted,) in 1574; and in 1582 it belonged to Sir Henry Weston, to whom the manor of Merrow had been granted by Queen Elizabeth. It was transferred by sale to the Onslow family, apparently before 1673; in the December of which year, Arthur Onslow, esq., presented to the rectory; and it now belongs to the Earl of Onslow.[9]

Rectors of Merrow in and since 1800.[10]—

Samuel Cole, A.M. (master of the Free school, Guildford.) Instituted on the 28th of April, 1784: died on the 4th of January, 1812.

Arthur Onslow, A.M. Instituted on the 19th of August, 1812.

Merrow *Church*, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is an ancient and substantial building, constructed of flints and chalk, intermixed with rubble. Although not mentioned in the Domesday book, it exhibits strong characteristics of Norman architecture, both in the northern entrance and in the nave. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle; and has a small square tower at the west end: the latter contains three bells, and is surmounted by a low chamfered spire, faced with lead. Within the porch is a semi-circular headed doorway, recessed, with several round, zigzag, and billet mouldings, rising from small columns; and on each side is a large head. The nave is separated from the south aisle by three semi-circular arches, springing from circular piers; and in the chancel, on the south side, is a piscina. The length of the nave and chancel is

[9] In the reign of Henry the Second, Elyas de Utteswurda [Otteworth in Cranley] rendered an account of 8½ marks for the land of *Cnavehurst*, in Merrow. In the third year of Richard the First, in the Pipe Rolls is a memorandum that he owed 33*s.* 8*d.* for the same land; and the next year, 2 marks. Mr. Manning says, that nothing is now known of the land called Cnavehurst.—Vide Madox, Exchequer, vol. i. p. 106; and Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 61.

[10] The Rev. William Murdin, B.D., who was rector of Merrow from 1752 to 1760, published (in 1759) a folio volume of State papers, transcribed from the Manuscripts of Cecil, Lord Burghley; in continuation of the Collection which had been similarly published in 1740, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Haynes. The two volumes contain selections from the Cecil papers from the year 1542 to 1596 inclusive.

about seventy-four feet; the breadth of the nave and aisle is thirty-five feet. At the east end of the aisle, there appears to have been a chantry-chapel, entered by a pointed arch; but this has been parted off, and converted into a burial-place for the Onslow family. Below the arch, on a small tablet of white marble, is the following inscription:—

Pro Parentibus optumis
pro seipso & dilectissimâ suâ Henrietta et
eorum filiis;
atque pro omnibus
a Richardo Onslow arm^ro & Katharina Harding uxore suâ
olim (Elizabetha Regnante) de Knole in parochia
de Cranley, in hôc Comitatu oriundis,
Mausoleum hoc
Georgius, Baro Onslow et Cranley,
a supradicto Richardo et Katherina immediatè
ipse descendens,
Extruxit A.D. MDCC.LXXIX.

The bodies of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, the celebrated speaker of the House of Commons, (whose cenotaph is in Trinity church, Guildford,) and Anne, his lady, were removed from Thames Ditton and deposited here; where also, George, first earl of Onslow, and Thomas, the late and second earl, lie interred.

In this church is a handsome pulpit with a sounding-board of cedar, which was put up about the year 1806; when the interior was new pewed, and the building cleaned and repaired.[11] There are no monuments of importance in this edifice. The following inscription, recording a remarkable instance of longevity, occurs on a head-stone in the church-yard.—

In memory of Sarah Battay, wife of Thomas Battay, who died the 6th of June, 1799; aged 103 years.

By St. David's rules, our Ages then
Were number'd Threescore years and Ten;
But if to Fourscore years we gain,
Our labour then but grief and pain.
At Ninety years I do depend
To make a good and holy end:
But at One Hundred years and Three,
The Grave's the Bed that best suits me.

Merrow contains some good houses, and an ancient inn or hostelry; opposite to which, at the intersection of the roads near the church-yard, is a public well; which is recorded by Mr. Manning to be more than one hundred feet deep.[12]

[11] The cedar was presented by the then Earl of Onslow.

[12] History of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 59.

There is neither vestry, parsonage-house, nor glebe, belonging to this parish, which, according to the recent estimation under the tithe Commutation act, comprises only 1600 acres of land; of which, 250 acres, forming part of West Clandon park, are tithe free by prescription. The remainder is thus appropriated, viz.—arable land, 783 acres; meadows, 85 acres; woodlands, 42 acres; commons, 390 acres.

It was first noticed by Salmon, as remarkable, that in the "List of the Gentry of Surrey," returned by the commissioners appointed to "tender the oaths," in the twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth, *seven* gentlemen from Merrow are named, but only one from Guildford, and none from Stoke.[13] Altogether, the names amounted to one hundred and thirty-two; the gentry in question, as appears by the list inserted in Fuller's '*Worthies*,' (vol. ii. p. 366; edit. 1811,) being Thomas Hareward, Walter Broke, Thomas Palshud, Richard Combe, Richard Eton, Hugh Ashbury, and Nicholas Fitz-John, arm. This is the "more remarkable," Mr. Manning observes, "as we have no trace in records of any property belonging to any of those names. *Hareward*, or *Harward*, remained here, however, till 1636, as appears by the inscriptions in the church; and of them, Walter Harward was buried here in 1603, aged 107; and is reported to have walked, when upwards of 100, from hence to London in a day."[14]

OCKHAM.

This parish, which is called *Bocheham* in the Domesday book, adjoins, on the north and north-east, to Purford; on the east, to East Horsley, Wisley, and Cobham; on the south, to West Horsley and East Clandon; and on the west, to Send. Ockham, or Oakham, is supposed to have obtained its name from the flourishing Oaks abounding there; Oak-ham signifying the village of oaks; the old English word Ham being still in use in the diminitive form, Ham-let. The soil is various; in the north-western part, consisting of the light loose sand which

[13] Salmon, ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, p. 109.—The Commissioners were,—Henry Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, and cardinal of England; Sir Robert de Ponyges; and John Fareby, who was twice Sheriff of Surrey in that reign, and twice a knight of the shire.

[14] HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 59.—The *Guildford Race-course* on Merrow downs has been already noticed in our account of that borough, in the preceding volume;—but there seems to be an error in attributing the origin of the *King's Plate*, of one hundred guineas, to William the Third; since Manning states, that it was given "to be run for, by King George I., when he was at Lord Onslow's, at Clandon." During the last sixty years, the interest excited by these races has progressively declined, and the race-stand has been long taken down. About the middle of the last century, they are said to have been so numerously and fashionably attended, that no lodgings could be procured at Guildford, without a previous application.

extends over Bagshot heath: more to the south, the plastic clay crops out; and this reaches to the foot of the chalk-hills. Abundance of gravel is found in various places.

The following particulars of this manor appear in the Domesday survey:—'The same Richard [de Tonbridge] holds *Bocheham* in demesne. Elmar held it of King Edward. It was then rated for nine hides; now, for one hide and a half. The arable land is four carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and seven villains and two bordars have two carucates. There is a Church, and three bondmen; two Fisheries, worth ten-pence; and two acres of meadow. The wood yields sixty hogs. It is worth, and always has been worth, sixty shillings.'

Richard Fitz-Gilbert, alias de Tonbridge and Clare, was one of the Norman warriors who aided Duke William in the conquest of England; and he was rewarded by the grant of numerous manors in this and other counties. After a chivalrous life, he was slain in Wales about the year 1100; and his grandson, Richard, earl of Clare and Hereford, to whom this property had descended, was likewise slain by the Welsh, in 1139. Gilbert the Red, earl of Clare, Hereford, and Gloucester, the lineal descendant of the preceding earls, was one of the barons who associated with Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, in resisting the tyranny of Henry the Third; and he commanded the second division of the confederate army in the battle of Lewes, which was fought on the 14th of May, 1264; when the royalists were defeated, and the king himself, with his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and his son, Prince Edward, were all made prisoners. In the following year, however, Earl Gilbert, chagrined and aggrieved at not being sufficiently rewarded by Leicester for his services, concerted the escape of the prince with Roger de Mortimer; and having effected that object, he was the first to appear in arms on the king's behalf. At the battle of Evesham, which took place on the 4th of August, 1265, he was entrusted with a chief command in the royal army; and his warlike talents and bravery contributed greatly to the victory which was then obtained over the barons by Prince Edward; and the result of which was, a complete monarchical despotism. In the succeeding reign, he stood so high in the royal favour, that after his divorce from Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, earl of March and Angoulesme, in 1285, Edward bestowed on him the hand of Joan d'Acre, his second daughter by Queen Eleanor. On that occasion, he surrendered the inheritance of all his castles and manors in England and Wales to King Edward, to dispose of as he pleased. The marriage took place on the 13th of April, in the above year; when the king restored all

the earl's estates; which were now settled on the issue of the body of Joan; and in default thereof, on her heirs and assigns, in the event of her survival.[1] After the decease of the earl, on the 7th of the ides of December, 1295, (24th of Edward the First,) and on the inquisition subsequently taken, it was found that he had died seised of this manor, and that it then consisted of 'a capital messuage, 148 acres of arable land, 20 acres of meadow, 9 acres of pasture, and 1 of wood; 2 water-mills, rents of assize amounting to 32*s.* per ann., works great and small 21*s.* 10½*d.*, 3 cocks, 5 hens at Christmas, 27 eggs at Easter, pleas and perquisites of courts 3*s.*'[2]

This nobleman left a son and heir, Gilbert, who was then at the age of five years; but Joan of Acre, his widow, held the manor of Ockham during her life. After her decease in 1307, her son, Gilbert, earl of Gloucester, just mentioned, had livery of all his inheritance. He was killed at the battle of Bannocksburn, in 1314; and leaving no issue, his estates were divided among his three sisters. This manor fell to the share of Margaret de Clare, married to Hugh de Audley, afterwards earl of Gloucester; and their daughter and heir, Margaret, became the wife of Ralph, earl of Stafford; whose great-grandson, Humphrey, earl of Stafford, was created Duke of Buckingham, by Henry the Sixth, and was killed fighting in the cause of that monarch at Northampton, in 1460. He was succeeded by his grandson, (Humphrey, his son and heir, having been slain in battle at St. Alban's, in 1456,) Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham; who was a most active partizan of Richard, duke of Gloucester, and contributed much to his elevation to the throne. But shortly after, he formed a conspiracy against King Richard; which being frustrated, he was taken prisoner, and executed in 1484. His estates, including the manor of Ockham, were confiscated; but his son, Edward Stafford, was restored to the title of Duke of Buckingham, and to the inheritance of the lands possessed by his father, in 1499. He fell a victim to his own ambition, or, according to some historians, to the malice of Cardinal Wolsey; and being accused of treason, was convicted, and beheaded: Ockham and his other possessions thus reverting to the crown.

Henry the Eighth made a grant in fee of the estates of Edward, late duke of Buckingham, to Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, who translated the "Chronicles of Froissart" into English. But the heirs of that nobleman do not appear to have obtained possession of this manor, which is supposed to have fallen to the king, with other estates in this county, in consequence of a debt due to him from

[1] Vide Rot. Claus. 18th Edw. I. m. 1, in Cedulâ; and Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. pp. 114 and 115.

[2] Escheats, 24th Edw. I. n. 107.

Bourchier. Ockham was next bestowed on Henry Courteney, marquis of Exeter; who, in 1536, had a license to settle this and other manors in Surrey on his countess, Gertrude. Both the marquis and his lady were involved in a conspiracy against King Henry; for which, the former was executed, and the latter imprisoned; and their estates escheated to the crown.

On the 8th of April, 1561, Queen Elizabeth, in consideration of the sum of 437*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, granted to Anthony Crane, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, the manor and lordship of Ockham, "parcel of the possessions lately of Edward Courteney, earl of Devon, and the advowson of the rectory of Ockham, as fully as they came to the crown by the attainder of the late Marquis of Exeter, to hold to them, and to the heirs and assigns of Anthony Crane." That person, in 1566, obtained a license to alienate the manor and advowson to trustees for the benefit of John Vaughan, esq. and Lady Ann (Knivett) his wife, for their lives, with remainder to the heirs of Lady Ann.[3] She conveyed Ockham to trustees, to be held in fee, after her decease, by Sir Henry Weston, knt., her son by her first husband, Sir Francis Weston, (son of Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, in this county,) who was one of those unfortunate persons executed in 1536, for the alleged crime of adultery with Queen Ann Boleyn. The estate was afterwards sold (in the 19th of James the First) to *Henry Weston, esq.*, then of Ockham, but of another family; whose ancestors, as appears by the Close Rolls quoted by Manning, "were owners of Papworth, or Paper Court, in the adjoining parish of Send, before the reign of Edward the Third." His descendants continued owners until the beginning of the last century; when John Weston, the then possessor, who held the appointment of receiver-general of the county, becoming in arrear to the crown, his person was arrested, and his estates were seized. Henry, his son and heir, on coming of age, in order to liberate his father, joined with him in alienating the family property; and Ockham was sold (under an act of parliament, to secure the arrears due to the crown,) to Sir Peter King; who, on the accession of George the First, had been made chief-justice of the Common Pleas. This gentleman was raised to the peerage on the 25th of May, 1725, by the title of Lord King, baron of Ockham, in Surrey.

[3] This lady, who was the daughter of Sir Christopher Pickering, of Killington, in Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland, had three husbands, viz.—first, Sir Francis Weston, knt.; second, Henry Knivett, esq., afterwards knighted; and third, John Vaughan, esq. In December, 1580, (22nd of Elizabeth, this lady and Sir Henry Weston, her son and heir-apparent, entered into an agreement with some of the copyholders of this manor for enfranchising their estates; and by this, or subsequent purchases, all the copyholds have been extinguished.—Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 122.

On the 1st of June following, he was appointed lord-chancellor; and from him the property has regularly descended to his lineal representative, the Earl of Lovelace, its present possessor.

This parish (as appears by a recent survey) comprises 2340 acres; nearly one-tenth of which is woodland, and a large proportion of the remainder is meadow and pasture. The Earl of Lovelace is the proprietor of the whole, except about one hundred acres, belonging to different individuals. There are two manors within the parish, both in the possession of Lord Lovelace; but manorial courts are seldom held for either.

The Farms vary in extent, from eighty to three hundred acres. The usual course of crops is the four-field shift: wheat upon a clover-ley, turnips, and barley, or oats; and occasionally mangel-wurzel, beans, peas, and cabbages are grown. The Sheep kept here are chiefly of the South-down kind, but not exclusively; nor is any peculiar breed of cattle preferred. There is a good deal of game. The wells in the sandy soil, are from twelve to twenty feet in depth; and in the clay, from thirty to forty feet. There are several large ponds in the parish; one of which covers fourteen acres. Aubrey mentions purgative wells, impregnated with a mineral much like alum, at Ockham, the water of which could not be used for washing or brewing.[4] The mineral impregnating this water must have been Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom salt); which occurs in springs in many places in the northern part of the county. On a branch of the river Wey there is a mill for grinding corn. In the Domesday survey of Ockham, two fisheries are specified, yielding to the lord of the manor 10*d.* a year: but no mill is there mentioned.

The Living of Ockham is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke, valued in the King's books at 11*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and paying 6*s.* 1*d.* for procurations and synodals. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, its value is stated at 10*l.* The glebe lands, which are now estimated at one hundred and twenty acres, include about twenty-three acres, and a house, near Holmbury-hill, between eight and nine miles distant, but rated with and paying taxes to Ockham.[5] The rectorial tithes have been recently commuted. Since the purchase of the manor by Sir Peter King, the patronage of Ockham has always been vested in his family, and is now possessed by the Earl of Lovelace; but on one occasion, in 1727, after the *Rev. John Hoadly*, (brother of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester,) who was the then rector,

[4] Nat. Hist. and Antiq. of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 245.

[5] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 124.—Holmbury-hill forms part of the southern chalk-range of this county, and is reputed to be in the parish of Ockley.

had been promoted to the See of Leighton and Ferns, in Ireland, the king (George the First) presented for that turn.[6] The old Parsonage-house, being in a very dilapidated state, was taken down about three years ago by the Rev. Charles H. S. Weston, who built the present respectable edifice in its stead. The Registers of this parish commence with the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1567.

Rectors in and since the year 1800.—

Samuel Man Godschall. Instituted in 1797.

Charles Henry Samuel Weston, A.M. Instituted on the 19th of September, 1821.

Ockham *Church*, which is dedicated to All-Saints, is scarcely one hundred yards distant from the mansion of the Earl of Lovelace, in Ockham park. Although mentioned in the Domesday book, hardly any remains of that remote age can now be traced; the present structure being partly in the decorated, and partly in the perpendicular style of pointed architecture. It is chiefly of stone; and consists of a nave and chancel; a kind of aisle on the north side, formerly called Weston's Chapel; and projecting from that, a small square building, forming the Mausoleum of the Lord-chancellor King, and the burial-place of his family. There is, also, at the west end, a massive tower, of three stories in height, embattled, and strengthened by graduated buttresses at the angles. This is partly covered with ivy; and by its combination with the other divisions of the church, and their sloping roofs of grey tile, clothed with moss and lichens, the whole forms a picturesque and interesting view.

The basement story of the tower, which is entered by a pointed-arched doorway, with a large square-headed weathering above, forms a vestibule to the church; the ceiling being perforated to admit light from the second story, which is the place where the ringers stand: the upper story contains five bells. Another pointed-arched doorway forms the entrance to the nave, which is spacious, and lit on the south side by two large and elegantly-designed windows in the florid style; the lower parts are each separated by mullions into three divisions, and the surmounting heads filled with enriched tracery, extending to the apex. The aisle is divided from the nave by two pointed arches, springing from circular piers; and the soffites have been painted with zigzag and other ornaments in the Norman style. The whole of the church includes sittings for about three hundred persons.

The ceiling of the nave is divided into panels, which were long ago painted over in lozenge-shaped compartments, "black, white, and grey"; giving it somewhat the appearance of a succession of draught

[6] Bishop John Hoadly was eventually raised to the archbishopric of Dublin.

boards. Recently, the chancel ceiling has been painted in a similar manner; and, also, that of the north aisle, with the addition of ornamental bosses at the intersections of the frame-work. The east and west windows of this aisle are ornamented with stained glass: that in the former, which is modern, and beautifully executed by Watson, exhibits, in eight escutcheons, the armorial bearings of the successive Lords King, from the time of the Chancellor. The small subjects in the west window, which are of ancient execution, represent the Baptism of Jesus, and the Last Supper, from the New Testament; and Moses at the Burning Bush, and Rahab and the Two Spies, from the Old Testament. Under the east window is a handsome projecting niche, in the pointed style, ornamented with tracery; and intended, possibly, as the receptacle for a statue.

There was formerly, on a grave-stone in this aisle, or rather chapel, a half-length figure, in *brass*, of a Priest, with the hands joined as in supplication, and beneath it, the following inscription:—

> Hic jacet D'ns Walterus Frilende quonda' Rector istius eccl'ie, et Factor huj's capelle, cujus a'i'e p'picietur Deus.

This memorial has been removed and placed under a window in the chancel; where, likewise, in a kind of niche formed by a circular doorway, now walled up, are two other *Brasses*, brought from grave-stones in the nave; the one, a small whole-length of a male figure, in armour, standing, with his hands clasped; the other, a female, in the dress of her time, with head-gear descending to a great length behind. These represent John Weston, esq., who died on the 1st of June, 1483,—and whose family were settled at Ockham, at least as early as the reign of Henry the Fifth; and *Margaret*, his wife, whose death occurred on January the 1st, 1475.

Against the north wall of the aisle, or Weston chapel, is an inscribed tablet of black marble, within a white border, in commemoration of Henry Weston, esq., who died on the 8th of July, 1638, aged sixty-three. "Hee marryed *Sara*' y^e^ second daughter of Sir Laurence Stoughton, of Stoughton [in Stoke parish] in Surrey, knight, but dyed without issue, leveing Edward Weston, his sole brother, his heire."—Besides the above, there are two beautiful tablets of white marble on a dove-coloured ground, and nearly similar in design, in memory of the Hon. George Murray, (brother of John, duke of Athol,) Vice-admiral of the White, who died without issue, on the 22nd of October, 1797, in the fifty-sixth year of his age; and *Wilhelmina*, his wife, the daughter of Thomas, fifth Lord King; she died in her fifty-eighth year, on the 28th of December, 1795.

Between the tablets last mentioned is a semi-circular arch, forming

the entrance to the Mausoleum of the Lord-Chancellor King. In front, it is decorated with gilt coronets and other ornaments; and the soffite and sides are panelled in white, on a blue ground; in the centre of each panel is a finely-sculptured boss. The monument of the Chancellor, which was executed by the celebrated sculptor, Rysbrach, is one of the most masterly compositions extant of this kind. It exhibits full-sized statues, in white marble, of his lordship and his wife, "in their habits as they lived"; the former being in his official robes and full-bottom wig, (with the mace and seals at his feet); and his lady, in the dress of the early part of the last century. They are both represented sitting, in thoughtful positions; the lady reposing her left arm upon an urn, which stands between them; and the Chancellor reclining his head on his right hand, the elbow resting on the urn; in his left hand is a vellum roll. These figures are placed on an advanced pedestal; the back-ground of the monument being a kind of truncated pyramid, with palm-branches, surmounted by a cornice and flaming urn: there are, also, flaming urns at the sides. Under the cornice is a shield with the following arms:—

Sab. Three Spears' Heads, Arg. embrued Gu.; on a Chief, Or, as many Battle-axes, Az.; *King.*—Impaling Sab. Three Spears' Heads, Arg. embrued Gu., for *Seys.*

On the urn are these words:—

Depositum Petri Domini King, Baronis de Ockham.

On the front of the pedestal is this inscription; partly arranged in a double column:—

He was born in the City of Exeter, of worthy and substantial parents,
but with a Genius superior to his Birth.
By his Industry, Prudence, Learning, and Virtue,
he raised himself to the highest Character and Reputation,
and to the highest Posts and Dignities.
He applied himself to his Studies in the Middle Temple;
and, to an exact and complete Knowledge in all parts and history of the Law,
added the most extensive Learning, Theological and Civil.
He was chosen a Member of the House of Commons in the year 1699;
Recorder of the City of London in the year 1708;
made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1714, on the Accession of King George I.
Created Lord King, Baron of Ockham,
and raised to the post and dignity of *Lord High-Chancellor* of Great Britain, 1725;
under the laborious Fatigues of which weighty place
sinking into a paralytic Disease, he resigned it November 19, 1733.
And dyed July 22, 1734, aged 65.
A Friend to true Religion and Liberty.

He married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton in Glamorganshire, Esquire; with whom he lived to the day of his Death in perfect Love and Happiness; and left issue four sons, *John*, now Lord King; *Peter*, *William*, and *Thomas*; and two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

This monument and mausoleum have been recently cleansed, and the latter much enriched: The effect of the whole, when viewed from the sombre church, is very striking and resplendent. Another memorial has been erected here, for the late Lord King, the father of the present Earl of Lovelace: this consists of a fine Bust, by Westmacott, in white marble, standing on an upright pedestal, which is thus inscribed:—

PETER, LORD KING,
Born August 31st, 1776.
Married *Hester*, Daughter of Earl Fortescue.
Died June 4th, 1833.
Pure and Exalted in Character;
Cheerful and Affectionate in Disposition;
Noble, Virtuous, and Benevolent,
He was the Delight of all who knew him.
Just and Original in his Views,
Able and Consistent in support of them,
He enlarged the Knowledge
and promoted the Welfare
of his great and free Country.
To Him so deservedly loved, this Marble is inscribed
by Her who best knew his Worth, and most deeply feels his Loss.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR KING was the son and heir of Mr. Jerome King, an affluent tradesman of Exeter, descended (as Collins states, on the authority of Peter, the third Lord King,) from a genteel family in Somersetshire. He was born in 1669; and being designed by his father for his own trade, he received a suitable education, and was for some years employed in business. But his native abilities, and strong inclination for study, enabled him to surmount the difficulties of his situation; and by his own application, he obtained such a knowledge of literature as attracted the notice of his relative, the celebrated John Locke, author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding"; through whose advice he became a student at the University of Leyden. He seems to have first distinguished himself by the publication of "An Enquiry into the Constitution, &c. of the Primitive Church," in 1691; which was designed as a vindication of the principles of the Protestant Dissenters from the Church of England; and gave rise to a controversy, that was carried on for several years, through the press.

After his return from Leyden, Mr. King entered as a student in the Inner Temple; and being called in due course to the bar, he soon obtained high reputation as a lawyer. In 1699, he was chosen a member of parliament for the borough of Bere Alston, in his native county; and he retained his seat for that place during the remainder

of the reign of William the Third, and in all the parliaments summoned by Queen Anne. In 1709, he was one of the managers of the proceedings of the House of Commons against the noted Dr. Sacheverell; and three years afterwards, he acted gratuitously as counsel for Whiston, on his trial for heresy, before the court of Delegates. After having been recorder of London, he was, on the accession of George I., appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and a member of the Privy-council; and in 1725, he was raised to the peerage, and made lord-chancellor, in the place of the Earl of Macclesfield, who had been deprived of the great-seal, for selling the office of master in Chancery. In 1725, and again in 1727, Lord King was nominated one of the Lords Justices for the administration of government during his Majesty's visits to Hanover. He held the office of chancellor till 1733; when he resigned it on account of ill health, and obtained a pension of 6000*l.* a year, which he did not long enjoy, as his death took place in July, 1734. His lordship's devotion to the duties of his profession did not prevent him from prosecuting his researches concerning divinity and ecclesiastical history, which appear to have been his favourite studies. Besides a second part of his "Enquiry concerning the Primitive Church," he published "The History of the Apostles' Creed, with Critical Observations on its several Articles," 1702; and on this work his literary reputation principally depends.[7]

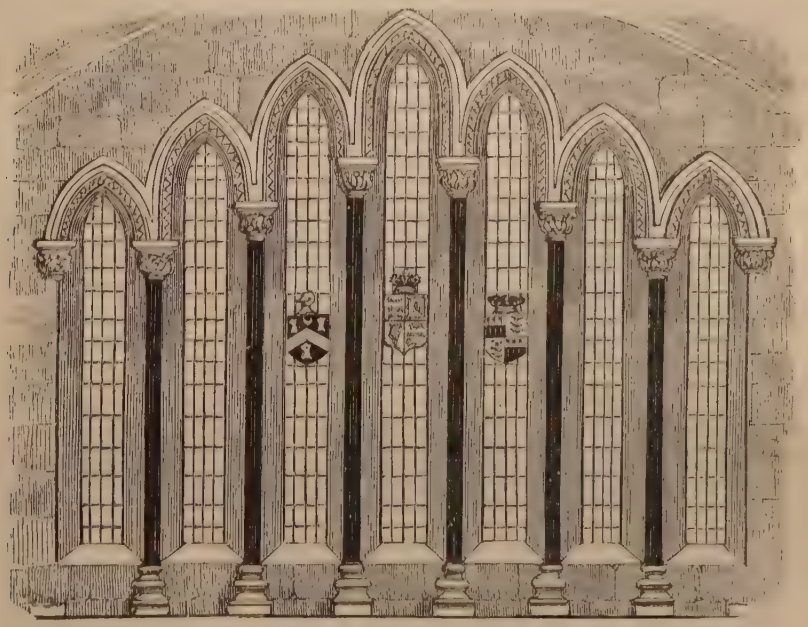
At the west end of the nave is a large gallery; in front of which is a representation of the royal arms, &c., as they appear on the bag containing the official seals of the lord-chancellor.

The pews, pulpit, and reading-desk, are of oak: some of the pews are ancient, but all are in good repair. The nave is separated from the chancel by a pointed arch; and on the south side of the chancel are considerable remains of three ancient stalls, of similar description to those in our collegiate churches.

The east window of the chancel, which is a very curious and, possibly, unique specimen of the lancet-head arrangement, may, with much probability, be referred to the latter part of the thirteenth century. It is a complete architectural gem; consisting of seven lancet-shaped lights, decreasing in height from the centre, and being separated from each other by slender columns of black Sussex marble; the capitals of which are diversified by sculptured foliage, all varying in design, and cleverly executed. There is no surmounting arch, as in other examples of this kind; nor is the writer acquainted with

[7] Collins, PEERAGE, 5th edit., 1779, vol. vii.: and BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, 1757, vol. iv.

any window wrought in a similar style, that contains more than five divisions,—as at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and a few other places. The royal arms of the British crown, in stained glass, were a few years ago placed in the central light; and in the adjoining divisions the arms of the Earl of Lovelace, viz.—*King*, quartering Or, three Martlets in pale, ppr. *Troye*; and of the Rector of Ockham, the Rev. Chas. H. S. Weston, (as described before,) with a Crescent for difference, as a younger brother.[8]



EAST WINDOW OF OCKHAM CHURCH.

Under a pediment, on the north side of the chancel, is a mural tablet of black marble, commemorative of the Rev. Nicholas Bradshaw, B.D. (who was rector of this parish upwards of forty-eight years), and *Margaret*, his wife, sole daughter of George Cromer, citizen of London. The former died on the 15th of January, 1654, in the eightieth year of his age; and the latter, in April, 1648.

[8] The above shields of arms, together with the modern stained glass, in the north aisle, were executed and put up at the expense of Lord Lovelace in 1834-5; at which time the whole of the church was re-coloured (by license), and the surface of the church-yard lowered about eighteen inches; but it is still much higher than the floor of the church. The ancient stained glass in the north aisle, which was put up about the same time, was purchased by his lordship at various shops, and is supposed to be from the Low Countries.

They had issue twelve sons and six daughters; whose respective names are inscribed at the sides of the tablet.

Near the church, on the south side, is an old and much-broken tomb-stone, whereon was the following inscription, (great part of which is yet legible,) in memory of Mr. JOHN SPONG, a carpenter of Ockham, who died on the 17th of November, 1736, aged sixty years. It was written by Daniel Wray, esq. F.R.S.; and although composed in a strain of levity foreign to serious reflection, is not altogether undeserving of record:—

Who many a sturdy Oak has laid along,
Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet here lies SPONG.
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a *Place* could get,
And liv'd by *Railing* tho' he was no *Wit.*
Old Saws he had, altho' no *Antiquarian,*
And *Stiles* corrected, yet was no *Grammarian.*
Long liv'd he OCKHAM'S Premier Architect,—
And lasting as his fame, a tomb t' erect
In vain we seek an Artist such as He
Whose *Pales* and *Gates* are for Eternity.
So here he rests from all Life's toils & follies :—
Oh spare, kind Heaven! his fellow lab'rer *Hollis.*[9]

OCKHAM PARK, the seat of William, eighth Lord King, now Earl of Lovelace, was conveyed with the manor, as already stated, from the family of the Westons of Sutton Place, to the Westons of Ockham, in the reign of James the First. Henry Weston, esq., the first of the latter family who possessed this estate, erected the more ancient parts of the present mansion; and on the inquisition taken after his sudden decease in July, 1638, (when returning from the assizes,) it was found that he died seised "of the site and demesne lands of the manor of Ockham; the water-mills, called Ockham mills, to the said manor belonging; and the advowson of the parish church;—whereof, the capital messuage called Ockham Court, with the advowson and mills, and such part of the demesnes as were assigned to Sarah Weston, relict of the said Henry, were worth by the year 12*l.*; the residue of the manors and demesnes, 40s." Besides the above, he had two messuages, gardens, orchards, thirty acres of [arable] land, twenty of pasture, and four of wood, in Ockham; late belonging to the priory of Newark, &c.; and late, by act of parliament, granted to Cardinal Reginald Pole.[10]

The Lord-chancellor King, by whom the whole of this property was purchased in the reign of Queen Anne, and who died in 1734, had four surviving sons; all of whom became the successive inheritors

[9] Hollis was the name of a bricklayer of Ockham, cotemporary with Spong.
[10] INQUIS. P. M. 20th Nov., 14th Charles I.

of his peerage within the short space of thirty-five years. Thomas, fifth Lord King, married Wilhelmina Catharina, the daughter of John Troye, of Brabant; and on his decease in April, 1779, he was succeeded by Peter, his eldest son, born at the Hague in October, 1736. On the death of the latter, in November, 1793, Peter, his eldest son, (the late Lord King,) by Charlotte, daughter of Edward Tredcroft, esq. of Horsham, became his successor. That nobleman, who was educated at Cambridge, and who married the lady Hester Fortescue, daughter of the late Earl Fortescue, is advantageously known to the public by the independence of his conduct in parliament; and particularly in respect to the Bank Restriction act, in 1803. He, also, strenuously opposed (and was subjected to much party odium in consequence) the attempted ministerial delusion, that bank-notes and gold were of equal value. In 1829, Lord King published a very interesting "*Life of John Locke*, with Extracts from his Correspondence, &c." in quarto; and in the following year, a second edition appeared, in octavo, with additional historical documents from the note-books of his ancestor, the Lord-chancellor King. On his decease in June, 1833, William, his eldest son, (born in 1805,) succeeded to the inheritance and title; since which, he has received an accession of honours from her present Majesty, Victoria; by whom, on the 28th of June, 1838, (on the occasion of the coronation,) he was created Viscount Ockham, and Earl of Lovelace. In July, 1835, his lordship married the Hon. Augusta-Ada, Noel-Byron,[11] only daughter of the poet Byron; by whom he has issue. This nobleman is lord-lieutenant of Surrey; and likewise, the lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry.

There are two entrances to Ockham Park; the one, from the Guildford road, near Ripley; the other, from the Ockham road; and a handsome Lodge, in the Swiss style, is attached to each entrance. That from the Guildford road is through splendid iron-gates, swinging on highly-wrought piers, on which are cast shields of the family arms in bold relief. On the Ockham side, the park wall forms a large crescent, terminating towards the south, in two massive piers, ornamented with rustic work, and surmounted by sculptured mastiffs in stone, the supporters of his lordship's arms.

The mansion, which is situated in the most secluded part of the demesne, and almost surrounded by trees, is a large irregular pile; the orignal building having been much altered by the Lord-chancellor

[11] The Dowager Lady Byron, mother of the Countess of Lovelace, is one of the co-heirs of the Barony of Wentworth, now in abeyance; and a representative, lineally, of the Barony of Lovelace, which was created in 1627, and became extinct in 1736.

King; and still more completely Italianized by the late Lord King. The principal front consists of a centre and wings; the roofing of which projects considerably over the exterior walls. In each wing is a bay window of two stories, admitting light both to the ground story and the first floor. On the garden side are two large projecting chimney stacks; between which are two ranges of oblong and square windows, giving light to the middle and upper stories. Its interior is splendidly fitted up; and the hall contains some fine Grecian statues and Roman busts. The library, which is filled with choice literature, includes upwards of ten thousand volumes; among which are the books and papers bequeathed by the celebrated John Locke to his nephew, the Lord-chancellor King. The manuscripts, which are preserved in the same scrutoire wherein they had been deposited by their author, consist of the originals of many of his printed works, and of some which were never published; of his very extensive correspondence with his friends, both in England and abroad; of a journal, which he kept during his travels in France and Holland; of his common-place books; and of many miscellaneous papers.[12]

The pleasure grounds, gardens, and shrubberies, are of considerable extent, and have been much admired by the lovers of the Italian style. The entrance from the park is under three enriched arches; and the large piers at the angles of the wall are surmounted by handsome vases. The walls are pierced, at intervals, and in place of balusters, are ornamented with ranges of semi-circular open work. In the park is a long sheet of water, supplied by one of the rivulets which flow into the river Wey. There are many noble oaks on this estate, together with very large chestnut and fir trees: the elm, acacia, almost all the pine tribe, beech, sycamore, lime, and walnut, also flourish here. The circuit of the park, which includes some very beautiful scenery, is about two miles and a half in extent. About half a mile south of the mansion-house, a range of farm buildings has been recently erected; by the situation, and style of which (the Swiss), an agreeable architectural effect is produced.

Ockham has obtained celebrity from having been the birth-place of three eminent Divines of the same name, viz., Nicholas de Ockham, John de Ockham, and William de Ockham; but whether they were related to each other, or not, is unknown. Nicholas de Ockham, who flourished about 1320, (temp. Edward II.) was bred a Franciscan at Oxford, and is highly praised for his learning by the writers of his own order. He became the eighteenth public lecturer in the schools attached to the house of Grey Friars in that University; and was

[12] See Life of John Locke, by Lord King;—Preface.

much beloved by his conventual brethren. Besides his Commentaries on Lombard (Peter), he wrote on astrology and other branches of scholastic literature.—JOHN DE OCKHAM, who was living in 1344, (temp. Edward III.) is noticed by Pulton, in his 'Collection of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans,' as a great divine; and very learned in the laws, both canon and civil. He, also, ascribes to him a work intituled, "A Directory of the Laws of Equity."

WILLIAM DE OCCAM, or OCKHAM, was, according to Wood, a fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in the thirteenth century; and became "a renowned teacher of the scholastic doctrine at that University."[13] He was collated by Bishop d'Alderby to the prebend of Bedford Major, in the diocese of Lincoln, in 1302; and in 1305, he accepted the archdeaconry of Stow, which he had refused a few years previously. He had been a pupil of the famous Doctor Duns Scotus, founder of the metaphysical sect of the Realists; and Occam dissenting from the principles of his master, gave rise to the sect called Nominalists.[14] His learning and skill as a disputant procured him the title of the Invincible Doctor. He was chosen Provincial of the Friars Minors

[13] Pointer, when speaking of *Merton College*, relates the following anecdote:—"One particular ancient custom belonging to this college (now out of use) was their *Black-night*. It had been a custom formerly for the Dean of the College to keep the Bachelor Fellows, at disputation in the Hall, sometimes till late at night, and then to give them a Black-night, as they called it. The reason of which was this: among many other famous scholars of this college, there were two great Logicians; the one Johannes Duns Scotus, called *Doctor Subtilis*, Fellow of the College, and Father of the Sect of the 'Realists;' and his scholar, Gulielmus Occam, called *Doctor Invincibilis*, of the same house, and Father of the Sect of the 'Nominalists.' Betwixt them there falling out a hot dispute one Disputation night, Scotus being then Dean of the College, and Occam a Bachelor Fellow therein, though the latter got the better in the contest, yet being but an inferior, at parting he submitted himself, with the rest of the Bachelors, to the Dean, in this form:—'Domine, quid faciemus?' i.e. 'Sir, what is your pleasure?' as it were begging punishment for their boldness in arguing: to whom Scotus returned this answer:—'Ite, et facite quid vultis;' i.e. 'Begone, and do what you will.' Hereupon, away they went, and broke open the Buttery and Kitchen doors, and seized all the provisions they could lay their hands on; called their companions out of their beds, and made a merry bout on't that night. This gave occasion for observing the same diversion several times afterwards, whenever the Dean kept the Bachelor Fellows at Disputations till twelve at Night. The last Black-night was about the year 1686."—Vide OXONIENSIS ACADEMIA: or, the Antiquities and Curiosities of the University of Oxford. By John Pointer, M.A.; 1749; 12mo.; pp. 17, 18.

[14] Fuller says, (WORTHIES, vol. ii. p. 362, edit. 1811,) Occam served Scotus "as Aristotle did his master Plato, disproving his principles, and first setting on foot a *new sort* of sophistry. Then it was hard to hear anything in the Schooles for the high railing betwixt the

Reals, headed by John Duns Scotus; and

Nominals, fighting under their General Ockham.

neither of them conducing much to the advance of Religion."

in England; and subsequently, Diffinitor of the whole order of Franciscans. In this character, at a general chapter of the Order at Perugia in Tuscany, in 1322, he distinguished himself by maintaining, in opposition to the Pope, (John XXII.) that Christ and his Apostles, (like the Mendicant Friars,) had no property; and the doctrine of poverty being condemned as heretical, he wrote in defence of it, asserting the papal decree to be heretical. Being on this account forced to flee from Avignon, in 1328, he found an asylum at the court of the Emperor Lewis, of Bavaria; and refusing to return when summoned, he was excommunicated in 1329. His patron, Lewis, was similarly situated; and the Invincible Doctor is reported to have said to him—"Oh Emperor, defend me with thy sword, and I will defend thee with my pen." However, (according to Luke Wadding, in his 'Historia Ordinum Franciscanorum,') Occam at last relented, made submission to the pope, and was absolved. He died at Munich in Bavaria, on the 7th of April, 1347; and was interred in the convent of his order in that city. It is said, that Occam was the only schoolman of whom Luther had a good opinion, or whose writings he kept in his library.[15] His works in defence of the Emperor have been collected by Goldast in his "Monarchia Sancti Romani Imperii." Brown has published others in the Appendix to his "Fasciculus Rerum Expetendarum." And among the latter is a curious tract, intituled "Defensorium adversus Errores Papæ Johannis XXII."

The Ockham Schools.—These schools were established by the Earl of Lovelace about six years ago, on the plan of that of Emanuel Fellenburg, of Hoffwyll in Switzerland. They were intended for the instruction of the poorer classes of the neighbourhood; and are now attended by about sixty boys; from forty to fifty girls; and from thirty to forty younger children, the latter being called the Infant school. The buildings, which were erected according to the Swiss plan, in the year 1836, and have, externally, a very neat and pleasing appearance, include spacious school-rooms, commodiously fitted up for the tuition of each division of pupils, separately. The teachers, independent of their salaries, have large dwelling-houses, with gardens attached, and meadow ground for a cow. In the master's dwelling there is extra accommodation for about twenty boarders, with every requisite for such an establishment.

[15] In Manning and Bray's Surrey, (vol. iii. p. 128,) it is stated, that Occham "was bred up under John Erigona, commonly called Scotus, or Duns Scotus." This is a double mistake.—Erigona may be an error of the press, for Erigena; but Johannes Scotus Erigena was a theological writer of the ninth century; and Johannes Duns Scotus, with whom he is here confounded, and who was the tutor of Occham, died in the early part of the fourteenth century.

SCHOOLS AT OCKHAM.

The system of instruction pursued in the boys' school is a combination of the Scottish training with that followed at the Battersea Normal school, near London;—it being the object of the patron, to enable those whose parents cannot allow them to continue long at school, an opportunity to acquire a plain, yet sound, elementary and religious education; whilst those who can remain a longer time, in a first class, may acquire a knowledge of the rudimentary principles of grammar, English composition, simple mathematics, linear drawing, history, geography, and the theory and practice of music; together with some instruction in natural philosophy, in a short course with the boarders. There is, likewise, a class on Wednesday evenings, for all those who please to avail themselves of the opportunity, for improving in reading, writing, ciphering, and music; and on Sunday evenings, a class (which is well attended by young and old) is kept up, for examination on the truths of Scripture.

Lord Lovelace, wishing to afford the youth attending this school the means for improving their corporeal as well as intellectual faculties, has added a Gymnasium, for the development of muscular power; a printing press; and small workshops, furnished with carpenters', turners', basket-makers', and other tools;—not so much for the purpose of instructing the boys in mechanical arts, as with the view of affording them opportunity to manifest their respective capabilities,

and induce them to employ their hours of relaxation from study in acquiring habits of industry and usefulness. The boys take great pleasure in printing; and they have gained some knowledge of carpenters' work, and gardening. It is a rule of the school, that they should devote an hour and a half, daily, to the general improvement of the institution; and this portion of time is usually spent by them in trenching, weeding, and keeping in neat order the flower-plots and little nursery-ground belonging to the establishment. Another hour is commonly thus employed, before going home, in their own gardens; one-sixteenth of an acre being let, at a moderate rent, to every boy that requests it, with an intimation that they should keep accounts of expenses and products.

Near the Schools, though in no way connected with them, Lord Lovelace has allocated a few acres of land for the use of agricultural labourers; to whom they are let at very low rents. These pieces of ground are well cultivated, and are productive of great benefit to the tenants. Every year, his lordship gives certain prizes for the best kept of these plots, or holdings.[16]

SEND, WITH RIPLEY.

The parish of Send is bounded on the north by Pirford and Woking; on the east, by Ockham; on the south, by East Clandon and West Horsley; and on the west, by Worplesdon. Its meadows, on parts of the western and northern sides, are bordered by the meandering stream of the river Wey; by which, indeed, they are occasionally overflowed. The soil in general is sandy, except in the southern part of the parish, where the land is heaviest. In the population returns of 1831, Send is stated to contain 5680 acres; of which, the commons and common fields, containing about 600, were inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1803. Under that act, the new inclosures were exempted from all tithes; and in lieu thereof, twenty-three acres were added to the glebe land of the vicar. The allotment to the then Earl of Onslow, as lord of the manor and lay-impropriator, was about fifty acres on Send heath, and one hundred acres on Burnt common.

This place is styled *Sande* in the Domesday book, in which it is thus described:—"Alured of Merleberge holds of the King, Sande; and Rainald holds it of him. Carlo held it in the time of King Edward. Then and now it was assessed at twenty hides. There are

[16] The superintendence of the Ockham Schools up to the commencement of the year 1841, was under Mr. J. H. Wright; but they have since been directed by Mr. J. M'Pherson; to whose obliging communications we are indebted for the substance of this article.

10 carucates of arable land. Two carucates are in demesne, and eight bondmen; and there are fourteen villains, and ten bordars, with 6 carucates. There is a mill, yielding 21 shillings and 6 pence; a church; and five fisheries, producing 54 pence. There are 84 acres of meadow; and a wood, which yields one hundred and sixty swine. One Walter holds a hide and a half of the land; and Herbert, nine hides of the land in the tenure of the villains. Of this, 2 carucates are in demesne, with seven bondmen, and one villain, and sixteen bordars: and there is a mill, yielding 2 shillings. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was worth twenty pounds; now, the demesne (or lordship) is valued at ten pounds; and the other portion of the manor, at one hundred and ten shillings.

The parish of Send comprises three manors, namely,—Send, with Ripley; Dedswell, or Deudeswell; and Papworth, or Paperworth.

Manor of Send.

In the reign of King John, this manor belonged to Robert de Tregoz, whose family held lands in Herefordshire, from the time of the Norman Conquest, and who, by a deed without date, confirmed the grants made to the priory of Newark, in this parish, by its founders, Ruald de Calva, and his wife, Beatrice de Sandes. His descendant, John de Tregoz, appears to have held the whole lordship, subject to the dower of his mother Julyan, as late as the 19th of Edward the First, anno 1291; and Robert de Lodeham, or Ludeham, held this manor of Tregoz, by the service of attending, annually, the guard of his castle of Ewyas Harold, in the county of Hereford, either in person or by substitute, with a horse properly accoutred; which service was valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. Ruald Maubanke held one knight's fee in Sende, of Robert de Lodeham, as mesne lord; and at his death, left the estate to his three daughters and co-heiresses; who appear to have been respectively the wives of John le Blunde, John de Deudeswell, and Thomas de Sende.

Alice, the wife of Thomas de Sende, jointly with her husband, granted her share of the property, consisting of one messuage, one carucate of [arable] land, a water-mill, twenty acres of meadow, twenty acres of wood, and 30*s.* rent, in Sende, to the Prior and Convent of Newark.[1] In 1291, an inquisition was instituted, whether it would be to the prejudice of the king, as lord-paramount of the fee, if Tregoz should grant the homage and service of Lodeham; and the homage and service of the heirs of Maubanke, the tenant of Lodeham as mesne lord; and if Thomas de Sende and his wife, the usufructuary

[1] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 107.

tenants, should grant their interest in the estate to the Priory. The jury returned, that the relative rights of the parties were as had been stated, and that the grant might be made without prejudice to the king, unless the heir of John de Tregoz should be the king's ward, and his estate, consequently, revert to the custody of the crown during his minority. Within a few years afterwards, Thomas and Alicia de Sende appear to have been wholly, or partly, dispossessed of their estate; for, from a record of proceedings in the court of Chancery, we learn, that in the 27th of Edward the First, (1299-1300,) Symon Pypard and Dionisia his wife recovered seisin of one messuage, and twelve pence rent, with appurtenances, in Sende and Rippele, against Thomas de Sende and his wife, Walter (prior of Newark), Walter le Bel, and Richard le Wariner. And the same Simon and Dionisia recovered seisin against De Sende and his wife, of two messuages, with appurtenances, in Sende. In the escheats of the same year it is stated, that John de Deudeswell held one-third part of two knights' fees, in Send; Simon Pypard, one-third; and Walter Maubank, one-third;—that John de Tregoz, deceased, had held the two knights' fees *in capite*, which, on his death, had been seized by the officers of the crown. This John de Tregoz was summoned to parliament, as a baron, in the 25th and 27th of Edward the First; in which last year, he died seised of lands in Herefordshire, Wilts, and other counties, besides Surrey; leaving John, son of Roger de la Warre, by Clarice his elder daughter, and Sibill, his younger daughter, the wife of William de Grandison, his next heirs.

The superiority of the manor of Send then became vested in the family of De la Warre; yet a share of it was certainly held by the fraternity of Newark; for in the 32nd of Edward the Third, (1359,) on an inquisition relative to a grant of lands to them from John Messenger, it was stated that the prior and Roger de la Warre were mesne-lords of the manor between the king and Messenger. From the escheats of the 22nd of Richard the Second, it appears that John de la Warre, knt., and his wife, Elizabeth, held rent from the manor of Send.

After the suppression of monastic institutions, the estate here of the prior of Newark devolved on the crown; and Henry the Eighth, by letters patent dated July the 1st, 1544, granted it to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., by the name of the manor of Send and Jury, with the rectory impropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage; a farm called the Chapelry of Rippeley; the site, farm, and hereditaments in the manor of Send, called Send Barnes, late parcel of the said monastery, with the stock and crops on the farm, and other property, to hold to

Sir Anthony Browne and his heirs in socage; paying to the crown a rent of 7*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*,—to the curate of Ripley a stipend of 6*l.* a year; to repair bridges in Send and Ripley, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* annually; and an annuity, for life, of forty shillings to Thomas Rayle, the bailiff. Anthony Browne, the son and heir of the grantee, was raised to the peerage, as Viscount Montacute; and his descendants held the estate until the reign of Queen Anne; when it was vested, under the authority of an act of the legislature, in the Hon. Henry Arundell and his heirs, in trust, for payment of debts.[2] It afterwards passed, by purchase, into the possession of the Onslow family; and was similarly transferred, in the year 1785, to that of Lord Lovelace, the present owner.

Manor of Dedswell, in Send.

It has been mentioned above, that John de Deudeswell held a third part of two knights' fees in Send, in right of his wife, a daughter and co-heiress of Ruald Maubanke; and the estate thus acquired, doubtless, took the name of the proprietor; and at length was considered as a distinct manor. Thomas Weston, of Albury, who was living in the early part of the reign of Edward the Third, married Joan, the daughter and heir of John de Deudeswell. From the escheats of the 36th of that king's reign, it appears that Margery, the wife of William de Weston, held land in Send, and also Papworth, and Weston in Albury.[3]

On the 20th of May, second of Richard the Third, William Swan, (a trustee,) executed a conveyance to William Weston, esq., and his heirs, of the manor of Dedswell, together with those of Puttenham, Bramlegh, and Weston, late the possessions of William Weston, of Hynedale, and Joan his wife, or of their son, John Weston. William Weston, to whom this estate was thus conveyed, died in 1485, without issue, leaving two sisters his co-heiresses,—Margaret, who became the wife of William Welles, and afterwards of William Apsley; and Joan, the wife of Thomas Pope.[4]

Papworth, in Send.

This manor, likewise called *Pappesworth*, and *Paperworth*, belonged to William de Weston in 1332, as appears from a grant of that date, made by Roger de Eynham, prior of Newark, to William, son of William de Weston, lord of the manor of Papworth, that he, his heirs, and assigns, should receive, on account of a tenement called Hullond, a pair of gilt spurs or sixpence, yearly, at the feast of St. James; and

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 107, 108.
[3] Calend. Inquisit. post Mortem. vol. ii. p. 256.
[4] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 108.

on account of a field called Stoughton-ryde, eight shillings, annually, and double that rent, as a relief, on the death, deposition, or *amotion*, [removal] of any prior. This William de Weston, in 1331, had procured from the Bishop of Winchester a license to have a chapel in Send, Albury, and Clandon, for seven years.

The manor was held by the Westons till the reign of Henry the Sixth; when Ann, the daughter and co-heir of John Weston, of Weston, who died in 1431, transferred it by marriage to the family of Slyfelde. Her husband, Thomas Slyfelde, of Slyfelde in Great Bookham, conveyed it to Richard Lowcock and others, as trustees; and in 1507, Lowcock, then the sole survivor in trust, conveyed the estate to Henry, the son of Thomas Slyfelde. It at length became the property of Edmund Slyfelde; who about 1612, sold it to Henry Weston, sen., of Ockham; whose great-nephew and heir, of the same name, dying without issue July the 8th, 1638, was succeeded by his brother, Edward Weston, D.D.; whose grandson sold it, (together with the Ockham estate,) to Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord-chancellor; one of whose descendants, namely, Peter, sixth Lord King, exchanged with the Earl of Onslow the manor of Paperworth for that of Wisley, in the year 1783.

The Living of Send is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stoke; rated in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 12*l.*; and according to the valuation in the King's books, at 9*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* There is a small but pleasant vicarage-house near the church, connected with an orchard, garden, and about two acres of pasture land. The glebe lands, altogether, amount to about thirty-seven acres; of which, five acres and a half lie in the common mead, called Searle's Mead, belonging to this parish. The Earl of Onslow is patron and lay-impropriator: in which latter character, he repairs the chancel. The present Register, which commences with the year 1654, includes some entries of marriages by John Pitson and Lionel Rawlins, esqrs., Justices of the peace, during the interregnum.

Vicar of Send in and since 1800.—

George Walton Onslow, A.M. Instituted on the 9th of August, 1792: resigned, on taking *Wisley cum Purford* in July, 1806; but again presented, (by his relative, George, late earl of Onslow,) and instituted on the 26th of August, 1806.

Send is a long and scattered village, situated between the Wey navigation and the high road leading from Guildford to Ripley. The surrounding meadows are not unfrequently overflowed in wet seasons, a circumstance by no means detrimental to their general fertility.

Send *Church*, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and western tower, embattled; the entrance to the former being from the south porch. It is chiefly built with rough stones and rubble-work, plastered over; but the whole is in good condition. The interior has a singular appearance, from the great width of the nave, which is thirty-six feet; and there is a considerable space between the seats, which are all open: its length is forty-six feet. The chancel is nearly a square; measuring about twenty-five feet by twenty-two. Some remains of stained glass, but not sufficient to indicate what the subjects originally were, still remain in the east window, which is of the pointed form, and consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, and a large circle in the heading. On the north side is a piscina. The church is paved throughout with red tile. Among the sepulchral memorials, (which are not of particular import,) are inscriptions for "*Laurence Slyfield*, Gent., and *Alys* h' wife,"—the former of whom died in November, 1521; "*S*^{r} *Thomas Marteyn*, late Vicar of Sande," ob. 1533; and for several members of the *Onslows*, of Ripley, who have a vault in the churchyard, surrounded by an iron-railing. There is, also, in the churchyard, inclosed by iron-rails, a handsome sarcophagus in commemoration of "Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM EVELYN, Colonel of the 29th Regiment of Foot, fourth son of Sir John Evelyn, Bart. of Wotton, in this county. He sat two Sessions in Parliament for Helston in the county of Cornwall, by the friendship of Lord Godolphin, and departed this life, looking forward to, and trusting in, a better, the 13th day of August, 1783, aged 60 years." The Evelyn *Arms*, and motto (*Meliora Retinete*), are sculptured at the west end. Twenty shillings per annum were bequeathed by the deceased, to repair this monument, when necessary; and when not, to be distributed to the poor of Send, yearly, on Christmas day.—Of the few other charities connected with this parish, *William Boughton* gave forty shillings a year, payable from the rental of a house called *Keep House*, for ever; Mr. *Alderman Smith*, eight pounds yearly, from the rents of his estate at Warbleton in Sussex; *Dame Anne Haynes*, widow, three hundred pounds, "towards putting and placing out poor men's children, apprentices"; and *Mrs. Legat*, two hundred pounds, the interest to be given to poor widows not receiving alms.

Near the church is SEND GROVE, or *Grove House*, as sometimes called, the pleasant residence of F. N. Balmaine, esq. The house was erected, and the grounds laid out, by the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Evelyn, (whose monument has been noticed above,) who resided here until his decease in 1783. The estate was afterwards purchased by

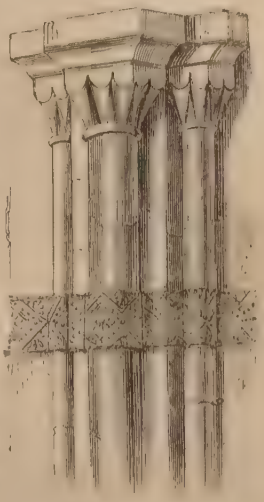
Rear-adm. Sir Francis Samuel Drake, bart., who, whilst under the command of Adm. Rodney, led the British fleet into action on the memorable 12th of April, 1782, when a glorious victory was obtained over the Count de Grasse in the West Indies. Adm. Drake was a descendant of the famous Sir Francis Drake, of Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was twice married; but dying without issue in 1789, he bequeathed this property to his second wife, Pooley, the daughter of Colonel George Onslow, M.P., and sister to the present vicar of Send, for life. She married, secondly, Mr. Arthur Onslow, serjeant-at-law, of the Onslows of Salop; who, whilst a resident here, was four times a parliamentary representative for the borough of Guildford, in this county.—The mansion, which is a handsome building, consisting of a centre with dwarf wings, has been modernized, and stuccoed over to resemble stone. The grounds, being only separated from Sutton park by the meandering course of the river Wey, have an appearance of great extent: they are judiciously laid out, and well planted.

Ripley, in Send Parish.

The village of Ripley is situated on the Kingston road, at about the distance of six miles to the north-east of Guildford. It consists, principally, of a long and wide street; near the western extremity of which is Ripley *Chapel*, a rather mean-looking edifice, that appears to have been founded about the end of the twelfth century. In a charter of confirmation granted by Edward the Second to the neighbouring priory of Newark, it is twice called the *Oratory* of Ripelia, and Ripellee; and it appears to have been regarded as a chantry-chapel in the 2nd of Edward the Sixth, when a commission was instituted to inquire respecting chantries, &c., in Surrey.[5] This chapel merely consists of a nave and chancel, separated from each other by a pointed arch; and at the west end, on the ridge of the gable roof, is a small cupola, open at the sides, and including a bell. The chancel is lit by lancet-windows with deep splays; that at the east end being in three

[5] The commission was issued to Robert Southwell, Thomas Cawarden, Thomas Pope, William Goreing, Christopher More, knts., and other gentlemen of this county; and their return as to Ripley was as follows:—"There was one stipendiary Priest to say masse in the Chapel of Ripley, with one yearly stipend of £6, payable out of the manor of Send; the Chapel one mile from the parish Church, builded long time past for an Hospital, and sithen altered; unto which Chapel the parishioners dwelling nere have used for their own ease to resort to hear Divine Service: within which parish of Sende been 211 housling people. The Incumbent, Richard Woade, Clerk, age 40, having small lerning, no other provision but one pension of 106s. 8d. out of the late Monastery of Newark in Surrey; which chapel and stipend worth, yearly revenue £6. Plate, parcel gilt, 11¾ oz. 56s. 9½d. Bells, 13s. 4d."

divisions. Though partly filled up on the north side, by a gallery which extends the whole length of the chapel, some interesting remains of our early English architecture are displayed in this chancel; and particularly in the clustered columns against the south wall, and the broad ornamental fillet which surrounds them, and is continued under all the windows.



ANCIENT COLUMNS AT RIPLEY.

The interior of Ripley chapel is much too small for the population, although the seats are piled upon each other in almost every part of it. The monumental inscriptions are of little importance: one of them marks the burial-place of "the Rt. Hon^ble^ the Lady *Mary*, late wife of S^r^ Thomas Dilkes, who died the 25th of April, 1727";—and another, chiefly consisting of a mural tablet of white marble, surmounted by a small sarcophagus, records the decease of *John Caulfield, esq.*, and his widow, *Frances*: the former died in September, 1765, aged sixty-three years; and the latter, in June, 1781, aged seventy-one years.

There is a Baptist meeting-house at Ripley; and, also, a Sunday-school, supported by subscription, and attended by from fifty to sixty children.[6]

On the north side of the village is a pleasant common, called *Ripley Green*, which, when the other commons of this parish were inclosed under the Act of 1803, was left open for the general recreation of the inhabitants. Cricket-matches are frequently played here; but they were formerly of more importance, and attracted a much greater company than they have done of late years.

On the west side of Ripley Green is DUNSBOROUGH, the respectable residence of the Rev. George Walton Onslow, A.M., the present incumbent of this parish. This estate belonged to the late Lord King; with whom it was exchanged, for an estate at Ockham, by Col. George Onslow, the father of the present occupant. From its name, this may be supposed to have been a place of some note in

[6] It has been frequently stated, though, apparently, on erroneous grounds, that the noted alchemist, *George Ripley*, (to whom the discovery of the "philosopher's stone" has been attributed,) was a native of this village. He was a Carmelite friar, and afterwards became an anchorite at Boston, in Lincolnshire. Bishop Tanner says he was a native of Holland, in that county; but Fuller, on better authority, states that he was born, undoubtedly, at Ripley, in Yorkshire, "as was evidenced by his own relation of *Kindred*." He died about the year 1492.—See Fuller's WORTHIES, vol. ii. pp. 509-10; edit. 1811.

former times. The grounds, which are pleasant and extensive, are partly bounded by one of the tributary streams of the river Wey.

DUNSBOROUGH HOUSE.

Ripley gave the title of Baron to JOHN, afterwards EARL LIGONIER, a military officer of distinction, in the reign of George the Second. He was of French extraction, and was born in 1679. Having entered into the army, he served with great reputation under the Duke of Marlborough, during his campaigns in the Netherlands. His strict attention to the duties of his profession procured him the favour of the king; who, in 1734, made him one of the chief rangers of all the woods and chaces in Ireland; in 1735, a brigadier-general; and in 1739, a major-general. At the commencement of the war on the Continent, in 1741, he had the command of the Danish and Hessian troops in the service of Great Britain; and was engaged in the principal actions that took place in Flanders. In February, 1743, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and having signalized himself at the battle of Dettingen, he was invested with the decorations of the order of the Bath by the king in person, at the head of the army. His subsequent military honours and offices rapidly accumulated; until, in 1759, he was constituted field-marshal of his Majesty's forces, and master-general of the Ordnance. He was created Viscount Ligonier of Inniskillen, in Ireland, in 1759; on the

19th of April, 1763, he was raised to the English peerage, as Baron Ligonier of Ripley, in Surrey; and in 1766, he was made Earl Ligonier. This nobleman, who was also a fellow of the Royal Society, died on the 28th of April, 1770; and leaving no issue, his English titles became extinct. Lord Ligonier was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory, designed and executed by J. F. Moore. It exhibits a statue, in white marble, of the 'Muse of History,' displaying a scroll inscribed with the names of the following places, at all which the skill and courage of Lord Ligonier were eminently conspicuous:—Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Tanieres, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt. There is a medallion of the earl; and various figures and insignia are added, with an inscription, recounting his lordship's titles and honours.'[7]

Priory of Newark.

In a pleasant situation, near the borders of the Wey in Send parish, a Priory of Canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded, either in, or before, the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Ruald de Calva and his wife, Beatrice de Sandes. The spot chosen by the founders, as appears from a charter of inspeximus and confirmation, granted to the Prior and Convent by Edward the Second, (dated at Westminster,) in the 14th of his reign, was originally called *Aldebury*; but it was subsequently denominated *De Novo Loco juxta Guildford*, New-Sted, New-Place, and Newark.

De Calva and his wife, with the assent of William Malbanc, their next heir, gave to the Canons the land called *Hamma* de Pappesworth, in Ockham, with all its appurtenances of woods, waters, &c., to build a Church to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury; and endowed it with other lands, and with the church of Sandes [Send], the chapel of Ripeli [Ripley], and other benefices. After the death of her husband, the above Beatrice de Sandes released to the canons the *Hamm* of Pappeworth, which was then in her sole power.

Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, who died in 1204, endowed the priory with all his land called *Redecumbe* in his manor of Mienes, which used to pay a rent of 100*s.* with all the wood, lea, pasture, &c.; and this benefaction was confirmed by a succeeding bishop, John de Pontissara, in 1285. Hence, perhaps, this house, in the register of Winchester, under the date 1312, is said to be "*de Fundatione Episcopi Wintoniensis.*"

[7] Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 735.—Brayley's Hist. and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, vol. ii. p. 202.

Robert de Tregoz, lord of the manor of Send, confirmed the grant of the founders, as already stated. Andrew Bukerel gave to the convent the manor of West Bedfont, and an estate at Stanwell, in Middlesex; and Thomas de Hertmere gave the manor of Hertmere, in Godalming, together with his rents at Ashurst and under Guilddown, &c., free of all secular services, saving only to William de Windsor and his heirs, the customary service belonging to one knight's fee, and castle-guard at Windsor. In 1220, the Canons obtained from Henry the Third, the privilege of holding a fair at Ripley, on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalene; for which the prior gave to the king a palfrey. In 1260, Ralph de Treyere and his wife, Alice, gave lands in Burnham and Kirkeshye; and other property was subsequently conveyed to the priory by various persons.

In the 7th year of Edward the First, the prior of Newark, under a charter of Henry the Third, claimed the right of free-warren in his demesnes, and also that of holding a market and a fair at Ripley: the claim was allowed; but it is stated that the market was not used, no one attending it.[8] In 1359, John Messager, vicar of Send, held one hundred and sixty-four acres of land, &c. in Send and Windlesham, in trust for the prior and convent, after the death of Margery, the wife of William de Weston, who had held this property of the prior, at the annual rent of 28*s.* 10*d.* and a pound of cumin seed, value 3*d.*, and suit of court to the manor of Send, of which the prior of Newark and Roger de la Warre, knt., were then mesne lords.

The fraternity of this convent held the impropriation of the following churches in 1262:—Woking, with the chapels of Horshull, Pyreford, and Pyrifrith; Leigh; Sandes; St. Martha; Wanda [Wanborough]; Shipton; Weybridge; and Windlesham, *cum capella*, sc. Bagshot: and they afterwards held the church of Ewell. In 1382 they obtained the tithes of Sutton in Woking, by the name of "the portion of the monks of Stoke." In 1480, the 19th of Edward the Fourth, the canons were discharged from the payment of all tenths on these benefices.[9]

On the general suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, this priory was surrendered to the ecclesiastical commissioners by Richard Lyppescombe, its then principal, to whom a pension of 40*l.* was granted. At that time, there were seven other canons belonging to this foundation; and of them, William Thatcher obtained a pension of 6*l.*; and Thomas Snellinge, John Marten, Michael White, Richard Wood, John Rose, and Thomas Garland,

[8] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 110; from Plac. Cor. in the Chapter House, at Westminster.

[9] Id. from Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. IV. m. 8.

pensions of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.[10]—The gross amount of the annual revenues of the canons was estimated at 294*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.*; and the nett value at 258*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*; as shewn in the following statement.

From the surveys and valuation of ecclesiastical property made in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, it appears that the temporalities of the priory of Newark consisted of the firm of the monastery of St. Thomas at Newark, with the court-yards, and various houses, orchards, and gardens, within the precinct of the said priory, valued at 20*s.* a year;—the firm of the demesne lands reserved by the prior, for the use and support of the convent, 17*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*;—rents of assise, and other rents, and firm tenancies, in Ripley, Send, and several other parishes in the county, 75*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*;—the firm of the lord's mills at Send, called the Outmylls, 54*s.* 8*d.*;—woods, in Send and elsewhere, 45*s.*;—common fines in Ripley and Send, on view of frank-pledge, *communibus annis*, 2*s.*;—the profits of a fair held within the demesne of Ripley and Send, 2*s.* 8*d.*;—perquisites of court, amerciaments, &c., 2*s.* 8*d.*;—spiritualities in the county of Surrey, including the rectory of Send, 60*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*;—temporalities in London, 66*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; in Essex, 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in Hampshire, 16*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*—spiritualities in the same county, 15*l.*: amounting, in all, to 294*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* From this gross amount of the revenues of the monastery, deductions being made (for fees, pensions, alms, and other payments,) of the sum of 36*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, there remained a clear income of 258*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*[11]

This Priory, as stated already, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas à Becket; and the following *Seals*, attached to a deed of the time of Henry the Sixth, still remain as evidence of the fact.—On the first Seal, the Virgin is represented, sitting, with the infant Saviour at her breast, and angels, glorifying, at the sides: the middle part is defaced, together with one half of the legend; the other half is as follows:—

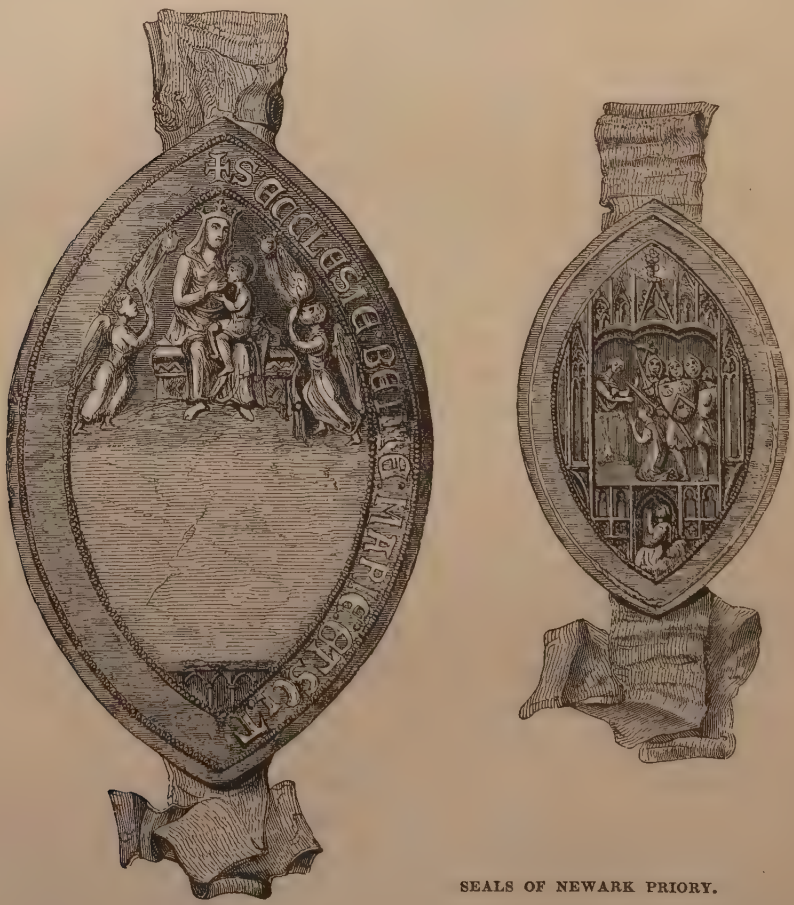
+ S . ECCLESIE : BEATE : MARIE : ET : SCI : T

The second Seal represents the assassination of Archbishop Becket, whose prelatical arrogance involved the kingdom in many troubles during the reign of Henry the Second. The shield, charged with a Chevron between three Escallops, denotes Richard Brito, or Breton, who was one of the four knights by whom the murder was committed; and who is said to have cloven off a piece of the archbishop's skull. The other knights were, William de Tracy, Reginald Fitz-Urse, and

[10] The above sums, which differ from those assigned to the Canons by Willis, in his "Mitred Abbeys," are given by Mr. Manning from a Schedule, entered on seventy-seven skins of parchment, and signed by Queen Mary, that was in the possession of the late Richard Sharp, esq., of Coventry.

[11] Valor Ecclesiast. Hen. VIII.; pp. 33, 34.

Hugh de Moreville. Becket was slain near the altar of St. Benedict, in Canterbury cathedral, on the 30th of December, 1171. The circumstance of the arm of a priest being nearly severed in two by the sword of Fitz-Urse, when interposed to ward off the stroke aimed at the head of Becket, is also distinctly shewn on the seal. Within a niche, at the bottom, is a monk, praying to the archbishop, who received the honours of canonization from Pope Alexander the Third, in the year 1173.



SEALS OF NEWARK PRIORY.

Priors of Newark.—The following list includes the names of all the Priors which have been ascertained. No Register of the priory is, at present, known to be extant.

John, prior in 1189.

Richard, prior in 1258; as recorded in Cole's manuscripts in the British Museum.

Walter, prior in 1299-1300.

Roger de Eynham, or Enham: elected in September, 1312; but the election having been declared void, as informal, in the following month, the bishop of Winchester, Henry Woodloke, appointed him prior by his own authority. He resigned on the 1st of July, 1344.

John de Barton, or Burton, was, on the following day, appointed prior by Bishop Adam de Orleton; the canons, in full chapter, having resigned to him their right of election for that turn.

Alexander Culmeston. He resigned the priorate on the 25th of October, on account of his great age and infirmity.

Thomas Pyrye. elected November the 8th, 1387; confirmed prior, by Bishop Wickham, on the 7th of December following.

Robert Alderley.—Ralph, prior in 1432, 10th of Henry VI.

William Whalley. He died prior, in the beginning of April, 1462; as appears by the register of Bishop Waynflete.

Richard Brigge: elected and confirmed on the 6th of April, 1462. Resigned February the 11th, 1485-6; having been appointed prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, on the 4th of that month.

Laurence Harryson: elected on the 21st of February, 1485-6, by three of the canons, on whom the chapter devolved their right for that turn. Resigned, from his great age and infirmities, May the 4th, 1514.

John Haskenne, alias Johnson: elected and confirmed May the 4th, 1514.

John Grave: instituted vicar of Send in October, 1533; which benefice he resigned at the latter end of the following year; most probably, on his promotion to this priorate. He died prior, in 1536.

Richard Lyppescombe. He was the last prior; and resigned, as already stated, the site and possessions of the priory at the time of the general suppression of monasteries in the 32nd of King Henry the Eighth.

The subjoined Seal, attached to a charter of the 17th year of King Edward the First, (which is preserved in the British Museum,) has been considered as that of a prior of Newark; but this cannot be determined by what remains of the legend, viz.—

CREDITE : SIG : EI : SIMO —— —— S : SPEI. +

This, when perfect, may possibly have been intended as a rhyming inscription, thus:—

CREDITE SIG[*ILLO*] EI, SIMO[*NIS IPSIU*]S SPEI.

The site of NEWARK PRIORY, with divers other estates of the dissolved convent, including the manor of Send and Jury,[12] (and also the manor of East Clandon, which had belonged to the suppressed abbey of Chertsey,) were granted by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Browne, by letters patent, dated July the 1st, in his thirty-sixth year (A.D. 1544); and the original grant is in the possession of the Earl of Lovelace,—to whom this property, as well as most of the estates named in the conveyance, now belongs.

RUINS OF NEWARK PRIORY.

From the dilapidated state of these remains, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain the exact nature of their original destination. They appear, however, to have formed a part of the Priory Church; and probably of an adjoining refectory; but the whole of the buildings shewn in the cut, were portions of the former edifice. The architectural style of these ruins, which have assumed a very picturesque character, is that denominated the early pointed; and the windows are of the tall lancet form. No tracery remains; and scarcely any thing of an ornamental description can now be traced in any part

[12] The manor, or reputed manor of Jury, (which is called Jury Farm in the Act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, for selling the estates of Francis, Viscount Montacute,) belongs to Lord Lovelace; by whose grandfather, Peter, sixth Lord King, it was purchased of George, Lord Onslow. It has neither courts nor tenants, the whole of the land, which might have been copyhold, being now in demesne.

of the ruins. The walls, which are about three feet thick, and mostly composed of rude flints, cemented by grout and rubble-work, appear to have lost but little of their original height; yet the roofing has been entirely destroyed. Before these remains of antiquity became so much esteemed as they have lately been, serious dilapidations were permitted here; and most of the priory buildings, with great portions of the church, were pulled down, and the materials used in repairing the roads. Grose, who has given an extremely insignificant view of the church, as it remained in 1761, says,—"It would, probably, have been entirely destroyed, but for the interposition of the late Arthur Onslow, esq., speaker of the House of Commons, whose taste preserved this ancient monument of the great, though mistaken, piety of our forefathers."[13] Similar care for the preservation of these remains has been manifested, during the last fifty years, by the family of Lord Lovelace.

The preceding view, which was sketched in the spring of 1840, represents the ruins as seen from the north-west; and it, apparently, comprehends the side walls of the eastern part of the church, and a part of the south transept. Other fragments remain in different places; and there appears, also, to have been an exterior wall, inclosing the whole of the conventual buildings. The ruins are traversed by a foot-path, running from east to west; and the ground immediately surrounding them is now appropriated to agricultural purposes.[14]

Some excavations were made in the interior of the south transept, in the early part of April, 1840, when various fragments of a tessellated pavement were found; together with numerous human bones, and

[13] Antiquities of England and Wales, vol. v. p. 114.

[14] There is a tradition mentioned by Aubrey, (*Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 245,) that an underground communication once existed between this Priory and a Nunnery at Ockham Court; but not the least evidence can be given to authenticate the report. Aubrey's words are as follow:—"Ockham Mill is in *Ockham Court*, where the inhabitants have a tradition, there was formerly a *Nunnery*, though I believe on small grounds; as I find no notice taken of such a place by that eminent Antiquary, Dr. Tanner.—What propagated the current opinion here, was, that (as the Clerk told me) his father remembered to have gone into a vault at *Newarke Abbey*, which, say the People, went under the River to a Nunnery here; by which the poor deluded people would insinuate malpractices between the *Monks* and *Nuns*, a common Slander thrown upon the Religious at the time of the Reformation, when it was necessary for the Promoters of the *Monastick* Destruction, to alledge some specious Pretence to stop the clamour of Mankind against their proceedings."—A rather whimsical Ballad founded on this tale, and called "*The Monks of the Wey*," has been recently published in the first volume of Mackay's "Thames and its Tributaries"; in which the Newark brethren are represented as digging a *Tunnel* under the Wey, to facilitate their amours with the Nuns of Ockham; and being all drowned by the river breaking in upon them, when on the very eve of the completion of their labours.

almost an entire skeleton, which had been deposited at scarcely a foot deep from the surface. The tesseræ were chiefly small glazed tiles, exhibiting inlaid devices of animals, flowers, buildings, &c.; and on one was impressed the figure of an abbot, with his pastoral staff. Several small bricks were, also, dug up, somewhat of a wedge-like form; each being about one inch and a half long, and one inch wide on the face (but gradually narrowing towards the base), and one inch in depth. Each of these was inlaid, either with a Saxon letter, or an Arabic numeral; but the whole had been disarranged by careless digging; and the chance of retrieving a continuous inscription was thus lost. An excavation was subsequently made through the sandy alluvial soil below the surface-ruins, to the depth of between four and five feet, when considerable remains were discovered of two skeletons, "which had, to all appearance, received the proper rites of sepulture." The skull, and other bones of one skeleton, are described as being much larger than ordinary; but nothing was found that could lead to a knowledge of their personal identity.[15]

The annual value of rateable property in the parish of Send, as ascertained in 1840, amounted to 6961*l.* 7*s.* The chief proprietors of the land are, the Earl of Onslow, who holds 1534 acres; the Earl of Lovelace, 1371 acres; and John Webbe Weston, esq., 395 acres. There are many other freehold estates in Send, but much smaller than the above.

WISLEY, WITH PIRFORD.

Except West Clandon, Wisley is the smallest parish in the hundred of Woking; the former, however, is far more populous. It extends from north to south, across the parish of Ockham; and is bounded on the east by the parishes of Walton-on-Thames, Ockham, and East and West Horsley; on the south, it adjoins to East Horsley; on the west, to Ockham and Byfleet; and on the north, to Byfleet. In the Population returns of 1831, the number of acres in this parish is stated at 1170.

At the time of the Domesday survey '*Wiselei* was held by Oswold, who had held it of Earl Harold'; and from that circumstance, and also from his name, it may be inferred that *Oswold* was a Saxon-Thane,

[15] The above particulars were extracted from a small but garrulous pamphlet (of 24 pages), printed at Woking in 1840, intituled, "A History and Description of Newark Priory."—It appears that the excavations mentioned were made, without permission, by "several persons in the neighbourhood," in consequence of a rumour that "some coins and other curiosities in antiquity" had been discovered in the Priory. When, however, these irregular proceedings became known to the noble owner of this estate, he immediately interfered, and caused them to be discontinued.

who had transferred his allegiance to the Norman William. "In Harold's time," continues the record, "it was rated at 3½ hides, but now at one hide and a half. The arable land consists of two carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and four villains and two bordars hold two carucates. There is a *Church* and two bondmen; and one mill, valued at 10*s.*; and six acres of meadow; and a fishery, yielding five-pence. The woods yield six swine. In the time of King Edward the manor was assessed at 40*s.*; now, at 60*s.*"

There is much obscurity in the early history of this manor; but it must certainly have belonged to the crown in the reign of Henry the Third, since that monarch, in the 36th of his reign (anno 1252), granted it to *Robert de Bruys*;[1]—and in the 7th of Edward the First, John de Brywes, or Bruys, claimed the right of free-warren in his manor of *Wyseleye*, under the authority of a grant from the king's father. This plea was investigated by the Justices at Guildford; who decided that his right extended only to a wood surrounding his house, which had been inclosed by his father, Robert de Brywes.[2]

Indeed, notwithstanding that John de Brywes had possession of this estate by grant from the crown, the right of free-warren and other manorial liberties could not have belonged to him; for Henry the Third, by charter in the 51st year of his reign, granted those privileges in Wisseley and Wymberholt[3] to his second son, Edmund, afterwards earl of Lancaster; who, in the 13th of Edward the First, obtained another charter of free-chase, and other liberties, for Richard Moriashe, who, perhaps, was his bailiff, or one of his dependants: and these manorial rights descended to Thomas, the second earl of Lancaster; who, in the 11th of Edward the Second (1317), had a charter of confirmation for the same rights in Wiseley and Wymberholt.[4] The estates of that nobleman escheated to the crown in 1321, when he was attainted and executed for rebellion, together with many other persons of rank who had appeared in arms to oppose the misgovernment of the king and his obnoxious favourites, the Spencers.

But whilst the Earls of Lancaster held the superiority of the manor of Wisley, so far, at least, as respected the privilege of free-warren, the substantial property in the estate belonged to the family of Brywes; and John de Brywes, (probably the person mentioned above,) presented to the rectory, as patron, in the beginning of the

[1] CALEND. ROT. CHART. p. 74, 36th Hen. III. No. 11.—It appears that Stephen de Somery held half the manor of Wishlegh (Wisley) in the 31st of Henry the Third. Vide CALENDAR. INQUISIT. post Mortem. vol. i. p. 4.

[2] PLACIT. COR. ad Guildford: in Dom. Capit. Westm.

[3] Wymberholt, or Wimborneholt, is in Dorsetshire.

[4] CALEND. ROT. CHART. pp. 51, 114, 141.

second year of Edward the Second. In the following reign, as early as 1337, the advowson, and probably the manor, belonged to *Sir Robert Fitz-Paine*; but whether he obtained the estate by purchase, inheritance, or grant from the crown, is uncertain. He died in 1355, leaving by his wife Ela, daughter and heir of Sir Guy de Brien, Isabel, his daughter, next heir of his blood. At the time of his decease he was seised of large possessions in Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and other counties; and from the inquisitions taken on that occasion, we find that some of his estates, in default of male heirs, were limited over to Robert de Grey, son of Richard de Grey, of Codnor. No estates in Surrey are mentioned in the inquisitions; but Wisley must have ultimately come into the possession of De Grey, who assumed the name of Fitz-Paine, as by the style of Sir Robert Fitz-payne, or Fitz-Paine, knt., he presented to the rectory in 1388; and on his death, an inquisition was taken at Guildford, on the morrow of St. John Baptist, 1393, (16th of Richard the Second,) when it was found that he died on Wednesday before the feast of Pentecost, that year, seised of this manor; and that his daughter Isabel, widow of Sir Richard Poynynges, was his heir.[5] She died on the 11th of April, 1395, having held the manor and advowson of Wisley in her demesne, as of fee of Thomas de Camoys, knt.; and her son Robert, then fourteen years of age, was her heir.[6] This Sir Robert Poynynges, who was summoned to parliament, as a baron, from the 5th year of Henry the Fourth to the 23rd of Henry the Sixth, died in 1447. His son, Sir Richard Poynynges, was engaged in the wars in France, and was killed at the siege of Orleans, October the 2nd, 1429. The family estates, in consequence, descended to his granddaughter, Alianore; who married Sir Henry Percy, son of the famous *Hotspur*, who was restored by Henry the Fifth to the honours of his family, which had been forfeited by his grandfather, the Earl of Northumberland. This lady survived her husband, who was killed in the first battle of St. Alban's, fighting for King Henry the Sixth. On the decease of the countess, which happened in 1483, an inquisition was taken; on which it appeared that Robert de Poyninges was seised in fee of this manor and the advowson belonging to it; and by his deed, shewn to the jury, had granted them to Thomas Hoo, esq., and others, and their heirs, to the use of the said Alianore and her heirs; that the other trustees had died, *Hoo* alone surviving, and was sole seised; that the manor was held of Humphry Bohun, as of his

[5] Escheats, 16 Rich. II. p. 1, n. 2.

[6] Id. 17 Rich. II. n. 46; and Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 135.

manor of Wotton; and that Henry Percy, knt., then earl of Northumberland, was her son and heir.

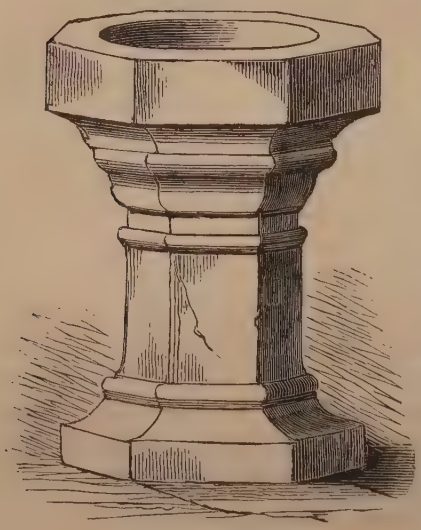
According to Aubrey, William, marquis of Berkeley, by will dated February the 5th, 1491, gave Wisley to Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby, who, after the death of the marquis, obtained possession of the estate; but Mr. Manning represents this statement as being very doubtful.[7] In 1494, *William Covert, esq.*, of Hascomb, died seised of the manor; leaving a son and heir, named John, who died in 1502, and was succeeded in the possession of his estates by his cousin, Richard Covert. The last of that family who held the property was another Richard Covert, of Hascomb, who was lord of this manor in 1587. The next owners were, *Sir John Wolley*, of Pirford, (chancellor of the order of the Garter,) and *Elizabeth* his wife, to whom it was conveyed in 1594; and their only son, Sir Francis Wolley, succeeded to this estate on the death of his mother in 1604. That gentleman died, without legitimate issue, in the year 1610; when this property devolved on his first cousin, Sir Arthur Manwaring, whose father Sir George had married his mother's younger sister, namely, Ann, the 2nd daughter of Sir William More, of Loseley.[8] Sir Arthur presented to the living of Wisley in 1639; but soon after, this manor was transferred to Sir Richard Parkhurst, knt., (whose father, Sir Robert, had been lord-mayor of London in 1635,) and who held his first court here in September, 1641. He died in 1651, and was succeeded by his son, of the same name; about three years after whose decease, in 1674, this estate was sold to Denzil Onslow, esq., of Pirford; "who held his first court here in October, 1677." That gentleman was the seventh son of Sir Richard Onslow, knt., of Cranley, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Strangways, of the county of Durham. He represented the borough of Haslemere in three parliaments, viz.—in the 32nd of Charles the Second, and in the 1st and 2nd years of William and Mary; and in the 7th of William the Third, he was returned as one of the knights of the shire for this county. In the 12th and 13th of the same reign, in all the six parliaments of Queen Anne's time, and in the 1st of George the First, he was chosen member for the borough of Guildford; but his seat was, at length, vacated, on his being appointed a commissioner of the Victualling office, and out-ranger of Windsor forest, in December, 1717. Shortly after, on the removal of Sir Thomas Onslow to the House of Peers,

[7] Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 118, note v.

[8] See the account of Loseley Chapel, in the preceding volume of this work, p. 357. Mr. Manning has erroneously stated that Sir Arthur married Ann More, but the inscription on her monument proves him to have been the son of that lady, by Sir George Manwaring.

he was again returned to parliament, as a knight of the shire; which honour he retained until his decease, on the 27th of June, 1721. He was twice married; but having no issue, he devised this property to Jane, his second wife; leaving the reversion to his grand-nephew, Thomas, Lord Onslow; from whom it descended, with West Clandon and other estates, to George, first earl of Onslow; who, in the year 1783, exchanged Wisley for Paperworth in Send, with Peter, sixth Lord King; and it is now in the possession of his grandson, the Earl of Lovelace.

Although the Domesday survey mentions a *Church* at Wisley, there is little appearance of that age in the present edifice, which is a very small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, scarcely extending to the length of fifty feet. It is constructed of rough sand-stone with ferruginous concretions, and plastered over. On the roof, which is covered with plain tiles, is a small octangular turret, inclosing a bell. The entrance is from the north porch, under a semi-circular arch; and a similar arch separates the nave from the chancel: in the latter are two lancet-windows, on each side. There are no monuments, nor any thing requiring notice in the interior, except the Font, which is large and ancient, and of an octagonal form, but unornamented.



FONT IN WISLEY CHURCH.

The Living of Wisley is a discharged rectory, in the deanery of Stoke. Except in two or three instances, when Edward, the Black Prince, presented to this church, the advowson has been always united with the manor, until the latter came into the possession of the family of Lord Lovelace. The glebe lands amount to sixty-one acres. It appears that the curacy of Pirford was finally annexed to this benefice in the year 1631.[9]

Rectors of Wisley *cum* Pirford in and since 1800.—

Edward Birkett. Instituted on the 3rd of April, 1784.

George Walton Onslow, A.M. Instituted on the 12th of August, 1806.

This parish is almost wholly agricultural; the houses are few and

[9] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 160.

scattered; and the population scanty. The main road from Ripley to Cobham crosses Wisley heath; on the north side of which was a pond, covering about fifty acres. This was drained by direction of the late Lord King, and the ground appropriated as a farm. His lordship also enlarged some plantations of fir, which had been commenced on the heath by his father. The rateable land in Wisley, in 1840, amounted to 825½ acres; of which, the Earl of Lovelace held 487 acres, and the Hon. P. J. Locke King, his lordship's brother, 185 acres.

Pirford.

The parish of *Pirford*, *Piriford*, *Purford*, or *Pyrford*, as it is variously spelt, is another of the small parishes situated in this hundred. It is about six miles to the north-east of Guildford: on the east, it is bounded by the river Wey; on the north, by the lordship of Chertsey; and on the west and south, by the parishes of Woking and Send.

In the returns made for the Domesday survey, in the Conqueror's time, this manor is recorded as being in Godley hundred. At that time it was included among the lands which were held in Surrey by the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, at Westminster; and is thus particularized:—"The *Abbey* holds *Peliforde*: [that is, *Periford*; the name having been wrongly spelt by the Norman writer]. Harold held it of King Edward. Before Harold had it, it was rated for 27 hides; but afterwards, with his approbation, at 16 hides; yet the homagers, or men of the hundred, testify that they never saw or heard of any Writ on the King's part which stated it at so much. It is now rated at 8 hides. There are 13 carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne; and 37 villains, and 14 bordars have 6 carucates. Here are 3 bondmen; two mills at 10*s.* value; 15 acres of meadow; and pannage and herbage yielding fourscore swine. In the time of King Edward, this manor was valued at £12; afterwards at £10; and now at £18. The King [William] hath three hides [of this district] in his Forest."[10]

Although Harold is named in this return without the usual addition of '*Comes*,' there cannot be a doubt but that the person meant was the brave and ill-fated Earl Harold (the son of Godwin), who assumed the sovereignty on the decease of King Edward, and was slain at the battle of Hastings in 1066. All his possessions were afterwards

[10] "By the Forest here spoken of," Mr. Manning remarks, "in which the King had reserved to himself the use of 300 acres, is not to be understood the Forest of Windsor, strictly and legally so called, and which afterwards was extended into this County;"—"but the word Forest is only to be interpreted according to the popular meaning of it, namely, as so much *woodland* on his demesne, which he had reserved as a nursery for Game."—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 153.

seized by the Norman William; and it is evident, from the Domesday record, that Piriford was granted to the abbey of Westminster prior to the termination of the Survey in 1086. Still, there is a deed existing of a *subsequent* date to that era, by which the eight hides forming this manor were granted by the Conqueror to the above abbey. This instrument, which is addressed to the Sheriff and all his officers in Surrey, states that "William, King of the English, for the health of his soul, grants unto God and St. Peter of Westminster, and to the Abbot G[*islebertus*] eight hides of the manor of Piriford, which are in his own demesne within the Forest of Windsor; (*Windleshores*) quit, from this time for ever, and free from scot, and all his customary dues, and from the levy of money called *Geld*, [Danegelt?] in English."[11]

The abbots of Westminster held the manor of Pirford in frank-almoigne, in virtue of the king's writ above-recited. Hence in the seventh year of the reign of Edward the First, the following liberties and privileges were claimed by the Abbot and Convent on their estates in Pirford and Horshill, viz.:—"That they and their tenants should be exempted from all amerciaments, scot, and geld, and all aids payable to the King and his Sheriff; and also from all manner of contribution to works on bridges, and houses of royal residence: that they should be at liberty to take at pleasure out of the Woods, without let or hindrance of the Foresters or any other person whatsoever; and that the lands, purprestures, and assarts of them and their tenants should be quit of all waste, regard, and view of the Forests, and of all things to them pertaining: and moreover, that they should be exempt from tolls in all markets and fairs, have a prison upon their

[11] Vide Dugdale's MONASTICON, vol. i. p. 307; edit. 1817. The original is as follows; but it should be premised, that William de Kairlipho held the bishopric of Durham from November, 1080, to January, 1095. This deed, therefore, must have been issued at some time between those dates.—"W[*illielmus*] Rex Anglorum R. Vicecomiti et omnibus ministris suis in Suthreia salutem: Sciatis quia pro salute anime mee concedo Deo et Sancto Petro Westmonasterii et Abbati G[*isleberto*] viii hidas de manerio Piriford, que in dominio meo sunt infra forestam de Windlesores quietas à modò semper et liberas a scoto, et ab omni mea consuetudine, et censu pecuniæ que *Geld* vocatur Anglice. Testibus, W[illielmus de Kairlipho] Episcopi Dunelmensi, et I. Tailebosc. Post Descriptionem tocius Anglie."

It may be surmised, that the original gift of this manor to St. Peter's, at Westminster, was not accompanied by any written grant, although fully authenticated by the acts of livery and seisin by the king's officers; and that the entry in the Domesday book was regarded as a sufficient voucher for the right and title of the church to this estate. But the royal donation was rendered more valuable, by being exempted from those taxes to the payment of which landed proprietors were, in general, subject; and the king's Writ, directed to the sheriff of Surrey, was, doubtless, intended as a permanent testimony of that exemption.

demesne, attachment, execution of judgment, return of writs, and free-warren throughout the same."[12]

In the 37th year of the reign of Edward the Third, the Abbot of Westminster obtained a license from the Bishop of Winchester to have mass performed by his monks, or chaplains, in the *Chapel* at his manor of Piriford, during the space of one year from the date of the license, October the 18th, 1257.[13]

On the dissolution of monasteries in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the possessions of the abbey at Westminster, including Pirford, were surrendered to the crown on the 16th of January, 1539-40. In November, 1558, Queen Mary granted this manor to the restored monastery of Shene, near Richmond, as a part of its new endowments; but within a twelvemonth of that date, soon after the accession of Elizabeth, the restored convent was finally suppressed, and Pirford again reverted to the crown. Its next possessor was Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln, and lord high-admiral of England; who, "in my time," says Camden, "built himself a house at Pyriford."[14] It had been granted to the Earl by Queen Elizabeth, but (as supposed) for life only; as, within a few years after his decease in January, 1584-5, it had come into the possession of *John Wolley, esq.*, who was much esteemed by the queen, and who held his first court here in August, 1591. This gentleman, who was a native of Shropshire, was educated at Oxford, and was chosen a fellow of Merton college, in that University, in 1553; where, also, he took the degree of Master of Arts, in July, 1557. On the death of the learned Roger Ascham, in 1568, he was appointed Latin secretary to Queen Elizabeth. In the following year, though a layman, he was made prebendary of Compton-Dundon, in the cathedral of Wells; and in 1578, dean of Carlisle. In 1589 he was constituted chancellor of the order of the Garter; in 1592, he received the honour of knighthood; about the same time, he was admitted a member of the Privy-council; and the next year, chosen a Knight of the shire for Surrey. He died at Pirford, in

[12] Placit. Coron. Surrey, 7 Edw. I. Quo Warranto, Rot. 30.

[13] Regist. Edindon. II. f. 46, b.—In the 40th year of the same reign a Chantry was founded, to pray for the Souls of the Father and the Mother of Nicholas Lytlington, then Abbot of Westminster, for the foundation and endowment of which John Pecche had a license, on a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, to give and assign to the Abbot and Convent one messuage, 50 acres of arable land, 7 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 6 acres of wood, with 13*s.* 4*d.* of assised rent, and their appurtenances, in Pyreford, holden of the said Abbot and Convent as of their manor of Pyreford, by the service of 14*s.* a year, suit of court," &c.—Vide Escaet. 40 Edw. III. N. 20. Rot. Pat. 40 Edw. III. No. 18.—For particulars respecting the customary services of this manor, see Manning's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 154.

[14] Gough's Camden's Britannia, vol. i. p. 242.

February, or March, 1595-6; and was interred behind the high altar in the old cathedral of St. Paul's.[15]

Whilst resident at Pirford, he was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth; many of whose letters, and other papers, are dated from this place; and there is said to have been a pane of glass in the house inscribed by her own hand.[16] The frequent visits of the queen to Pirford were, possibly, occasioned by her partiality for Elizabeth, Lady Wolley, who was the eldest daughter of Sir William More, of Loseley, and one of the ladies of her Majesty's privy-chamber. By Sir John Wolley, who was her second husband, she had one son, named Francis, who was born in March, 1582-3, and succeeded to the possession of his father's estates whilst yet a minor. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford; and in 1601, was chosen one of the parliamentary representatives for the borough of Haslemere, in this county, when only in the nineteenth year of his age. He was afterwards knighted; but died unmarried in 1610; and was buried in the same grave with his parents in St. Paul's cathedral;—his mother had previously married a third husband, namely, Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere, and Lord high-chancellor of England.[17]

On the decease of Sir Francis, this manor descended to Sir Arthur Manwaring, his cousin-german,[18] in virtue of a feoffment which had been made by Sir John Wolley, in the latter part of the year 1590. Sir Arthur held his last court here in October, 1619; between which time and 1629, the manor was sold to Robert Parkhurst, alderman of London, who was afterwards knighted, and filled the office of lord-mayor in 1635. He died in 1636; and the estate was successively held by his son, and grandson. After the death of the latter in 1674, his two sons and his daughter conveyed the property in trust to their uncle, Sir Robert Gayer, that it might be sold. It was purchased of

[15] The inscription to his memory was as follows:—D. O. M. JOHANNES WOLLEIUS, Eques Auratus, Reginæ Elizabethæ à Secretioribus Consiliis; Secretarius linguæ Latinæ, Cancellarius Ordinis Periscelidis: Doctrinâ, pietate, fide, probitate, gravitate, clarissimus. Obiit, 1595.

[16] Gough's Additions to Camden, BRITANNIA, vol. i. p. 250.

[17] The celebrated *Dr. Donne* having, by his marriage with the cousin of Sir. F. Wolley, greatly offended the father of that lady, Sir George More, of Loseley, was, through his influence, deprived of the secretaryship which he held under the Lord-chancellor, [Egerton,] and reduced to circumstances of great distress. From the consequences of his imprudence the bridegroom was, in a great measure, relieved by the kindness of Sir Francis Wolley, who not only afforded Donne an asylum at his seat at Pirford, but also, by his influence with his uncle, Sir George More, induced him to pardon the offenders, and bestow on his daughter, ultimately, a marriage portion of eight hundred pounds.—See the preceding volume of this work, p. 413.

[18] See before, in Wisley, p. 141.

the trustee by Denzil Onslow, esq.; who held his first court, as lord of the manor here, on the 16th of October, 1677. After his decease in 1721, the estate came into the possession of his widow, as her jointure; and in pursuance of his will, it subsequently descended to Thomas, Lord Onslow, the grandson of his elder brother.

A court-leet, and court-baron, are held for this manor; and at the former are appointed a constable and ale-taster, for each of the four tithings of Pirford, Horshill, Sythwood, and Woodham, in Chertsey. The rateable land in this parish, in 1840, was 1372½ acres; of which, 538 acres were held by Lord Onslow; 487, by Lord Lovelace; and 132, by the Hon. P. J. Locke King.

When Aubrey made his collections for this part of Surrey, about the middle of the reign of Charles the Second, *Purford Park* was the seat of Sir Robert Parkhurst, knt., the third of that name, who represented the borough of Guildford in the last parliament which sat during the era of the Commonwealth, viz., in 1658-9. The park, says Aubrey, which is "a very delightful place, is three miles about: it is well wooded, and stored with Deer.—This was anciently the Seat of the Earls of Lincoln; but the House (as now) was built, for the most part, by Sir John Wolley, who read the *Greek* Tongue to Queen Elizabeth. It is a fair House standing near the river Weye: from the Lodge you may overlook the ruins of Newark Abbey, the seven streams running by it, and the rich meadows watered by them. Here is a walk of elms and birches a quarter of a mile long, which leads to the noble Gate-house, on which is J. W. (Jo: Wolley), which walk is now more than doubly lengthened. Adjoining to this Park is a very pleasant Decoy-pool with four tunnels. In this parish, by Guildford road, is a great Lake called *Sheer-water*, which is two miles about."[19] The lake here mentioned is not now in existence, having been dry ever since the inclosure, which took place about thirty years ago. The land which the water covered has been planted, chiefly, with Scotch pine; but the soil has proved less fertile than the planters expected.

Evelyn, in his "*Diary*," under the date of August 23rd, 1681, has thus spoken of this seat:—"I went to Wotton, and on the following day was invited to Mr. Denzil Onslow's at his seate at Purford, where was much company, and such an extraordinary feast as I had hardly seene at any country gentleman's table. What made it more remarkable was, that there was not any thing save what his estate about it did afford; as venison, rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, quails, poultrie, all sorts of fowle in season from his own decoy neere his house. After dinner we went to see sport at the decoy, where I

[19] Hist. and Antiquities of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 197-8.

never saw so many herons. The seate stands on a flat, the ground pasture, rarely water'd, and exceedingly improv'd since Mr. Onslow bought it of Sir Robt. Parkhurst, who spent a faire estate. The house is timber, but commodious, and with one ample dining-roome; the hall adorned with paintings of fowle and huntings, &c., the work of Mr. Barlow, who is excellent in this kind, from the life."[20]

The mansion here described was pulled down between sixty and seventy years ago, by the direction of George, Lord Onslow; and the park was converted into farms. The Decoy mentioned by Aubrey was, for several years after it came into the family of the Lords King, kept up, and was very productive. But the extensive inclosures, and consequent clearing of the surrounding country, together with the increase of population and communication, diminished the food, and disturbed the quiet of the wild fowl, the numbers of which resorting to the pond gradually decreased, and the decoy was allowed to get out of repair: it is now several years since it has been in use.

This Benefice was originally a curacy, dependent on Woking; which, since the Reformation, has been made perpetual, under license from the Ordinary. The stipend to the curate is paid by the lay-impropriator (Lord Onslow); and his appointment is now included in the presentation to Wisley. The Register of burials commences in 1665; of marriages, in 1666; and of births, in 1670.

Pirford *Chapel* is a small edifice, standing on a commanding knoll, overlooking the ruins of Newark abbey. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a low tower, (in which are two bells,) surmounted by a chamfered spire, rising from the roof of the former. On the north side is an old porch, from which the chapel is entered by a semi-circular arched Norman doorway, which is now much dilapidated, but still displaying remains of enriched zigzag mouldings and other sculpture. There is scarcely anything requiring notice in the interior. The pews are of oak, irregularly placed; and in the east window of the chancel is some ancient stained glass, representing the Virgin sustaining a crucifix. The Font is an octagon, of stone, nearly similar to that at Wisley; but with an additional plinth. There are no sepulchral memorials here of the least interest.

[20] Evelyn's DIARY, vol. iii. p. 53; 8vo. edit.—Francis Barlow, the artist above-mentioned, died in 1702. Walpole says he was born in Lincolnshire, and placed with one Shepherd, a "*face-painter*," but "his taste lay in birds, fish, and animals, in which he made a great figure, though his colouring was not equal to his designs."—Walpole's WORKS, vol. iii. p. 248.

THE

HUNDRED OF GODLEY, OR CHERTSEY.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION, VIZ:—

BISLEY.—BYFLEET.—CHOBHAM.—FRIMLEY CHAPELRY.[1]—HORSELL.

SECOND DIVISION:—

CHERTSEY.—EGHAM.—PIRFORD.[1]

ODLEY, or GODLEI HUNDRED, as its name is spelt in the Domesday book, is supposed to have derived its appellation from having, at a very early period, been given to the Church, and thence called *God's Ley*, or Land. In the County books, and other public documents, it is usually styled Godley Hundred; yet it is popularly known by the designation of *Chertsey* Hundred, from the name of its principal town. This hundred is bounded, on the north, by the river Thames; on the east, by the hundred of Emley-bridge; and on the south and west, by the hundred of Woking.

The jurisdiction of this hundred, with exclusive rights, independent of the sheriff, or any other officer of the crown, was granted by Richard, Cœur de Lion, to the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey. The abbot's authority was, however, occasionally disputed; and in the reign of Edward the First, Albert de Cancellis, then sheriff of Surrey, refused to allow the abbot the right of return of writs within the hundred; but on complaint to the king, the privilege was confirmed. In the 9th of Edward the Second, (anno 1316,) it is stated that two-thirds of the jurisdiction belonged to the abbot of Chertsey, and

[1] The Chapelry of *Frimley*, which is in Godley hundred, has been described in the account of the parish of Ash, (to which it is attached,) in Woking hundred. *Pirford*, as subordinate to Wisley, in Woking hundred, has been alike described in connexion with Wisley.

one-third to the abbot of Westminster. Some additional privileges were obtained in the year 1325, when the king granted to the abbots of Chertsey the right of appointing a Coroner exclusively for this hundred. About that time, the perquisites of the hundred-courts, common fines, rents of the fair at Chertsey, &c., were worth to the abbot about five pounds per annum.

In 1446, (24th of Henry the Sixth,) the metes and bounds of the hundred of Godley were walked and surveyed by John Harmondesworth, abbot of Chertsey; William Sidney, his steward; Richard Lodelawe, keeper of the forest of Windsor; and a multitude of the people of the county, summoned for the occasion. A similar perambulation was made at Whitsuntide, 1471; when John May, abbot; Nicholas Henry, steward; William Manor, late steward; William Ewynton, bailiff; John Frampton, clerk of the castle of Windsor; John Butler, one of the foresters; Henry Fitz-John, esq.; John Manory; and many other persons, who had been summoned to give attendance, were present to witness and certify the proceedings.

This hundred, and seven parishes within the hundred of Woking, (viz. Ash, Pirbright, Wanborough, Windlesham, Worplesdon, and Stoke, together with Tongham, in Seale parish,) composed the district which formerly constituted the *Bailiwick* of Surrey, and was included by Henry the Second in Windsor forest. It was subsequently released from the tyranny of the 'forest laws' by the 'charter of forests,' obtained, or rather wrung, from Henry the Third; which was confirmed by judicial proceedings in the time of Edward the Third, and finally, in that of Charles the First, in the year 1641. The hundred-court for Godley is kept at Hardwick, in Chertsey, on the Tuesday in Whitsun week.

BISLEY.

This is one of the smallest parishes in the county; its whole extent scarcely amounting to eight hundred acres, which are chiefly appropriated to agriculture. On the north, it is bounded by Chobham; on the east, by Horsell; on the south and south-west, by Woking and Pirbright; and on the west, by Frimley in Ash.

Bisley is not mentioned in the Domesday book, it being included, at the time of the survey, in the manor of Byfleet, which belonged to the abbot and convent of Chertsey. In the 12th of Edward the First, Geoffrey de Lucy died seised of the manor of Biflete, together with the hamlets of *Busseley*, Frogbery, and Weybrigge,[2] which he held of the abbot of Chertsey, at a rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, payable out of the

[2] See further, under Byfleet, p. 155.

proceeds of the lands of Busseley.[3] Geoffrey de Lucy, the son of the preceding, sold his interest in the estate of Busseley, or Bisley, in 1294, to Henry de Leybourne. The manor itself, however, continued to be attached to that of Byfleet, and was enumerated among the estates which belonged to the convent of Chertsey at the time of its suppression, when the superiority became vested in the crown. James the First granted Byfleet to his eldest son, Henry, and after the death of that prince, to the queen, Anne of Denmark. She died in 1619; and about two years afterwards, King James gave *Bisley*, (which he had detached from the manor of Byfleet,) to Sir Edward Zouch, together with Woking, and divers other estates in Surrey. The estates comprised in this grant were entailed on the male heirs of Sir Edward Zouch, on the failure of whom at the death, without issue, of James Zouch, esq., in 1708, they devolved on the trustees of the Duchess of Cleveland, to whom Charles the Second, in 1672, had granted the reversion for the term of one thousand years. The duchess died on the 9th of October, 1709; and in 1715, her interest in the property was sold, by the trustees, to John Walter, esq. His son and successor, Abel Walter, obtained, under the sanction of an act of the legislature, a grant from the crown of the estates in fee simple; they were afterwards transferred, by sale, to the Onslow family; and have descended to the present Earl of Onslow.[4]

The Living of Bisley is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke; valued in the King's books at 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* The Registers of this parish are perfect from the year 1673. The patronage is in the Thornton family. The glebe lands are estimated at twenty-eight acres.

Rectors of Bisley in and since 1800.—

Richard Cecil. Instituted on the 25th of April, 1786: died on the 15th of August, 1810.[5]

John King, A.M. Instituted on the 18th of October, 1810.

Bisley *Church*, which is a small and ancient structure, dedicated to St. John Baptist, has been so much altered that very little of its early character remains. It is constructed of flints and rough stones; and

[3] Calend. Inquisit. post Mortem. vol. i. p. 83.

[4] See account of Woking, p. 11.

[5] The "Works" of the Rev. Mr. Cecil were published in four volumes, octavo, in 1811; with an introductory account of his Life and Character, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, the editor. The first volume contains the Life of the Rev. W. B. Cadogan; that of John Bacon, the celebrated sculptor; and that of the Rev. John Newton: the second contains Miscellanies and Practical Tracts: the third, Sermons: and the fourth, his Remains. Mr. Cecil was long known and respected as a favourite preacher at St. John's chapel, near Bedford-row, London.

consists of a nave and chancel, with a small wooden tower, and spire, surmounting the gable at the west end. The interior is rudely fitted up; the seats and pews, which are of oak, are very old and in bad condition. In the nave, at the back of the singing-gallery, is a large indifferently-executed painting of 'Elijah's Ascent into Heaven in a Fiery Chariot:' and the ceiling over the gallery is painted to represent clouds; in the middle of which are full-sized figures of angels sounding trumpets.

On a wooden tablet, in the chancel, (which is entered by a small semi-circular arch,) is a printed translation from the Latin of the Will of "*Isabella Campion*, alias *Champion*, who presented an estate called Brach-mead for the use of this Church for ever. This was given in the 21th year of the reign of Henry the Seventh. The Money arising from this donation is applied to the repair of the church." The rental of the above estate, which consists of seven acres of land, was 19*l.*, in 1829.—Another tablet, in the nave, records a bequest made in the latter part of the last century, by "The Rev. *Andrew Lamont*, D.D. Rector of Bisley, of the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to purchase an estate; the rent of which should be given to the poor parishioners of Bisley." The trustees appointed by the will, accordingly, purchased a house and land in the parish, known by the name of Queen-lane; the rent of which, viz. 4*l.* 10*s.*, is distributed, yearly, among the poor, on the 14th of February. Nearly a similar sum, arising from the donations of Mr. Alderman Smith, in 1627, is also annually expended, for the use of the poor; sometimes in provisions, and at other times, in clothing. There is, also, another charity, which produces, collectively, a rental of about 16*l.* yearly; arising from what is called the *Dead Hill* estate; which consists of about five acres of land, &c.; but at what time it was given to the parish is uncertain.

About two hundred yards from the church is a spring called *St. John's Well*, which, in former ages, is said to have been used for the baptism of children; and the water now used for that purpose is brought from the same spring, which is beautifully clear.

BYFLEET.

The parish of Byfleet adjoins Weybridge, on the north; Walton-upon-Thames, on the east; Wisley, East Horsley, and Ockham, on the south; and Pirford and Wisley, on the west.

In 1800, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the commons, wastes, &c. in Byfleet and Weybridge. There were then in this parish, 1192 acres of old inclosed land; 22 acres of common meadow land; and 820 acres of common or waste,—40 of which were left

open and unappropriated, for the benefit of poor cottagers. This parish is intersected by the river Wey; and also, for a short distance, by the Wey navigation, which is partially connected with, and supplied by, that river.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of '*Biflet*' was included among the territorial possessions of the abbot of Chertsey. It was then held by *Ulwin*, a Saxon, who had, also, been the tenant in the reign of Edward the Confessor; in whose days it was assessed at eight hides; but when the survey was taken, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides only. In this manor, says the record, "there are two carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne; and there are seven villains and two bordars with two carucates. There is a *Church*, and three bondmen; and a mill, worth five shillings; and a fishery and a half yields 325 eels. There are six acres of meadow land; and a wood, yielding ten swine for pannage. In the time of King Edward, this manor was valued at 100 shillings; but now, at £4."

In the reign of Henry the Third, *Geoffrey de Lucy* held lands at Byfleet of the abbot of Chertsey, by military service, as half a knight's fee; and in 1267, he impleaded John le Fraunceys and others, for entering by force his park and warren at Byflete, and taking away deer, horses, and cattle.[1] In 1279, (7th of Edward the First,) the same person claimed, before the king's Justices at Guildford, the rights and privileges of lord of the manor of Byflete, including the fishery mentioned in the Domesday book; and the claim was allowed.[2] He died in 1284, seised of the manor of Byflete, with the hamlets of Busseley and Frogbury, held of the convent of Chertsey, by the service of half a knight's fee, and suit at their hundred-court of Godley; paying one mark annually from the rents of Bisley. The advowson of the living, which pertained to the manor, was valued at 100*s.* a year. Here was a park of ten acres in demesne; together with seventy acres of arable land, twenty of meadow, pasture in Bulbroke and Le Frith, rents of assise of free and customary tenants, toll of brewers, a water-mill, pleas and perquisites of courts of Byflete, Waybrigg, Bisslegh, and Frogbury; valued together at 9*l.* 15*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; besides the advowson, and three shillings for pannage.[3] Geoffrey de Lucy, son and heir of the preceding, sold the tenancy of the manor, in 1294, to *Henry de Leybourne*, who was with King Edward the First at the siege of Caerlaverock, in Scotland, where he received the honour of knighthood for his services.

[1] Placita coram Rege; 51 Hen. III.; Rot. 10, in tergo.
[2] Placita, &c.; 7 Edw. I.; Chapter-house at Westminster.
[3] Escheat. 12 Edw. I.; No. 16.

The manor afterwards came into the possession of the king; and Edward the Second is supposed to have resided here occasionally, in the first years of his reign, as from this place are dated his letters, or warrants, for the arrest of the Knights templars, December the 20th, 1307;[4] writs addressed to the sheriffs of Hampshire and Wiltshire, November the 21st, 1308, relative to a grant to his sister, the princess Mary, a nun at Ambresbury; and also another document, concerning a grant of money to Jewish converts, dated November the 24th, in the same year.[5] Mr. Manning supposes that the king had given this estate to his favourite, Peter de Gaveston, who obtained a charter of free-warren for Byflet and Pachenesham, in the first year of Edward the Second.[6] However, if Gaveston held the manor, it must have reverted to the crown on the execution and attainder of this favourite in 1312. In the 14th year of his reign, Edward the Second appointed Humphrey de Waleden steward of the manor of Byfleet. The appointment, which extended to a considerable number of manors and castles in several counties, was renewed in the 17th year of the same reign, in favour of Humphrey de Waleden and Richard de Ikene; and in the following year, the same joint-stewardship was granted to Richard Wynferthyng and Richard de Ikene.[7]

Edward the Third, in the fourth year of his reign, granted this manor to his brother John, of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, who died in Scotland, in 1335; and in the ensuing year, the manor and park of Byfleet were settled on Prince Edward, the king's eldest son, and his heirs, dukes of Cornwall. Owing to the terms of the grant, the estate reverted to the crown on the death of Richard the Second; and Henry the Fourth, in his first year, settled on his son Henry, as duke of Cornwall, (together with many other manors and territorial estates in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, &c.) "the manor and park of Byflet, in Surrey."[8]

In 1402, this manor appears to have been in the possession of Sir Francis Court and his lady, (probably by a grant from the prince-duke,) as they presented to the living in that year. It must, however, have reverted to the crown, or possibly to the king, as duke of Cornwall, prior to 1447, (25th of Henry the Sixth,) when the sum of 64*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* was paid out of the Exchequer, by assignment, to John Penycok, valet of the king's robes,[9] "in advance, for repairs done at Byflet Park,

[4] Fœdera, &c.; new edit.; vol. ii. part 1, p. 24.
[5] Id. p. 62.
[6] Calendar. Rot. Chartar. p. 140.
[7] Abbreviat. Rot. Original. vol. i. pp. 252, 276, 281.
[8] Fœdera, &c.; edit. 3, Hag. Com. 1740; vol. iii. part 4, p. 165.
[9] Issues of the Exchequer, &c., from King Henry III. to King Henry VI. By Frederick Devon. 1837; 4to.; p. 458.

and to a certain bridge within the said Park; also for repairing a certain lodge there, to keep Rabbits within the said Park."

In the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, an act of parliament was passed for the resumption of all grants from the crown subsequent in date to the 34th of Henry the Sixth, except that from the reigning king to Sir Thomas Bourchier, of the office of keeper of Byfleet park.

The manor and park continued attached to the duchy of Cornwall till 1540, when, Henry the Eighth[10] having constituted Hampton Court an *Honor*, Byfleet and Weybridge were annexed to it, and Sheppen, in Berkshire, was assigned to the duchy by way of exchange. Sir Anthony Browne, master of the Horse to Edward the Sixth, who appears to have had a grant of some part of the estate, built a mansion called Byfleet House; where he died, in May, 1548. James the First settled the estate on his eldest son, Prince Henry; and after his decease, on the queen. Aubrey says, "the Queen began to build a noble house of brick" here, which was completed by "Sir James Fullerton," one of the king's favourites.

The title of this manor is, Byfleet *cum membris*,—Bisley, and part of Effingham, having belonged to it, until the former was detached by James the First, and included in his grant of Woking and other estates to Sir Edward Zouch. Subsequently, this manor was usually leased from the crown to the possessors of Oatlands; but in 1804, an act of parliament was passed, to enable the late Duke of York, who then held the park and manor of Oatlands, to purchase Byfleet, together with Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge. From the duke, this estate passed to E. Ball Hughes, esq.; by whom a considerable portion was sold, in 1829, to the late Lord King; who, at his death in June, 1833, bequeathed his purchase to his younger son, the Hon. P. J. Locke King. But the manor still belongs to Mr. Hughes; who retains an extensive and valuable property at Byfleet.

The Living of Byfleet is a rectory, in the deanery of Stoke; valued, according to the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, at 5*l.*; and in the King's books, at 9*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; paying for procurations, 5*s.* 1*d.*: it is in the patronage of the crown. It appears from the Registers of the Bishops of Winchester, that this benefice was united with the rectory of Wisley from 1530 till about 1630; since which, there has been no connexion between the livings.

[10] "By the Wharf, at Byfleet, is a house called *Dorney House*, where King Henry 8 was nursed."—Aubrey, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 195.

Rectors of Byfleet in and since 1800.—

George Sewell, A.M. Instituted on the 11th of July, 1782: died on the 30th of January, 1801.

William Haggitt, D.D., chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. Instituted in 1801.

Charles Vernon Holme Sumner, A.M., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. Instituted on the 19th of March, 1834.

About the middle of the last century the rectory of Byfleet was held by the Rev. Stephen Duck; who was originally an agricultural labourer; but having attracted some attention by his poetical compositions, he was recommended to the patronage of Queen Caroline, the consort of George the Second, by means of which he was enabled to improve his talents by study, and having subsequently entered into holy orders, he was instituted to this benefice on the 4th of January, 1752. The alteration in his circumstances appears to have had an unhappy effect on his mind; and at length, in a fit of melancholy insanity, he put an end to his life, by drowning himself at Reading, on the 30th of March, 1756. One of Duck's earliest productions was intituled "The Thresher's Labour": and some of his shorter pieces appeared in Dodsley's collection of Fugitive Poetry. In 1736, an edition of his poems was published in a quarto volume; with a prefatory account of the author, by the Rev. Joseph Spence, and a long list of royal and noble subscribers. The poems, which presented few claims to notice beyond the circumstances under which they were written, have long since fallen into oblivion.

Byfleet *Church* is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, and chiefly composed of flints and rough stones, plastered over. It consists of a nave and chancel only, with a low wooden tower, (containing three bells,) surmounted by a slender chamfered spire, rising above the gable roof at the west end. The entrance is from a porch on the north side; and near it, within-side, are remains of a piscina. There are two ancient stone seats in the south wall of the chancel; and the east window, which, like the others, is in the pointed form, consists of three divisions, with smaller lights above. On a grave-stone, in the chancel floor, is the following inscription on a brass plate:—

Hic jacet Thom's Teylar, Rector eccl'ie Parochialis de Biflete, et unus canonicor' eccl'ie Cathedralis Lincoln; qui quidem Thom's obiit ..... die mensis ..... A° D'ni millio' ccccl xxx ..... cujus anime p'piciet'r De's.

Over this was, formerly, a scroll with these words:—

Bone Jesu miserere, quique benisti salvare perditos noli dampnare redemptos.

Among the other monuments here, (three of which are for former

rectors of this parish, viz., the Rev. Nicholas Braman, A.M., ob. 1728; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Morgan, ob. 1782; and the Rev. George Sewell, A.M., ob. 1801;) is a neat tablet of white marble, within a yellow bordering, thus inscribed:—

> "To the memory of Joseph Spence, M.A. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Great Horwood, Bucks; in whom learning, genius, and shining talents, tempered with judgment, and softened by the most exquisite sweetness of manners, were greatly excelled by those truly Christian graces, Humanity ever ready to assist the distressed, constant and extensive Charity to the Poor, and unbounded Benevolence to all. He died August the 20th, 1768, in the 70th year of his age."

This amiable divine, whose general acquaintance with the polite arts has obtained for his memory a deserved celebrity, was born in the year 1698; but neither the place of his birth, nor the condition of his parentage, appears to have been ascertained. He is supposed to have been educated at Winchester school; but he afterwards became a fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in November, 1727. In the same year, he published "An Essay on Pope's Odyssey"; which procured him the friendship of that distinguished poet; and which Dr. Warton has characterized as "a work of the truest taste." In July, 1728, he was chosen Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford; which he held for ten years, that being the longest term which the statutes allow. He afterwards accompanied the Duke of Newcastle (then earl of Lincoln) into Italy, as his travelling tutor: and the attention which he devoted to his noble pupil was rewarded by his Grace lending to him, for his residence, a pleasant house and gardens in this parish; the rectory of which he subsequently obtained for Mr. Stephen Duck. In 1742, on being promoted to the benefice of Great Horwood, he resigned his fellowship at New college; but in July, the same year, he was made Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. His principal work, intituled "*Polymetis*;"[11] or, an Enquiry concerning the agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the remains of the

[11] This work, which is divided into ten books, including a series of twenty Dialogues, is accompanied by numerous plates, illustrative of Roman Art and Roman Mythology. At the end of Book IV. is a pleasing moral poem, called the '*Choice of Hercules.*' The work was first published by subscription, (upwards of seven hundred names being attached); and a second, and a third edition, appeared in 1755, and 1774, respectively: an abridgment of it, by N. Tindal, 8vo, has been repeatedly printed. His curious work, intituled "A Parallel, in the manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence, (*Signor Magliabecchi,*) and one scarce ever heard of, in England," (*Robert Hill,* the Buckinghamshire tailor, who acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, by his own untaught exertions,) was first printed at *Strawberry Hill,* at the private press of Horace Walpole, in 1758. An interesting volume, intituled "Anecdotes of Books and Men," 8vo., was published, from his papers, in 1820, by Mr. S. W. Singer.

ancient Artists; being an Attempt to illustrate them mutually from each other"; which was first published in folio, in 1747, was composed at Byfleet;—as were, also, most of his other writings, until the time of his decease in 1768. He was then unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden here; into which he was thought to have fallen in a fit, whilst standing near the brink; as he was found lying on his face, where the water was too shallow to cover his head or any part of his body.

The Register of Bisley commences in 1698. A new and pleasant *Parsonage-house* was erected by the present rector, a few years ago, upon a fresh site, at an expense of nearly 1300*l.*; a part of which sum was advanced by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. There are thirty-two acres of glebe-land lying around it, of old inclosure; and about ninety acres, of new inclosure, were allotted to the rector, in lieu of tithes, when the common lands were inclosed by an Act of parliament.

The general soil of this parish is gravel and sand. Its situation is low; and it is frequently much flooded by the overflowing of the old river Wey after heavy rains. The surrounding country is diversified by pleasant scenery; and several respectable families reside within a short distance of the village. On its western borders, this parish is crossed by the Southampton railway, the Weybridge station being about three miles distant. The bridge over the Wey at Byfleet is kept in repair by the lord of the manor; and it was rebuilt by the late Duke of York, the then lord, in 1807. There is a considerable corn-mill at a short distance up the river; which, about the beginning of the present century, was used as an iron-mill: the view is not unpicturesque.

Among the superior residences in this neighbourhood are, Byfleet Park, the seat of R. Bravington, esq.; Byfleet Lodge, of E. Garraway, esq.; West Lodge, of J. Sparkes, esq.; and Byfleet Rectory, of the Rev. Chas. V. H. Sumner.

CHOBHAM.

This parish, which lies within the sandy district forming the Heaths of Surrey, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Egham and Windlesham; on the east, by Chertsey; on the south, by Horsell and Bisley; and on the west, by Frimley. Its length, from east to west, is seven miles; and its breadth, from south to north, about four miles. According to the Population returns made in 1831, its extent comprises 9470 acres. It includes "the Tythings of Stanners; Pentecost, where was formerly a White Cross; and the Forest

Tything, in which is a place where two roads intersect, called Long Cross, and near it a hill called Steeple Hill."[1] Aubrey mentions two great ditches in this parish, of "the depth of ten feet or more, imagined to have been made in ancient times for defence of some army lying there;"—but the situation of these appears to be now forgotten. The heath and waste lands are of considerable extent; and include several peat-moors, from which every householder has the right of digging peat for his own use. There are bogs on different parts of the heath; and also a large sheet of water, called *Gracious Pond*, which is stated to have been made by John Rutherwyk, abbot of Chertsey, in the reign of Edward the Third. In this pond, which is about three-quarters of a mile in length, (comprising between fifty and sixty acres,) Aubrey says, were "excellent carp." But its appearance has been much changed of late years; a considerable part of the bank on the north side, which consists of peat, having been cut away for fuel, by persons to whom it had been let. There are several strong chalybeate springs in different parts of Chobham parish; and also a small stream, called the *Bourn*, which, flowing from the heaths, passes through the village, Crotford bridge in Chertsey, and falls into the Thames near Weybridge.

The manor of Chobham was given by King Edward the Confessor to the convent of Chertsey. At the time of the Domesday survey it was assessed, as it had been previously, at ten hides. 'There were twelve carucates of arable land, one of which was in demesne; and twenty-nine villains, and six bordars had eleven carucates. There were three bondmen, and ten acres of meadow. The wood yielded one hundred and thirty swine. Odmer held four hides of this land of the abbot; and Corbelin held two hides of the land of the villains. There was one carucate in demesne; and seven villains, and four bordars had three carucates. There were in the manor a *Church* and a *Chapel*.' In the Domesday book it is called *Cebeham*.

John de Rutherwyke, during his abbacy, inclosed and planted a wood at Chobham; and conducted a stream of water from Gracious pond to form a moat around the manor-house. When a grant of a fifteenth was obtained from the clergy, in 1490, the villain-tenants of the abbot here paid towards it the sum of 2*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* On the surrender of the monastery of Chertsey to Henry the Eighth, the manor of Chobham became vested in the crown. The advowson of the vicarage, however, was given to the monks, as part of the endowment of *Bisham*, in Berkshire, to which they were suffered to retire; but that convent being suppressed shortly afterwards, the advowson fell into the hands of the king. Queen Mary sold Chobham park to

[1] Manning's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 192.

Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York; reserving the manor and advowson, which continued vested in the crown, until James the First granted them, together with the manor of Bisley, and other estates in Surrey, to Sir Edward Zouch. The sum that Archbishop Heath gave the queen for Chobham park was 3000*l.* At that time the estate consisted of a house, garden, orchard, and five hundred acres of land, inclosed by a pale, rented at 180*l.* a year, (the price being about twelve years purchase); and the timber was valued at 800*l.* After this prelate had been deprived of his benefice on the accession of Elizabeth, for his adherence to the Catholic faith, he retired to this place; where he spent the latter part of his life; and dying in 1579, he was interred in the chancel of Chobham church. Dr. Heath had held the office of lord-chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Mary; by whom he was highly esteemed; as he was, likewise, by her successor, who, it is said, was accustomed to make him a visit once a year, after his retirement to Chobham.

On the decease of the ex-archbishop, this estate descended to his kinsman, Thomas Heath; and it subsequently belonged to Sir Francis Lee, or Leigh. The mansion stood on one side of the road leading from Chobham to Chertsey; where was afterwards a farm-house. The park was divided into separate farms; which became the property of Mr. Revel, whose daughter conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir George Warren, who died in 1801; and through his daughter, it passed to Viscount Bulkeley, who was the owner in 1811. It is now the property of Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart., (so created by her present Majesty, Victoria, on the 23rd of August, 1841); by whom, together with Chobham Place, and several large farms in this parish, it was purchased about three years ago. About one hundred acres are attached to what is still called *Chobham Park*, which is tenanted as a farm by the Doburns.

In the year 1772, an earthen pot, in which were a great many Roman coins of the Lower empire, was ploughed up in a field which formerly was a portion of Chobham park. Among these coins were two silver of Gratian and Valentinian: on the reverse of both the inscription, "*Virtus Romanorum*"; the exergue of the former, A. Q. P. S., and of the latter, T. R. P. S. There were copper coins of Theodosius, Honorius, and Valentinian. With the coins was found a spear-head, and a gold ring weighing 4 dwts. 10½ gr.

Manor of Stannards, or Stanyers, and Fords, in Chobham.

This manor was held, in the reign of Edward the Second, by Sir John de Hamme and his wife, Aliva; and it afterwards belonged to William Lambert, of whom it was purchased by King Henry the

Eighth. Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign, granted by letters patent, to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, her lordship and manor of Stanyers and Fords, in the county of Surrey, to hold by the fortieth part of a knight's fee. Reeve was only a trustee for Evelyn, who, in 1607, levied a fine, and settled the premises, as to one moiety, to the use of John Evelyn, one of his younger brothers; remainder to himself in fee: and as to the other moiety, to the use of another brother, James Evelyn. Other transactions in the family followed relative to this estate, which was at length vested in Sir John Evelyn, of West Dean, in Wiltshire; who, in 1636, in conjunction with his wife, Dame Elizabeth Evelyn, in consideration of 5300*l.*, conveyed to James Lynch and his heirs, the manor of Stanyers and Fords, with quit-rents of 15*s.* 4*d.* pertaining to it; together with the manors of Katerham and Windlesham, and various other estates. A part of the property thus transferred consisted of a capital messuage, named Stanyers Hill Farm; a farm, called Trotters; another called Stanners Grove and Benny Grove; with the manor-house of Stanyers and Fords, and lands belonging to it; and also a moiety of the manor of Freemantles, with the mansion-house and lands, let at 60*l.* a year, and two couple of fat capons; and farms in Bagshot and Chobham. On the 31st of October, 1639, (14th of Charles the First,) James Lynch, by indenture with certain trustees, settled his estates on his three grand-daughters, Eleanor, Susanna, and Elizabeth Gantlett, and John Lynch, his nephew. The estate of Stanyers and Fords was given to Elizabeth Gantlett for life, with remainder to her issue; remainder to John Lynch. Francis Swanton, the son and heir, under the settlement, to Elizabeth Gantlett, in the 3rd of James the Second, executed a deed to lead to the uses of a recovery to himself in fee, and which was suffered accordingly. He subsequently granted off several parcels of land, reserving quit-rents to his manor of Stanyers and Fords; and in 1694, he conveyed the manor to Nathaniel Cocks. This person settled it in jointure on his wife, leaving, as his sole heir, a daughter, Sarah Cocks, who married Joseph Paris; and in 1721, Paris and his wife sold the reversion of the manor, after the death of Mrs. Cocks, to Zachariah Gibson. These parties last mentioned, immediately after, joined in a sale of the manorial property to John Martin, who, in February, 1727, conveyed it to Thomas Woodford, esq. He gave it, by will, to his eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Woodford; who, in April, 1761, sold it to Thomas Sewell, esq., a Chancery councellor, afterwards knighted, and appointed master of the Rolls. His son and heir, in 1795, sold this, together with the manor of

Ottershaw, in Chertsey, to Edmund Boehm, esq.; to whom it belonged in 1811.[2]

Chobham Place, in the reign of Elizabeth, was the seat of Anthony Fenrother, esq.; from whom it passed, by the marriage of his daughter and sole heiress, to the family of Thomas. It next belonged to the Abdys, baronets: in 1803, Sir William Abdy (the 7th and present bart.) succeeded to the estate, on the death of his father; and in 1809, he sold the house and park to the Rev. Inigo William Jones; who died, suddenly, in October the same year. It now belongs to Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart., but is at present tenanted by a gentleman from Bombay.

The Manor of Aden.—At the north end of Chobham street is a house, which, with a mill, and forty acres of arable and meadow land, is styled in certain deeds, "the Manor of Aden." In 1479, Isabella Manory, widow, daughter and heiress of Nicholas atte Broke, of Chobham, granted to William Campion, citizen of London, and others, all her tenements in Chobham, Bysley, Chertsey, and Horsull, in Surrey. In 1540, John Danister, esq., one of the barons of the Exchequer, died seised of a considerable estate in Chobham and the neighbouring parishes, which he divided between his natural son Robert, and his daughter Ann. She married Owen Bray, the second son of Sir Edward Bray, of Shere; and a daughter of Owen Bray conveyed her mother's property, by marriage, to Mr. Johnson, an attorney. It was afterwards sold to General Broome, and re-sold to Mr. Chapple, a stationer in London; who, about 1808, disposed of it to the Rev. Charles Jerram, who succeeded Mr. Cecil in the vicarage of Chobham, in 1810, and made this place his residence.

A Farm, called the manor of *Twitching*, alias *Durnford*, in Horsell and Chobham, consisting of about one hundred and sixty acres, constituted the gift of Mr. Danister to his son, mentioned above. In 1718, it belonged to Richard Bonsey; whose grandson, dying in 1755, devised the estate to trustees for sale. In 1774, it was purchased by Sir Thomas Sewell; and after his death, in 1795, sold by his son, with other property, as mentioned above, to Edmund Boehm, esq.

The Rectory of Chobham, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Chertsey, and afterwards to the crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in fee, to William Haber, or Harber, and Richard Duffield; who, in 1565, sold it to Owen Bray, esq., of Chobham. In 1638, Mr. Bray, in conjunction with his son and heir-apparent, Edward Bray, conveyed the property to Sir Thomas White; from whom it descended to the Woodroffes; and in November, 1687, Sir George

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 195, 196.

Woodroffe, and his son and heir, suffered a fine and recovery, and in December following conveyed it to Philip Beauchamp. The present lay-rector is Sir Wm. Abdy, bart.

This Living, which is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stoke, is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the King's books, at 10*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* The patronage is vested in the family and trustees of the late Samuel Thornton, esq. The Registers are perfect from the year 1654.

Vicars of Chobham in and since 1800.—

Richard Cecil.[3] Instituted in 1800: died on the 15th of August, 1810.

Charles Jerram, A.M. Instituted on the 12th of October, 1810: removed to Witney, in Oxfordshire, 1834.

James Jerram. Instituted on the 21st of April, 1834.

Chobham is an extensive village, consisting of a wide but irregular street; near the middle of which the church is situated. At the south end is a small stream, called the Mill-bourn, which is crossed by a brick bridge of one arch. On this stream, towards the west, about two hundred yards from the road, is a corn-mill, above which the water is dammed up, and forms a considerable expanse. Near it, on the right, is the large and handsome mansion of Miss Bainbridge; who derived it from her uncle, the late Thomas Bainbridge, esq., for whom there is a memorial in the church, and an elevated tomb, surrounded by an iron railing, in the church-yard. Many of the houses in Chobham are of red brick, and well built; and the shops are of respectable appearance.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is mentioned in the Domesday book; and it still displays unquestionable evidence of a remote origin, in the massive piers and circular columns which separate the nave from a narrow south aisle. It it built with rough stones, intermixed with flints and grout-work; but has been repaired with brick at the east end. At the west end is a large square tower, (supported by strong buttresses,) consisting of three stories, embattled, and crowned by a rather high spire, leaded, and surmounted by a vane. The tower, which contains five bells, is entered from a western porch by a deep-pointed arch; and another arch, of a similar form but much higher, originally opened from the tower to the nave, but has been closed up by a wooden partition. The side aisle is divided from the nave by three low-pointed arches, which spring from the

[3] He was also rector of Bisley, (see ante, p. 151); and he greatly increased the congregations of both churches, by the earnestness of his manner and persuasive eloquence. Mr. Cecil died of paralysis; and his remains were deposited in a vault at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

ancient piers and columns above-mentioned, and the fluted capitals of which are partly concealed by a narrow gallery that extends along the south side and overhangs the nave: two other galleries are carried across the ends of the nave; near the middle of which, against the north wall, the pulpit and reading-desk are placed. The pews, which are tolerably regular, and in good repair, are painted white. The entire number of sittings is about nine hundred. Both the nave and the chancel are paved with red tile.

There are several memorials in the chancel for individuals of the Abdy family, of Chobham Place. Among them is a handsome mural monument of a pyramidical form, of variegated and white marble, for Sir William Abdy, bart., who died on the 21st of July, 1803, aged seventy-one years. Another tablet, of white marble within a black marble frame, records the memory of *Mary*, his relict, (daughter of James Brebner Gordon, esq., of Moor-place, Hertfordshire,) who died at Rome, on the 4th of March, 1829, in the seventy-eighth year of her age; and was buried in the Protestant cemetery of that city. On a corresponding tablet to the former, is a highly eulogistic inscription in commemoration of *Harriet*, the wife of the Rev. G. Caldwell, of Cheltenham, and youngest daughter of Sir William Abdy, bart., who died on the 15th of September, 1830, in the forty-fifth year of her age. Here is, also, a small memorial for another daughter of Sir William, namely, *Katharine Mary*, wife of Capt. Thomas Fellowes, R.N., "who died at St. Germaine's en Laye, on the 18th of October, 1817; and was buried at *Père la Chaise* in Paris."[4]

Against the wall, or pier, at the east end of the aisle, is a large pyramidical monument of white marble, exhibiting a bas-relief of a weeping female, leaning beneath an urn, with the following inscription:—

> Sacred to the Memory of *Elizabeth*, the Beloved Wife of Thomas Bainbridge, Esq., who died April the 5th, 1827.
>
> Pearl of Price, by Jesus bought,
> To his glorious likeness wrought,
> Go to shine before his Throne;—
> Made for God, to God return.

In the gallery, near this, over the principal seat, is a small and neat

[4] The cemetery so called, which is a very extensive district on the north-east side of Paris, (outside the walls,) was first established by the celebrated Père la Chaise, who was Confessor of Louis the Fourteenth. It contains numerous sepulchral edifices; many of which are very elegantly designed in the general style of the small temples of Grecian and Roman architecture. This place is now the common depository of the Parisians; no interment, for many years past, having been permitted within the walls surrounding Paris.

sarcophagus of white marble, in memory of THOMAS BAINBRIDGE, esq., (the husband of the above lady,) of Chobham, and Guildford-street, London; who died on the 28th of March, 1833, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. This was "Erected by his Nieces, in testimony of the high esteem with which they regarded him."

Opposite to the monument of Mrs. Bainbridge is a small memorial for Mr. JOHN WOODMAN, who died in his sixty-ninth year, on the 15th of January, 1718, with the following epitaph:—

His Race is run, his Time is spent,
His Days are gone, which were but lent;
And now He is, as You must be,
For none can alter God's decree.
Therefore take care,—So Live to Die,
That you may Live Eternally
To praise the Holy Trinity.

In the nave is a small and neat sarcophagus of white marble, inscribed in memory of several children of the late Rev. Chas. Jerram, vicar of Chobham;—and, also, a nearly similar memorial for SAMUEL JERRAM, esq., of Duncroft-house, Middlesex, who died on the 9th of April, 1824, aged forty-eight years.

The Font (which stands upon a low circular pedestal,) is merely a basin, inclosed within an octagonal wooden frame, and pyramidical cover. There was formerly a Chantry within this edifice; to which some houses and lands, called Freebarns, were annexed. Lights were, also, burned in this church in honour of the Blessed Mary, and of Corpus Christi, and St. Laurence; to the support of each of which, "a Sheep was given by Will, in the year 1488."[5]

In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas, Chertsey, Egham, and Chobham, are rated as one rectory; and the inhabitants of the latter parish were obliged to carry their dead to Chertsey to be buried, until after the year 1216; when application was made to Pope Honorius the Third, for leave to have a church-yard consecrated here; the parishioners complaining of the great inconveniences they sustained, from the distance of Chertsey [six miles], the badness of the roads, and their own poverty. The result was, that the Abbot and Convent consented that Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, should consecrate a church-yard at Chobham; but with certain reservations[6] which might recompence the abbey for the loss of the obventions and oblations at burials, that the mother-church of Chertsey had been accustomed to receive. In 1331, an endowment for this benefice was obtained by William de Dogelynggesworth, the then vicar, consisting of a house

[5] Manning, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 199.

[6] The reservations were, "that the Parishioners might bury at Chertsey if they chose

for his abode, with an adjoining close, containing six acres of wood and land; and also other lands at Brechefeld, Cherchefeld, Mullefeld, Southerks, Laymed, Westmed, and Chalfegarston; the whole amounting to about fifty-nine acres. Some rents, and moieties of tithes, &c., were likewise added; for all which it was agreed, that the vicar should pay a rent of assise of two shillings and sixpence, and twelve pence for pannage, yearly, to the lord of the fee; and ten shillings annually, and six pounds of wax, to the convent of Chertsey;—the latter undertaking to repair the chancel, and find bread and wine for the masses in the church at Chobham; and, also, books and ornaments. Further additions to the value of this living were made in 1427, during the abbacy of John de Hermondesworth. The present vicarage-house, which is at a short distance from the church, on the north-west side, was rebuilt by the Rev. Charles Jerram, the then vicar; and is a pleasant and respectable residence.

There are no remains of the ancient *Chapel* mentioned in the Domesday and other records, as being in this manor, now to be found; nor is its situation remembered. It seems not improbable, however, that it might have been attached to, or within, the manor-house; as Archbishop Heath is stated to have used the chapel there for religious services, whilst resident at Chobham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Notwithstanding the sterility of the heaths in this parish, some of the meadows are stated to be exceedingly productive. For many of the meadows, a composition called *Mead Silver*, amounting to one penny an acre, is paid in lieu of tithe-hay; which is said to have been originally settled when the manor belonged to the abbots of Chertsey, by way of compensation to the parishioners for feeding the abbot's deer.[7]

The income derived from *Charitable Donations* to this parish for the relief of the poor not receiving alms, supporting schools, repair of the church, &c., amounts to about forty pounds annually.

The general appearance of the country for many miles in the neighbourhood of Windlesham, Bisley, Chobham, Horsell, and Woking, is flat and monotonous; but the ground rises to the north

so to do; that the first legacy given by any Parishioner should go to the Mother-church, and excepting to the Abbey all the great and small tythes which the Monks of Chertsey used to receive; together with all tythe of corn of Flexland, the moiety of the tythes of corn of the demesne lands of the Abbot called Burierchs, and the tythe of land belonging to the Chapel of Chobham." It was also stipulated, that the incumbent and his parishioners of Chobham, should pay 20*s.* and 6 lbs. of wax, yearly, to the Sacristary of Chertsey.

[7] Manning, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 193.

and north-east of Woking, Pirford, and Ockham, and the scenery is diversified by undulations of surface, occasionally rising into hills; whilst the land becomes more fertile, and is better cultivated.

HORSELL.

This parish was anciently a hamlet belonging to Woking, "but, in respect to its demesne, it was part of the manor of Pirford." On the west, it adjoins Bisley; on the north-east and north, it is bounded by Chobham and Chertsey; and on the east and south-east, by Woking. It is chiefly a sandy tract; and the heaths of Horsell and Woking adjoin to each other. Aubrey states, that this parish contains two tithings, and, also, a small manor called *Twitching*, "which lies towards Chertsey." He likewise notices "two round Hills, or Barrows, supposed to have been the burial-place for men slain in battles,"[1] as being on the heath in this parish.

Anciently, when Horsell was a hamlet of the parish of Woking, the tithes belonged to the rectory of that parish; which, in 1262, (46th Henry the Third,) was appropriated to the priory of Newark. After the dissolution of monasteries, these tithes remained vested in the crown till the time of James the First. That prince, by letters patent, dated September the 25th, 1609, granted them as parcel of the rectory of Woking to Francis Morrice and Francis Philips, in trust, to be conveyed to Sir Francis Aungier, knt., afterwards Baron Aungier of Longford in Ireland, to be holden of the king in free and common socage, as stated in the account of Woking; reserving a rent of 19*l.* 6*s.* to be paid annually, for the whole. Charles the First, by letters patent, dated July 30th, 1628, granted the tithes of this chapelry to other trustees, for the benefit of Christopher, earl of Anglesea; in which the subject of the grant is described in the following terms:— "The Chapel of Horsehill, with the dwelling-house of the same, and all tithes, oblations, profits, tithes of Sheaves, Woods, Underwoods, Lands, and Tenements, to the same Chapel in any manner belonging, then or late in the occupation of Edward Jones or his assigns; to hold of the King, &c., by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief,[2] or by Knight's service; rendering annually to the

[1] Aubrey's SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 189, 193.

[2] Mr. Manning, (SURREY, vol. i. p. 163, note p.) on the highly respectable authority of Madox, objects to the expression "by fealty, &c., and not in chief, or by knight's service," (which often occurs in the charters of Queen Elizabeth, and her immediate successors,) as an error. But these learned gentlemen are certainly mistaken; for estates might be held of the king, (as in the above case of Lord Anglesea,) in free and common socage, only, under which tenure, the holder was exempt from the burthens of heriot, relief, &c., incident to tenancy in chief, and also from military service, to which

King, his heirs, and successors, the rent of 2 shillings, at his and their Exchequer." The trustees, by direction of the Earl, in the following year, conveyed the premises to John Robinson, of Sunning-hill, subject to the same rent and services; and subsequent transfers of the property, by sale, took place. "The several purchasers, however, under this grant of Charles the First, appear to have received the small tithes only; and, at length, to have been compelled to relinquish their pretensions even to those, on the ground that two lay fees of the same tithes cannot subsist in one and the same parish."[3]

For in 1682, Francis, earl of Longford, grandson of Lord Aungier, the grantee under the patent of James the First, (at the same time that he sold the tithes of Woking to Mr. Maximilian Emily, as stated in the account of that place,) conveyed those of Horsell, (described as consisting of the chapel, parsonage, or rectory of Horsell, with all tithes great and small within the said chapelry,) to Richard Lee and William Beauchamp, in trust for Richard Bonsey, Richard Roake, John Collier, and John Scocher, all of Horsell, to be divided into equal shares between them. Some of the shares were afterwards sold by the descendants, or representatives, of the first purchasers; and more recently, the holders of those shares disposed of the tithes of all, or most, of the lands in the parish, except their own, to the respective proprietors; retaining, however, the appointment, and paying the stipend of the minister.

The Living of Horsell is a curacy, originally dependent on the rectory of Woking; and afterwards on the convent of Newark, to which it had been appropriated. Since the dissolution, this curacy has been rendered perpetual under a license from the ordinary; the stipend being paid by the lay-impropriators; who, also, repair the chancel. The patronage is now vested in four respectable yeomen, namely, Messrs. John and Henry Roake, Mr. Fladgate, and Mr. Collyer. There is neither glebe-land nor vicarage-house in this parish.

Curates of Horsell in and since 1801.—

Henry Hammond. Instituted on the 2nd of January, 1801: resigned in January, 1840, and died at Windlesham, on the 2nd of November following.

Albert Mangles, A.M. Instituted January the 16th, 1840.

those who held knights' fees were liable. It is true, that all who held of a *lord-paramount* must have been tenants in chief: but our sovereigns, in the middle ages, often held estates the superiority of which belonged to their subjects; and if they underlet such estates, their tenants could not be tenants in *chief* of the crown. But see Madox, Hist. and Antiq. of the Exchequer, vol. i. pp. 620—22, note b. And see, also, Sir H. Spelman, On Feuds and Tenures by Knight-service in England: English Works, vol. ii.; 1727; fol.

[3] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 163.

Horsell *Church* is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and stands upon an abrupt eminence overlooking the village, which merely consists of scattered tenements, and a few farms. It comprises a nave, south aisle, chancel, and western tower; the latter being of three stories, embattled, and substantially built with rude masses of stone and flint, but mostly of the concrete iron-stone obtained from the neighbouring heaths. The other parts, except the chancel, which was rebuilt with brick about fifty years ago, are of similar rude materials, plastered over. The entrance is through the tower, (which contains six bells,) by a recessed pointed arch; and in each side-wall has been a handsome gothic window, with rather peculiar tracery in the heading; but both windows have been much dilapidated, and are now closed up. At the north-east angle is a stair-case, extending to the roof; lit by small loop-holes; and carried up through a small square projection on that side.

This edifice, which was repaired and ornamented at a considerable expense in the year 1840, has a neat and creditable appearance. The seats are in general open, and some of them are of carved oak, of an old date. The floor is mostly paved with red tile. Like that at Chobham, the pulpit is placed against the north wall, near the middle of the nave. The Font is a square stone, supported on slender columns. The nave is separated from the aisle by three pointed arches, springing from octagonal piers; and from the nave by a handsome wooden screen, designed, with open work, in the pointed style.

There are several sepulchral *Brasses* in the chancel for the Sutton family, which Aubrey mentions as being resident "at a place called *Castle-house* in this parish." That for "John Sutton the Elder, Gent., who lived a Widower 24 years," and died on the 3rd of July, 1603, aged seventy-four years, represents a whole-length figure of a man in a long gown reaching to his feet, with a long beard, and ruff. Another, for Thomas Sutton, gent., the eldest son of the above, who died a bachelor, on the 17th of September, 1603, aged thirty-eight years, also displays a whole-length male figure, with a beard, his hands clasped, in a cloak reaching to the knees, and with shoe-strings. At the entrance into the chancel is a *Brass* inscribed thus:—

Hic jacet tumulatus Joh'n's Aleyn, Capellan';
Anime cujus p'pietet' Deus. Amen.

Near the middle of the nave is another *Brass*, exhibiting the figure of a man in a long gown, and a female (his wife) in the dress of the time. Underneath are two smaller brasses for their issue, viz., five sons and two daughters. The inscription records the memory of Thomas Edmonds, "Citizen and Mr Carpenter to the Chamber, and

one of the Vewers [Viewers?] of that Honourable Citty of London; who had to Wife *Ann Frognell*, the daughter of William Frognell, Citizen and Fishmonger of London." He died August the 2nd, 1619.

A large and handsome monument of marble, placed against the south wall of the aisle, commemorates the decease and estimable character of "James Fenn, Esq., of the Parish of St. Magnus, London Bridge; Citizen and Skinner; who died on the 3rd of June, 1793, aged 71 years." Mr. Fenn was a native of Horsell; but having settled in London as a fishmonger, he acquired a large fortune by industry and perseverance, and served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in the year 1787. On the monument is a figure of the deceased in the sheriff's gown, kneeling on a cushion; on one side, are whole-length figures of his wife and surviving daughter; and on the other, a table with books open. At bottom, in the middle compartment, is a bee-hive with bees; and at the corners, are implements of husbandry.

Adjacent to the above is another elegant monument, of white marble, commemorative of Sir John William Rose, knt., A.M., serjeant-at-law, and fourteen years "Recorder of London in the reign of George the Third." He died suddenly at his house in Peckham, on the 11th of October, 1803, aged 53 years. It also records the memory of the *Lady Ann Rose*, his wife, daughter of Mr. Sheriff Fenn, who died November the 6th, 1809, aged fifty-five years. The deceased are both represented on the monument; Sir John, in his gown as recorder; and his lady, in a modern dress, leaning on an urn.—Arms: Az. a Chev. Erm. betw. three water bougets, Arg. *Rose.* An inescutcheon Arg. on a Fess within a bordure Engr. Az. three Escallops of the first. *Fenn.*[3] Motto: *Ferio Tego Rem.*

There are numerous memorials in the church-yard at Horsell, intermixed with short poetical epitaphs of a not unpleasing character, although expressed in homely language; and many of the graves are neatly arched over with red bricks, instead of being merely covered with turf in the usual way. Two Schools have been established at Horsell, in which a considerable number of children receive instruction; the one, in connexion with the church; and the other appertaining to a congregation of Baptists.

Some extensive Nursery-grounds in this parish, in the occupation of Mr. Henry Cobbett, are appropriated to the cultivation of roses, and other plants and flowers; and many persons visit them in the summer season, for the purpose of seeing the flowers in a high state of perfection.

[3] The same arms were borne by Sir Richard Fenn, haberdasher; who was lord-mayor of London in 1638.

We shall now proceed with the parishes in the SECOND DIVISION of Godley hundred, namely, Chertsey, Egham, and Thorpe.

CHERTSEY.

The district forming the parish of Chertsey is mentioned by Venerable Bede, in the fourth book of his Ecclesiastical History, by the Saxon name of Ceroticæg-ai, that is, *Ceroti Insula*, or the *Isle of Cerotis*; but wherefore it was thus called is utterly unknown. In this Isle, "now scarce a peninsula," says Camden, "as in a spot unfrequented by men, Frithwald, who styles himself in his charter of foundation, 'petty prince of the province of the Surreians, under Wulphur, king of the Mercians,' and Erchenwald, bishop of London, in the early ages of the English church, founded a small Monastery";[1]—to which the whole of the territory, now known as the parish of Chertsey, was subsequently attached.

The following account of the *vill* of *Certesyg* is given in the Domesday book:—"The Abbey [of Chertsey] is situated in the hundred of Godelei, and also the vill itself. In the time of King Edward, as at present, it was assessed at five hides. The arable land is [not stated.] Two carucates are in demesne; and there are thirty-nine villains, and twenty bordars, with seventeen carucates. There is one mill for the hall or manor-house, and two hundred acres of meadow. The wood yields fifty swine for pannage; and there is a *Smith's forge*, to do work for the hall.—Of these five hides Richard Sturmid holds two and a half, under King William: but the Hundred testifies that his predecessor held of the Abbey, and could not remove without the licence of the Abbot. He hath there in demesne one carucate; and there are one villain, and four bordars, with one carucate. The whole manor, in the time of King Edward, was valued at 18 pounds: now at 22 pounds. That portion which Richard [Sturmid] holds is valued at 40 shillings." The abbots of Chertsey retained an uninterrupted possession of the manor from the time of the Domesday survey until the era of the dissolution.

Chertsey parish is situated on the south, or rather, in consequence of the winding course of the river, on the western side of the Thames. On the north, this parish is bounded by that of Egham, and the river Thames; by the same river, and the parish of Weybridge, on the east; by Chobham and Byfleet, on the south; and by Chobham and Thorpe, on the west. The land, in the immediate vicinity of the town, and on the north and east, towards the Thames, is low and

[1] Gough's Camden, BRITANNIA, vol. i. p. 241.

level; and is protected from frequent inundations only by the causeway which extends from Egham to Staines bridge. The soil near the river is rich and fertile; but at a greater distance, it consists of sand, gravel, and heath; and in various places are peat-bogs. In many spots the surface is elevated much above the general level, forming hills, the soil of which consists of peat on one side, and sand on the other; as is also the case in some parts of Chobham parish.

There is a tract of meadow, about one hundred and sixty acres in extent, called Laleham Borough, or Laleham Burway,[2] within the parish of Chertsey, but belonging to the manor of Laleham, in Middlesex, on the opposite side of the river; the pasturage of which is the property of the owners of estates in the manor of Laleham, who pay no tithes or taxes for this land in either parish. This meadow was not inclosed with other common lands in Laleham, when an inclosure act was procured for that parish; and it was specially exempted in the act for inclosing commons and wastes in Chertsey, passed in 1808. According to tradition, this mead formerly pertained to the monks of Chertsey, who gave it to the people of Laleham, as a remuneration for their attention in supplying the convent with provisions which could not otherwise be procured during a season of plague and famine.[3]

The current of the Thames in this vicinity is supposed to have shifted in some places, in former ages; as there is land on the Surrey side of the river at Walton-on-Thames, which belongs to the county of Middlesex; and near Chertsey bridge is a piece of land called Bos-eyte, on the Middlesex side, which is reckoned a part of the parish of Chertsey, and county of Surrey. It may, however, be proper to observe, that the frequent occurrence of detached parishes and smaller tracts separated from the body of the county to which they belong, may be accounted for without supposing that any alterations have taken place, within the period of historical record, in the natural boundaries of the great territorial divisions of the kingdom.

It is uncertain at what time the original bridge across the Thames at Chertsey was erected; and Mr. Manning concludes that the communication between Surrey and Middlesex through Chertsey was only

[2] On the Surrey side of Laleham Burway above mentioned, in 1813, was discovered, about three feet below the surface of a bank where the soil had been washed away, an urn of rough pottery, containing pieces of broken plates of metal, (a mixture of tin and copper,) with fragments of armour, points of a sword and dagger, &c., weighing altogether nearly 30lbs. The urn was broken in extracting it from the ground. The spot where it was found is about half a mile from the Roman camp at Laleham.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. Additions and Corrections, p. clxv.

[3] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 204.

by a ferry in the time of Edward the First, because, in a wardrobe account for the 28th year of that king's reign, published by the Society of Antiquaries, there is a charge of three shillings paid to Sibille the ferry-woman [*passagiere*] of Certesey, for wages for herself and six men employed in taking the king and his family over the Thames, from Certesey to Kingston, February 21st, 1300.—This reason, however, appears inconclusive; for as Chertsey and Kingston are both on the same side of the Thames, there would seem to be no necessity for crossing the river to reach Kingston. The passage by water rather than by land, was probably undertaken for the more convenient carriage of baggage, furniture, &c., or from some similar motive; and by no means infers the absence of a bridge at Chertsey at that period.

Although at what era the original bridge across the Thames was erected at Chertsey is altogether unknown, yet for a long time before the erection of the present edifice of stone, there was a wooden bridge here, which was kept in repair at the joint expense of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex.

Besides the Thames, there was at Chertsey, in former ages, a stream called the *Water of Redewinde*; to the ferry of which, as appears by the patent Rolls of the 16th of Edward the Third, (anno 1343,) a right was granted to W. Allegar for his life. Considerable inconvenience to travellers and to the inhabitants of Chertsey frequently arose from the overflowing of the stream; and Henry the Fourth, in the 11th year of his reign, granted a license, under his letters patent, "to his liege men of the town, and parts adjacent, to build a bridge over the Water of *Redewynd*, at their own costs, for the succour and safety of people there in future resorting." He also directed that the said bridge should be named 'of the King's foundation, and not of the foundation of any other person;—"et quod idem pons de *fundatione* nostrâ, et non de fundatione alicujus alterius nuncupetur."[4] There is no water at present known by the designation *Redewynd*; but it is supposed that name was anciently applied to the small stream now called the *Bourn*, (or at least, to that part of it which intersects Guildford-street in Chertsey,) which issuing from Virginia Water in Windsor, takes a winding course through the parishes of Egham, Thorpe, and Chertsey, and flowing through the low grounds near Woburn Farm, unites with the Thames by a tunnel formed under the river embankment. This stream occasionally overflows the adjacent lands, and lower part of Guildford-street; and it seems probable, that the ferry granted to Allegar over the water of Redewynd was somewhere in that direction.

[4] Rotul. Patent. 11th Hen. IV.; and Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. pp. 205-6.

The extent of this parish, according to the Population returns of 1831, is 10,020 acres. It is divided into the tithings of Chertsey, Atlesdon (or Atlesford), Lolleworth (or Hardwick), Rokesbury (now called Lyne, Hamme (or Ham), Crockford (or Crotford), Woodham, and Botleys.

In the year 1800, an act of parliament was obtained for inclosing the open lands in the manors of Walton-on-Thames and Walton-Leigh, including 565 acres of waste in the parish of Chertsey; 60 acres of which, however, were to be left uninclosed for the benefit of the poor cottagers. In 1808, another act was passed (as above referred to), authorizing the inclosure of the common fields, commons, and wastes, in the manor of Chertsey-Beamond, belonging to the crown.

Before proceeding with the description of the town of Chertsey, which derived its origin from and grew into repute under the auspices and immediate patronage of the abbey, it will be expedient to insert an historical account of that establishment.

Chertsey Abbey.

Shortly after the conversion of the Saxons to christianity a Monastery was erected at Chertsey; the establishment of which is ascribed to Erkenwald, an ecclesiastic who afterwards became bishop of London, and Frithwald, viceroy of Surrey, under Wulpher, king of Mercia. In an account of the foundation of this convent, prefixed to the Abbey Register, in the Cottonian Library, it is expressly stated to have been founded in the year after the Incarnation 666, and in the reign of "Egbert, king of the Angles" ("Rex Anglorum"), a title which neither was, nor could have been properly, applied to any territorial ruler in the seventh or eighth century. The person intended, doubtless, must have been Egbert, king of Kent, who was living at that time. The narrative in the Register is followed by a copy of the foundation charter, which is dated "about the Kalends of March," signed by the founders, Frithwald and Erkenwald, witnessed by several persons, and confirmed by Wlfar or Wulpher, king of the Mercians, "who laid his hand on the altar, in the town called Thamu, [Thame?] and made the sign of the cross." Appended to this charter is a description of the boundaries of the lands belonging to the abbey of Chertsey, in the Saxon language. The same Register exhibits another charter, in which the abbey lands are merely specified by name, with the number of *manses* each respectively comprised: this charter has the signatures of the founders, and the confirmation of King Wulpher; it has, also, a precise date of the year from the

Incarnation, 727, several years, probably, after the deaths of those individuals whose deed it purports to be.[5]

These circumstances tend to destroy the credit of the early charters, and render it questionable whether they were not, (like many others extant,) forged by the Anglo-Saxon monks, to frustrate the severe inquisition of the Norman Conqueror and his agents, as to the mode of acquisition and tenure of monastic estates. But, supposing those documents not to be authentic, it is, at least, highly probable that the statements they contain were founded on traditions which prevailed about the middle of the eleventh century, as to the origin of the abbey of Chertsey.

In the Cottonian Register is a charter of privileges granted to this monastery by Pope Agatho, and said to have been brought from Rome by the co-founder, Erkenwald; and two charters of confirmation of the estates; one granted by Offa, king of Mercia, in 787; and the other by Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, in 827. In the latter part of the ninth century, when the kingdom was repeatedly invaded and devastated by the Danes, the convents in general were plundered and destroyed, and Chertsey suffered in the common ruin. The abbot Beocca, a priest named Ethor, and all the monks, ninety in number, were slaughtered; the church and conventual buildings were burnt, and the surrounding territory laid waste. The monastery was not fully restored till the reign of Edgar, who, in 964, expelled the secular clerks from the conventual demesne, of which they had possession, and placed Benedictine monks there in their room; Ordbrycht being appointed to preside over the renewed establishment as abbot.

Daniel, perhaps was the next abbot, who held the office some time between the years 1024 and 1033; but how much earlier, is uncertain.

Ulnoth, according to Manning, was abbot in 1072; but in the list of abbots in Tanner's Notitia Monastica, by Browne Willis, this abbot, called *Wolnodus*, is, with more probability, said to have lived in 1044.

Wlfwold is mentioned as abbot in the charter relating to the grant of the hundred of Godley, by Edward the Confessor, and in another charter of that king; and also in a charter of liberties granted to the convent by William the Conqueror. The death of Wlfwold is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, under the date of 1084.

Odo, who then became abbot, resigned in 1092; but his successor, Radulph de Passeflabere, was imprisoned on the accession of Henry the First to the throne, and Odo was restored.

William, the next abbot, is named in the charters of King Henry,

[5] The Charters are printed in the last edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. pp. 426, 429. Wulpher died in 675; Erkenwald, 697; the year of the death of Frithwald is not recorded.

respecting the right of free-warren, the privilege of holding a fair at Chertsey, and grants of the manors of Hamme, Winchesfelde, and Elvetham.

Hugh, a monk of Winchester, related to Stephen of Blois, afterwards king, appears to have succeeded William as abbot in 1107. During his abbacy, in 1110, it is stated that a new monastery at Chertsey was begun to be erected.

Daniel was abbot in 1149.

Aymer held the office of abbot in 1175.

Bertan is stated to have succeeded Aymer.

Martin, who had been prior of Tudford, was chosen abbot in 1197. He died in 1206.

Adam and Alan are mentioned next in Manning's list of abbots; but it seems uncertain which was the earlier of the two. Alan, however, was elected in 1223; and he held the abbacy in 1237, when there was a contest between the monks of Chertsey and the canons of Newark, about the tithes of Trindele and Osle, in the parish of Chertsey, which was decided in favour of the monks.

ABBOT MEDMENHAM'S SEAL.

John de Medmenham became abbot in 1261. In the Exchequer Leiger he is stated to have granted to Ralph de Thorpe and his heirs, 'a messuage in *Certesey*, together with one loaf of the convent bread, two pitchers of the convent ale, one dish or platter [*ferculum*] daily, from the abbot's kitchen, and ten shillings for a gown, for the service of keeping the Abbey gate.' But this grant was afterwards surrendered to Abbot de Rutherwyke, in 1325, by Richard of the Hall of Thorpe, (probably the son, or grandson of the grantee,) for a new grant, for life only, of a chamber built without the court of the almonry, seven convent loaves called *miches*, fourteen loaves called *knyght-loaves*, twelve pitchers of convent ale, and twenty shillings per annum for his kitchen, and one robe to be received for the term of his life.[6] The annexed *Seal* of this abbot has been copied from a deed, granted

[6] Exchequer Leiger, fol. 137, b, and 138.

during his supremacy, but without a date: what remains of the inscription is as follows:—

Sig —— —— Dei gra. Abb'is de Certesey.

Bartholomew de Winchester succeeded on the death of de Medmenham in 1272. This abbot appears to have made additions to the monastic estates, by the purchase of lands in the parish of Ash, in 1277, and 1304. The annexed cut represents the *Seal* of the abbot, who appears standing under a gothic canopy, in his proper habit, with a book and crozier: around the verge is this inscription:—

ABBOT BARTHOLOMEW'S SEAL.

S. Bartholomei Dei gra. Abbatis Certesey.

John de Rutherwyke was chosen abbot in 1307. In the Lansdowne Library is a Leiger-book of the abbey of Chertsey, containing a regular account of the affairs of the monastery under his presidency, from the time of his election till within two years of his death, which took place in 1346. In the Exchequer Leiger the abbot is styled "a most religious Father, and a most prudent and most profitable Lord;" and elsewhere, "the venerable Abbot, who might be termed the Convent's second founder, the restorer of all really good works, and the substantial improver of the manors belonging to the monastery."[7] This eulogy seems to have been not undeserved; for during the course of his long government he greatly improved the conventual property by building, repairing, planting, and the acquisition (by purchase or otherwise) of lands, rents, and privileges. Among his improvements may be mentioned the erection of new chancels for the churches of Egham and Great Bookham,[8] and the reparation of the chancel at Epsom: and in the year of his death, one of his relatives, William de Rutherwyke, granted to the monastery all his goods, chattels, and lands in Egham and Thorpe, including three messuages, 120 acres of arable land, besides meadow, pasture, wood, &c., and 12*s.* 6*d.* rent.[9]

[7] Exchequer Leiger, fol. 173, a. See its description, hereafter, p. 183.

[8] See commemorative inscription relative to the construction of the chancel at Great Bookham, on a stone in the wall at the east end.—Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 695.—Archæologia, vol. xiii. p. 395.

[9] Manning: from the Exchequer Leiger, fol. 233, b.

The Leiger-book of Chertsey abbey, belonging to the Court of Exchequer, contains entries of an earlier date than the time of Abbot Rutherwyke; and also, of other abbots, after his time, down to the reign of Henry the Seventh. Near the end of that Leiger is inserted the title of an important work undertaken by Rutherwyke in 1316, namely, a Survey, with admeasurements, of all the abbey lands, and those of the customary tenants, with an account of the rents and services due from them; but the work itself, unfortunately, appears to have perished.

John de Benham became abbot on the death of Rutherwyke; and held the office till his own decease, in 1361.

William de Clyve was the next abbot.

John de Uske succeeded to the abbacy after the death of De Clyve, in 1370; and died September the 7th, 1400.

Thomas de Culverdon was abbot from 1400 to 1419.

John de Hermondesworth was his successor; on whose death, December the 30th, 1458,

Thomas Angewyn was elected; who resigned in 1462, in consequence of complaints having been made of great dilapidations committed by him; on which occasion a mandate was issued to Wroughton, his successor in the abbacy, "to inquire and determine, and proceed accordingly."

SEAL OF ABBOT JOHN.

William Wroughton, D.D., a monk of Winchester, was then appointed abbot by the bishop of that see; but he was deprived in 1464; when Angewyn was re-elected.

John May was chosen abbot in 1467; and during his abbacy, in 1471, the corpse of the deposed King Henry the Sixth was brought, by water, from Blackfriars to Chertsey, and interred in the abbey church; whence, however, it was removed to Windsor by Richard the Third, in the second year of his reign.[10] The annexed *Seal* is referred to this abbot; but the inscription is too much defaced to determine the fact.

[10] Stow, Chronicle, p. 705. In an Issue Roll, Easter, 11th Edward the Fourth, preserved in the ancient Pell office, are the following accounts of disbursements relating to the funeral of Henry the Sixth:—

"To Hugh Brice: In money paid to his own hands, for so much money expended by him, as well for wax, linen, spices, and other ordinary expences incurred for the burial

Thomas Peket, or Pigot, became abbot in 1479; and he is stated by Manning to have been afterwards made bishop of Bangor, and to have held the abbey with the bishopric till his death, in 1504.

——— Parker, mentioned as the next abbot, resigned in 1529.

John Cordrey, or Corderoy, succeeded to the office; and on the 6th of July, 1537, he, in conjunction with fourteen monks, surrendered the monastery to the king. In the deed of Surrender it is stated that the king, for the honour of God, and the health of his soul, purposed to refound the dissolved priory of Bisham in Berkshire, and to establish there the abbot and brethren of Chertsey, and endow them with all the manors, &c., late belonging to Bisham.—The endowment of the new foundation was augmented by grants of a considerable portion of the estates which had pertained to Chertsey; making altogether a clear annual revenue of 661*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*[11]

It is uncertain why the abbot and monks of Chertsey were thus favoured. Bishop Burnet says that Cordrey was a friend to the Reformation, and intended to make the convent to which he removed a house of true and well-regulated devotion.[12] But, if that was the case, his purpose was frustrated, for within rather less than a year afterwards, (June the 19th, 1538,) he was obliged to surrender the newly-formed monastery to the agents of the crown.

The estates belonging to the abbey of Chertsey were numerous and extensive. The following manors are specified in the Domesday book, as constituting the territory of the church of Chertsey:—

of the said Henry of Windsor, who died within the Tower of London; and for wages and rewards to divers men carrying torches from the Tower aforesaid to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London; and from thence accompanying the body to Chertsey. By Writ, &c. £15 . 3 . 6½."

"To Master Richard Martyn. In money paid to him at different times: viz. at one time to his own hands £9 . 10 . 11, for so much money by him expended for 28 yards of linen cloth from Holland, and for expenses incurred, as well within the Tower aforesaid, at the last valediction of the said Henry, as also at Chertsey on the day of his burial; and for a reward given to divers soldiers from Calais guarding his body, and for the hire of barges, with masters and sailors rowing the same on the river Thames to Chertsey aforesaid; also at another time £8 . 12 . 3, for so much money paid by him to four orders of brethren within the city of London; and to the Brethren of the Holy Cross therein; also for other works of charity; viz. to the Carmelite Brethren 20s.; to the Augustine Friars 20s.; to the Friars Minors 20s.; and to the Friars Preachers, to celebrate obsequies and masses, 40s.; also to the said Brethren of the Holy Cross, 10s.; and for obsequies and masses said at Chertsey aforesaid, on the day of the burial of the said Henry, 52s. 3d. By Writ, &c. £18 . 3 . 2." These entries decidedly nullify Grafton's assertion, that Henry's body was buried "without priest or clerk, torch or taper, singing or saying."

See Issues of the Exchequer, &c., from Henry III. to Henry VI., extracted from the Pell Records. By Frederick Devon. 1837. 4to.; Appendix; pp. 495, 496.

[11] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 218.

[12] History of the Reformation. Anno 1538.

Waddington, Coulsdon, Sutton, Tandridge, Cobham, Esher, Epsom, Weybridge, half a hide of land in Kingston, Maldon, Petersham, Streatham, Bookham, Chertsey, Thorpe, Effingham, Egham, Chobham, one hide and a half in Wallington hundred, Tooting, Chipstead, Byfleet, Clandon, and Henley, all in the county of Surrey; Winesflet [Winchfield], and Elvetham, in the hundred of Odiham, in Hampshire; and White Waltham, in the hundred of Beynhurst, in Berkshire. Many additions were made to those estates, by grants from the crown, from private individuals, or by purchase, during the period between the Domesday survey and the dissolution of the monastic establishment. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, the annual revenues of the abbey are stated at 135*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

The superior of this monastery was one of the Mitred Abbots, or those who were privileged to wear episcopal ornaments; and he was also a baron, or military tenant of the crown, holding his lands by barony; but he was not, (as Salmon and Manning erroneously assert,) a lord of parliament, for among the writs of summons to peers of the realm to the parliamentary councils from the time of Henry the Third and Edward the First, which have been published by Sir Francis Palgrave, there are none directed to the abbot of Chertsey; though there are many requisitions to do duty by his knights, as a baron who held his lands by military service.

In the list of tenants *in capite*, and knights' fees, certified in the 12th of Henry the Second, (1166,) by the king's command, the following account was given in by Abbot Aymer:—

"The Abbot of Chertsey owes the service of three Knights:

1 Knt's Fee held by Walter de Cheneto,
1 ditto by Philip de Tang,
1 ditto by Roger de Watteville.

Ate de Perfrith, Robert de Mealdon, Maurice de Trottesworth, Stephen de Bend, and Ralph de St. Alban, hold a fourth fee."

It is added—"*Alios non habet aliquos sicut ipse recognoscere potest.*"[13]

In the third year of Edward the Second, the abbot of Chertsey, with other abbots, priors, and bishops, was summoned to attend the king at Berwick-on-Tweed, by his military tenants and retainers, with horses and arms, in order to an expedition against the Scots. The expedition, however, did not take place; and the following year, the abbot, John Rutherwyke, obtained from the king a letter of release from military service, by his three knights, in Scotland, at the request, as it is stated, of the queen [Isabella] of England.[14]

[13] Liber Niger de Scaccario, vol. i. p. 62.

[14] See Parliamentary Writs, &c.; edit. by Sir F. Palgrave; vol. ii. Div. 2, p. 394. Litera Pardonationis Servitii Scotiæ; MS. Lansdowne, No. 488, fol. 7.

A charter, or bull, of Pope Agatho, confirming to the abbot and brethren of Chertsey their estates and privileges, has been mentioned above. Bulls were also obtained from several succeeding popes; among whom was Alexander the Fourth; in whose bull, dated in 1258, there is a reference to *vineyards* belonging to the monks; and it appears from good authority, that there was a vineyard, both on St. Anne's hill, and on the Heath.

Charters, granting to the abbot exclusive civil jurisdiction within the hundred of Godley, were given by Edward the Confessor, and William the First; and confirmed by William the Second, and Henry the First, together with the right to keep dogs for hunting hares and foxes; and grants of similar privileges, with some variations, were obtained from Henry the Second, and Richard the First. John, by charter, in the first year of his reign, amply confirmed to the monks their possessions and privileges; but in the fifteenth year of that king's reign, two of their manors (Egham and Thorpe) were seized by the sheriff, in consequence of Simon, a servant of the abbot, having killed Hugh de Thorpe; and a fine of one hundred marks was paid before the manors were restored.[15] The abbot's right to the return of writs within the hundred was questioned by the sheriff of Surrey, in the time of Edward the First; who, however, in the ninth year of his reign, confirmed the privilege. A coroner for the hundred was appointed by charter of Edward the Second, in 1325. "These privileges have been long disused: the Sheriff executes the King's Writs, and the Coroner of the county attends, as in other places."[16]

Shortly before the dissolution of this abbey, its lay-officers, and their fees, were as follow:—

Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, who was chief-steward of all the manors, had a fee of 5*l.*

John Danister, under-steward, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* He was also collector of the rents in Chertsey, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Combes, auditor, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

William Burstow, bailiff of the liberty of the hundred of Godley, 3*l.*

Edmund Castrell, collector of the rents of Chobham, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Thorpe, 1*l.*; Egham, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Ash, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Frymley, 13*s.* 4*d.*; and East Clandon, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Richard Bray, collector of Ewell, Epsom, Sutton, Colesdon, and Horley, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

John Charleton, collector of Coveham and Bokeham, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

[15] Madox, Hist. and Antiq. of the Exchequer, vol. i. p. 490, note w.

[16] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 210.

There were also two Physicians, named John Blis, and —. Wottun, retained for advice, at the fee of 13*s.* 4*d.* each.

The subjoined representation of the conventual *Seal* of this establishment is derived from a mutilated impression in red wax attached to the *Surrender* of the abbey, on the 6th of July, 29th of Henry the Eighth, in the Augmentation office, and completed by another more perfect, (also of red wax,) of the same reign, and in the same repository.

THE CONVENTUAL SEAL.

From the valuation of church property in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, it appears that the temporal possessions belonging to the monastery of Chertsey consisted of the abbey itself, with all its out-buildings, gardens, orchards, and ponds; the firm of meadows, pastures, &c., in the occupation of the abbot, valued at 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; rents of assise, annual rents, and firm-tenancies, in divers vills and parishes in Surrey, including Chertsey, 464*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*; the firms of mills at Chertsey, Cobham, and Sutton, 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the revenues of woods in several vills, hamlets, and parishes, (*communibus annis,*) 21*l.* 7*s.*; the profits of two fairs, annually held at Chertsey, 18*s.* 1*d.*; the produce of perquisites of court, amerciaments, &c., in Chertsey, and other vills, hamlets, and parishes, 29*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The spiritualities in Surrey consisted of the rectories of Chertsey, Thorpe, Egham, Chobham, Great Bookham, Epsom, and Cobham; pensions from several churches, tithes, and oblations, amounting altogether to 102*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* In other counties, the abbey revenues included the firm of the rectory of Stanwell, in Middlesex, 30*l.*; temporalities, consisting of rents of assise, &c., in London, 12*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; temporalities in Berkshire,

27*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.*; spiritualities in the same county, 14*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; temporalities in Hampshire, 1*l.* 10*s.*; spiritualities in Cardiganshire, South Wales, being a pension from the priory of Cardigan, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*:[17] amounting in all to 744*l.* 13*s.* 6¾*d.* From this gross sum, reprisals or deductions being made for rents, pensions, fees, alms, &c., in all, 84*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, there remained, as the clear annual revenue of the monastery, the sum of 659*l.* 15*s.* 8¾*d.*[18]

In the Exchequer Leiger, which is of vellum, is a general *Plan* of the site and immediate demesne of the abbey, occupying about half the size of one of the pages; the Leiger itself being a ponderous volume, measuring nineteen inches in length, and thirteen inches in breadth. It was first copied for Manning and Bray's *Surrey*; and has been again traced for the present work, but reduced in the print to half the original size. It exhibits the monastic church, an hospitium, two mills, a bridge, and a few buildings beyond the Thames called the vill of Laleham. The extent of the common pastures is also given in acres; and an ozier-bed '*de Redewynd*' is named, possibly planted in a morass which that *Water* had left there. By the character of the writing, it would seem to have been depicted about the reign of Henry the Sixth. Some parts of the original are slightly coloured.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more complete destruction of a large conventual establishment than has taken place in respect to Chertsey abbey; yet by whom commenced, or how carried on, nothing appears to be recorded. Aubrey, writing in the year 1673, says, "Of this great Abbey, scarce anything of the old Building remains except the out-walls about it: out of the ruins is built a fair House, which is now in the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Buckhounds. The Town lies very low; and the Streets are all rais'd by the ruins of the Abbey."[19]

Dr. Stukeley, in a curious and interesting Letter respecting 'Cæsar's Passage over the Thames,' addressed to Dr. Ducarel in October, 1752, (and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1797,) has thus described the spot where Chertsey abbey once stood; for even at that time, there were scarcely any recognizable remains of this extensive foundation.

"I went with eager steps to view the Abbey, [or] rather the site of the Abbey; for so total a dissolution I scarcely ever saw; so inveterate

[17] There was a small Priory of Benedictine monks at Cardigan, which was a cell to the abbey of Chertsey.

[18] Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henrici VIII., pp. 56, 57.

[19] Aubrey's Antiquities of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 174.

a rage against even the least appearance of it, as if they meant to defeat even the inherent sanctity of the ground. Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground, and looked like a town, nothing remains; scarcely a little of the outward wall of the *precinctus*.

"The gardener carried me through a court on the right hand side of the house, where, at the entrance of the kitchen-garden, stood the Church of the abbey; I doubt not, splendid enough. The west front and tower-steeple was by the door and outward wall, looking toward the town and entrance to the abbey. The east end reached up to an artificial mount along the garden wall. That mount and all the terraces of the pleasure-garden on the back-front of the house, are entirely made up of the sacred *rudera* and rubbish of continual devastations.

"Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the Church, and cloisters, which lay on the south side of the church, were spread thick all over the garden, which takes up the whole church and cloisters; so that one may pick up handfuls of bits of bones at a time, every where among the garden stuff. Foundations of the religious building have been dug up, carved stones, slender pillars of Sussex marble, monumental stones, effigies, crosses, inscriptions, every where; even beyond the terraces of the pleasure-garden.

"The domains of the Abbey extend all along upon the side of the river for a long way, being a very fine meadow. They made a cut at the upper end of it; which, taking in the water of the river, when it approaches the abbey, gains a fall sufficient for a water-mill for the use of the abbey and of the town. Here is a very large orchard, with many and long canals, or fish-ponds; which, together with the great mote around the abbey, and deriving its water from the river, was well stocked with fish.

"I left the ruins of this place, which had been consecrated to Religion ever since the year 666, with a sigh for the loss of so much national magnificence and national history. Dreadful was that storm which spared not, at least, the churches, libraries, painted glass, monuments, manuscripts; that spared not a little out of the abundant spoil, to support them for the public honour and emolument."

The artificial mount noticed by Stukeley was levelled in the year 1810, and its materials employed to fill up a pond. Many human sculls and bones were found intermixed with the chalk and mortar, and building-rubbish, of which it had been formed. In the garden of the *Abbey house*, as the dwelling mentioned by Aubrey had been

called, numerous fragments of figured tiles, together with some whole ones of a small size, have been dug up at different times. Of these, two circular pieces of red baked earth (two inches in diameter) were shewn the Society of Antiquaries in 1787, by the late John Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates, Chertsey; each exhibiting a crowned head, the one a male, the other a female, within a plain border.[20] On some of the other tiles, were the heads of abbots, wearing mitres; others displayed grotesque heads; and some were variously ornamented. Fragments of tessellated pavement are still occasionally dug up here, particularly in the abbey orchard.

Among other articles which have been found within these precincts, is an antique metal *Dish*, (of lattin, or copper,) which now belongs to Mr. Robert Wetton, of Chertsey; and is supposed to have been in his family more than two hundred years. Its diameter, at bottom, is five inches and a half; and the breadth of the rim is two inches and a quarter. On the latter is a label, inscribed as follows, in ancient characters, formed, apparently, on the Greek alphabet; it is still in excellent preservation:—

Scarcely any remains of the conventual buildings are now standing, except what are represented in the subjoined cut; and even the Abbey house, which was erected with a part of its materials, has been alike demolished. The walls of a large barn, (the end of which is shewn in the engraving,) and the arched gateway, and adjoining wall nearly opposite to it, comprise almost every recognizable remnant of this once highly-venerated and extensive foundation. At one end of Mr. Wetton's orchard are several square trenches of considerable width, filled with running water, which is supplied by the Bourn stream, already noticed; and the water of which is much softer than that of the adjacent river Thames. There can be little doubt, but that these were the fish-preserves of the monastery, as surmised by Dr. Stukeley; and indeed, they are so designated on a vellum Map of the date 1735, preserved by Mr. Wetton.

[20] These were engraved in the ARCHÆOLOGIA, vol. viii. p. 452.

REMAINS OF CHERTSEY ABBEY.

When Bisham abbey was refounded by Henry the Eighth, the greatest part of the Chertsey estates, (as stated before,) was appropriated to the new foundation. Henry's grant, under letters patent, which were tested by the king, at Westminster, on the 18th of December, in his 29th year,[21] has been printed in the new edition of the Monasticon,[22] and is altogether a very curious document. Originally, the house at "Bisham, alias Bisham-Montague, alias Bustlesham," (the latter being its more ancient name,) was founded by the Knights Templars, as a Preceptory for that order; but after their dissolution, William Montacute, in the year 1338, founded a Priory at Bisham for Austin canons. That house was surrendered to King Henry on the 5th of July, 1536; and refounded, as we have seen, in December, 1537, for the maintenance of an abbot, (who was to have the privilege of wearing a mitre,) and thirteen monks of the Benedictine order. That Henry contemplated making it a most splendid establishment, is demonstrated by the great extent of his grants; the value of which, at the time of the re-surrender of Bisham in 1538, being returned at upwards of 660*l.* per annum.

[21] That is in 1537, and not 1538, as generally affirmed; for as Henry the Eighth acceded to the throne on the 22nd of April, 1509, his 29th year must, consequently, range from April, 1537, to April, 1538; and the month of December be necessarily referred to the former year.

[22] Vide Vol. vi. part 1; of which it occupies nearly seven pages.

On the final suppression of Bisham abbey, all the monastic estates belonging to Chertsey reverted to the crown.—In the 6th of Edward the Sixth, the site of Chertsey abbey was granted to Sir William Fitz-William, possibly, for life only; as it again formed a part of the crown possessions in the time of James the First. That monarch, by his letters patent, dated in January, 1610, in consideration of the sum of 16*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* paid to Sir William Bowyer, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, granted to Dr. John Hammond, physician in ordinary to the king, and to Prince Henry, his heirs and assigns, "the House, site, and circuit of the late Monastery of Chertsey," with divers appurtenances,[23] "to hold by one fortieth part of a Knight's fee, for all rents and services." All disputes which might arise touching the premises were to be decided by the Court of Exchequer; and the king engaged to give his assent to any bill, or act, that might be brought into parliament for confirmation of his grant.[24]

From the grantee, this estate descended to his son, the Rev. Dr. Henry Hammond, an eminent divine; who wrote a Paraphrase on the New Testament, (in four vols. folio,) as well as many other works connected with religion. Being one of the king's chaplains, he was permitted by the parliament to attend his royal master, Charles the First, when a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, in December, 1647, and January, 1648, in the custody of Colonel Robert Hammond, who was a nephew of the doctor, and son of Lieut.-Col. Thos. Hammond, one of the king's Judges. Dr. Hammond died in 1660; and his estate at Chertsey, prior to 1673, became the property of Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, in this county; who, according to Aubrey, "built a fair House" out of the abbey ruins. From him, it passed to the Orby family; and was sold by Sir Charles Orby to Sir Nicholas Wayte, supposed to have been the son of Colonel Thomas Wayte, who was one of those that signed the warrant for the king's execution.

From the co-heirs of Sir Nicholas, this estate was transferred, by sale, to Mr. Robert Hinde, who was a brewer of much reputation in Portpool-lane, London. His son divided the property; selling parts of the land to different persons, and the house, about the year 1753, to Wm. Barwell, esq., who had been in the service of the East India Company; and dying in November, 1769, aged 64 years, was interred in a

[23] These appurtenances were, "the Dove-house in the farm yard; the Messuage next the gate of the Monastery; the Field, called the Hall-house, 12 acres; the lands and pastures called Knighton Barrows, 20 acres; the pasture called the Coney Wall, in Chertsey, 7 acres; the pasture called the Parke, 12 acres; the Fishery in the Barge Water, in Chertsey; the Mill mead, 20½ acres; and the Barn mead, 26 acres; late parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Chertsey, and of the annual value of 16*£*. 3*s.* 4*d.*"—Vide Rot. Patent. 7th James I., p. 19. [24] Id.

vault in the church here, under the abbey pew. By Roger, his son and heir, the estate was bequeathed to a private soldier in one of the dragoon regiments, named Fuller, who is said to have been a natural child of the elder Barwell; and who, in 1809, disposed of the property so given to him, in lots. The house was purchased by a stockbroker, who, in the following year, sold the materials; and the whole of the buildings have since been taken down. Upon the demolition of the offices some years ago, a small farm cottage was erected here, and is the only building upon the ancient site.

Chertsey-Beamond.

The manor of *Chertsey* was part of the original endowment of the monastery; but *Beamond* was a distinct manor until it was purchased by John de Rutherwyke, who became abbot here in 1307; and the two manors were then united, under the name of Chertsey-Beamond. This manor becoming vested in the crown, on the dissolution of the monastery in 1536, was retained, until a recent period, as a part of the crown lands. James the First settled it on his eldest son, Prince Henry; and after his death, granted it, in trust, to Sir Francis Bacon and others, with other estates, for a term of ninety-nine years from 1617, for the use and benefit of his second son, Charles, then prince of Wales. Charles, soon after he succeeded to the crown, becoming distressed for money, it was proposed to the copyholders of this manor, that, for the present payment of a given sum, their fines should be made certain, and they should be exempted in future from the payment of heriots. The proposal was accepted; and the proceedings requisite to legalize the transaction having taken place, certain of the copyholders who were willing to enfranchise advanced to his Majesty 1086*l.*, on condition that the respective copyholders should thenceforth pay for a fine, on every descent, surrender, alienation, or forfeiture, (except for treason or felony,) one year's old rent, and no heriot. The above sum, together with the costs of the letters patent, were to be furnished by the joint contributions of all the copyholders; or, if any were unwilling or unable to pay their quota, they were to hold their lands as before, subject to arbitrary fines and heriots, which were to be levied for the benefit of those who had contributed to make up the purchase-money.[25]—At the present time there are no heriots; but fines, certain and arbitrary. The latter are assessed by the Homage Jury, who are summoned at each and every court.

This manor formed part of the settlement made by Charles the

[25] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 221: from the information of John Wightwick, esq.

Second on his queen, Catharine of Braganza; who granted a lease of it to John Sayer, her vice-chamberlain. In a crown-lease, dated July the 31st, 1679, it is stated that Denzil, Lord Holles, was high-steward of the honors, manors, &c., belonging to this queen; William, Viscount Brounker, chancellor and keeper of her great-seal; and John Harvey, esq., her treasurer and receiver-general. This lease was for many years vested in the Duke of Bridgewater's family; and on the 1st of May, 1779, a lease of the manors of Chertsey and Hardwick, with the site of the same, and the demesne lands, was granted to Francis, duke of Bridgewater, and others, for thirty-one years; which consequently expired in 1810.[26]

The last tenant under the crown was his Royal Highness the late Duke of York; who died on the 5th of January, 1827. In the following year, in June, this manor was sold (with other estates of the crown) to a gentleman of the name of Allison, for the sum of 3330*l.* He disposed of it to Mr. James Goren, at a premium; who, becoming a bankrupt in June, 1834, it was again sold, by auction, to a person named Cutts, in Essex. The purchaser disputed the conditions of sale, and is still (1842) in litigation with Messrs. Edw. Edwards, John Sowerby, Lewis Cubit, and Julius Anderson, the assignees of the said Goren.

The court-leet, for many years, was held in a barn at Hardwick; but on the sale of the crown property in 1827, no reserve was made for its continuance. Since that time, it has been held at the Swan Inn, in Chertsey, on Whit-Tuesday; and the court-baron, on the following day. Ever since 1692, constables, tithingmen, ale-tasters, and other local officers of the crown, have been chosen at the court-leet, for the parishes of Chertsey, Egham, Thorpe, and Chobham, and for the hamlet of Frimley. A great number of persons assemble together on this occasion; for whom booths, &c., are provided; and the meeting is popularly termed Hardwick Court Fair.

Town of Chertsey.

Chertsey is a respectable market-town, situated near the Thames on the northern side of the county, about twenty miles from the metropolis. It consists, principally, of two long and tolerably wide streets, crossing each other; the one extending from east to west; and the other, from north to south. Near the middle of the former, on the north, stands the Church, which is a handsome building, contributing greatly to the cheerful appearance of the town. The streets are named from the places to which they respectively lead;

[26] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 222.

that part of the main line east of the church, being called Bridge street; the western part, Windsor street; and the cross street, Guildford street. The foot-ways have been paved by a subscription of the parishioners: the houses, which are generally good, are mostly of brick.

Edward the First, by letters patent, dated in his tenth year, (anno 1282,) granted to this town the right to hold a weekly market, on Mondays; and an annual fair, on Holy Thursday;—but these have been long discontinued, in consequence of a new charter, issued by Queen Elizabeth on the 8th of February, 1598-9. By the latter, the Queen, after reciting that "it would be very convenient and useful to Her village of Chertsey, in Surrey, and a great relief to her tenants and other inhabitants of the said village, if a market on Wednesday in every week, and a fair, or mart, over and besides the ancient fairs, were held in the said village," empowers Sir Matthew Browne, knt., Thomas Horsman, esq., Thomas Wright, and eighteen other persons, their heirs and assigns, to hold for the relief of the poor inhabitants of Chertsey, a weekly market, on Wednesdays; and an annual fair, with a court of pie-poudre, on the first Monday and Tuesday in Lent. She also gave about an acre of waste land, abutting on the north side of the church-yard, for the erection of a market-house, and as many stalls and standings as might, from time to time, be deemed convenient and necessary, "for the better commodity and profit of the inhabitants of her said village of Chertsey," &c.; the same to be held of herself, her heirs and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free socage, and not *in capite*, at a yearly rent of two shillings. All the profits of the markets and fairs were, by the same deed, ordered to be appropriated "to the use and relief of the poor that were, or should be, inhabitants of the said village."[27]

In consequence of this grant, a market-house was soon afterwards erected by the trustees, consisting of a wooden structure, supported by square pillars, and open at bottom. The building stood near the south-east corner of the church-yard; but after the partial rebuilding of the church, it was taken down in 1809, with the general concurrence of the inhabitants; many disorderly persons being in the habit of assembling there in service time. The present market-house, which is a neat brick building, supported by columns, was shortly after erected, by subscription, near the Crown inn, in Bridge-street, on

[27] See FURTHER REPORT of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities, pp. 660—663; in which certain particulars are stated of the receipts and expenditure from 1670 to 1822. In the latter year, the total annual income appears to have been 33*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; and the expenditure, 14*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; thus leaving an annual surplus of nearly 20*l.* applicable to the relief of the poor.

a plot of ground given for that purpose by the Messrs. Porters, brewers, of Chertsey. Much poultry is sold here, as well as corn; the sale of the latter is wholly by sample. The fairs belonging to the town are now held on the first Monday in Lent, and on the 14th of May, annually: great numbers of sheep and cattle are usually sold at the latter fair.

Henry the Sixth, in the 18th of his reign, (anno 1440,) granted to John de Harmondesworth, abbot of Chertsey, the right to hold a fair on St. Anne's-hill, alias Mount Eldebury, on St. Anne's day, July the 26th, old style; but this is now held in the town, on the 6th of August, and called "Black Cherry Fair," from the abundance of that fruit sold there. Another fair is held, September the 25th, (Holy-rood-day, or the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross,) which is styled "Onion Fair," from the quantity of this esculent brought for sale. The tolls of these fairs were formerly taken by the abbot; but after the suppression of the monastery, they became payable to the proprietor of the site of the abbey-house.

It has been mentioned, that the original market at Chertsey was granted in the 10th year of Edward the First; and in the 30th of the same reign, as appears by the Exchequer Leiger, the abbot, Bartholomew Winchester, granted to Sir John de Hamme, knt., a plot of ground in the middle of the market-place, "on which he had erected a *Cross* for the soul of his father, Sir Robert de Hamme," at the annual rent, payable to the convent, of four-pence a year.[28] The circumference of the ground at the foot of the cross is stated to be two ells and three-quarters.

The chief trade of the town arises from the sale of malt and flour. The principal article of manufacture in the neighbourhood is that of bricks, which is very considerable; and a superior kind of hard grey stock brick is made by Mr. Unwin, at Woodham, in this parish. Much land around the town is appropriated to the cultivation of garden vegetables for the London market; and these, as well as other local products, are conveyed to the Thames by the Wey and Arun canal, which passes within two miles of the town.

The rectory of Chertsey, which formerly belonged to the abbey, and the advowson of the vicarage, (called the *Tythings*,) were granted by James the First, in November, 1608, to Richard Lyddall and Edmund Bostock; "except to the King the tithes of Ampners Barns and Segg, and all tithes of sheaf and wood there; and a stable,

[28] Exchequer Leiger, fol. 209, b. In the 2nd of Edward II. (anno 1309,) Hurst Mill, in Chobham, was granted to the abbey by John de Hamme and Aliva (his wife.)—Id. fol. 250, a.

garden, a moor, and a field called the *Knights Borewaie*, and straw there for litter for the King's horses."[29] Shortly after, this property came into the possession of Peter Arpè; who presented to the vicarage in 1633,—and dying in the same year, was buried at St. Mary's, in the Savoy. His son and successor, Thomas, who wrote his name *Orby*, was in the service of Henrietta-Maria, the queen-consort, and afterwards widow of Charles the First; and by her interest with her exiled son, afterwards Charles the Second, he was created a baronet, by a patent dated at Brussels in 1658. He died in 1716; and his second son, Charles, who had succeeded an elder brother in 1723, dying without issue in 1735, the baronetcy became extinct; but the property devolved on Elizabeth, his only sister, who had been twice married, but was then a widow. By her first husband, John, Lord Hay, son of the marquis of Tweeddale, who died in 1715, she had no issue; but the offspring of her second marriage, with Major-Gen. Robert Hunter, governor of New York, (who died in 1734,) was a son and three daughters,—all of whom presented conjointly to this vicarage in 1737; but her son, Thomas Orby Hunter, esq., presented solely in 1758. In 1764, the rectory, which was then let at 340*l.* per annum, and the advowson, valued at 130*l.* a year, were sold to Joseph Mawbey, esq., of Botleys in Chertsey, who was created a baronet in the following year. They were eventually sold, with sundry tithes, &c., by the executors of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, to the master and wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, for the sum of 2650*l.*, as trustees under the will of *Lady Weld*; and the purchase was secured by indenture, enrolled in the court of Chancery, on the 19th of June, 1819; this being the sixth church so obtained. The incumbents are nominated, alternately, by the governors of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' Company; but the presentation is made under the common seal of the latter company.

The Living of Chertsey, (which was endowed as a vicarage in 1331, by Abbot John de Rutherwyke and his convent,[30]) is valued in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the King's books, its value is stated at 13*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* It is comprised in the deanery of Stoke.—The earliest Register of this parish commences in the year 1610: the register of baptisms and burials is nearly perfect from 1627; and that of marriages, from 1694.

[29] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 230.

[30] For some curious particulars relating to the original endowment of the vicarage, see Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 231.

Vicars of Chertsey in and since 1800.—

William Cooper, B.A. Instituted in April, 1787: died in 1804.

Thomas Charles May. Instituted February the 18th, 1805: died March the 26th, 1837.

Charles Cotton, A.M. Instituted August the 4th, 1837.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to All-Saints, is of ancient foundation, but the body of the fabric having become greatly decayed and inadequate for the population of Chertsey, the parishioners determined to rebuild it; and in the year 1806, they obtained an act of parliament, empowering them to raise 6000*l.* for that purpose, by granting annuities on lives. The old church had originally consisted of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a western tower; but the south aisle had been long destroyed; and the arches which separated it from the nave walled up, and windows opened through them. The north aisle was divided from the nave by five obtusely-pointed arches, springing from large columns. Divers fragments of ancient stained glass remained in the windows; among which was the heraldic carbuncle, frequently repeated.[31]

The first stone of the new building, (which was a large slab of black marble,) was laid with great ceremony on the 4th of June, 1806, by Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart., at the bottom of the north-west buttress. Several coins of George the Third, the then sovereign, were deposited in a hollow, cut in the centre of the stone, and afterwards covered by a metal plate, inscribed with the words—"Nummi Geo. Ter. Opt. Reg. 1806." A smaller slab, on which was the following inscription, was then placed on the foundation stone, and cemented with lead:—

"Hujus Templi parte interiore vetustate dilapsâ, sumptibus parochianorum de novo constructi, lapidem primum Josephus Mawbey Baronettus Patronus posuit pridie nonas Junii, A.D. MDCCCVI. T. C. May, Vicario. C. P. Living, T. Day, Guardianis. R. Elsam, Architecto."

As the work proceeded it was found that the estimated sum was altogether insufficient to defray the expenses; and the parishioners, in 1807, applied for a second act, which was passed in the autumn of the same year, and authorized them to raise an additional 6000*l.*[32] (by granting annuities, as before,) for the completion of the work.

The architect first employed was Mr. R. Elsam; but after the general incorrectness of his estimates had been proved by the great

[31] This carbuncle was a sort of artificial star, of eight rays, occasionally worn on helmets, as may be seen from the engraving of the Seal of John, earl of Warren, in Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 293.

[32] The entire sum, viz. 12,000*l.* which the parishioners were empowered to raise for this building, was obtained from seventeen persons, at rates of annuity varying from

outlay, he was superseded by the trustees, and Mr. Thomas Chawner was appointed to proceed with and complete the building.—Both the tower and the chancel were left standing, but the necessary alterations were made to adapt them to the new work, and the tower was repaired and heightened with brick. The new work was commenced in a rather singular manner; the first architect "beginning with the roof, which was framed, supported by wooden shores, and covered with slates, before the side walls were built;" and when these were afterwards carried up, the wooden supports were included within the piers and buttresses, which strengthen and sustain the whole. The walls, generally, are of brick, but faced on the exterior with stone; that of the northern wall being chiefly obtained from the heaths near Chobham, and the remainder brought from the quarries at Missenden, in Berkshire. The building was completed, and the church re-opened for divine service in September, 1808. In 1822 the interior was fresh painted; at which time some repairs, also, were made in the chancel; the expense of the latter being defrayed by the Company of Haberdashers, out of the trust fund arising from the bequest, already mentioned, of Lady Weld.[33]

ten per cent. to ten and a half, eleven, and twelve per cent.; and it is somewhat remarkable, that Capt. Wm. Rogers, R.N., and Lady Tuit, of Bath, by whom the largest sums were advanced, and who are the first named in the list, are the only annuitants now living. Lady Tuit advanced 2500*l.*, and Capt. Rogers 2050*l.*, at the rate of 10 per cent., in 1806; the former being then at the age of fifty years; and the latter at that of forty-four.—The total amount which had been levied on the parishioners, on the church account, and paid in annuities, up to the close of the year 1840, was 28,704*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

[33] Dame Mary Weld, on the 12th of February, 1623, bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* for the purchase of "so many rectories or parsonages impropriate, in fee simple, as might be therewith bought"; such livings to be each provided with "a learned and godly Minister, there to be resident, to expound the Word of God in those parish churches, and to preach there twice every Sabbath-day, and there to celebrate Divine service, and to perform Christian duties, and administer the holy Sacrament." Each incumbent to be paid a yearly stipend, not exceeding the value of two-thirds of the yearly profits of his living, until the remaining third, with such increase as should accrue from interest, &c. should make up the full sum of 2000*l.*; after which, the entire profits of each benefice were to be enjoyed by the minister. Other impropriations were then to be purchased with the 2000*l.* thus saved; and the same provisions, as above stated, carried into effect, in perpetual recurrence, "if it should so please Almighty God, unto the World's End."

After the refusal of the Merchant Tailors' Company, to whom Lady Weld's bequest was first devised, to undertake the trusts required, the Haberdashers' Company obtained an order of Court to have the 2000*l.* paid over to them, which was accordingly done by the executors, on the 11th of June, 1630. In the two following years, the advowsons of Wigston, in Leicestershire; Layston, in Suffolk; and Bitteswell, in Leicestershire, were purchased with the money so received. In 1665, the fund appears to have been renewed; and in that and the following year, the impropriations were purchased of Albrighton, in Shropshire, and Dixeworth, in Leicestershire.

For many years subsequently, in consequence of the great losses sustained by the Haberdashers' Company at the Fire of London, the purposes of the bequest remained

This Church may be considered as one of the best in Surrey. It is a capacious and regularly-designed structure, in the decorated style of pointed architecture, yet without much ornament. It consists of a nave and aisles, a chancel, and a western tower, which contains six bells; one of which, the third, is reported to have belonged to Chertsey abbey; and probably with correctness, as the inscription around the verge is in Saxon capitals, each about one inch in height. The words are as follow:—

Ora : mente : pia : pro : nobis : Virgo : Maria.[34]

On each side the nave are five boldly-projecting buttresses, of three stages, and smaller ones support the building at the angles; but they all terminate in a sort of obtuse capping, far removed from the elegant finials of our ancestors. There are four large and sharp-pointed windows, on each side, between the principal buttresses: these are separated into two trefoil-lights by a mullion, and have a long open quatrefoil, with minor divisions, in the heading. The window frames, mullions, &c., are of artificial stone, of the manufacture of Coade and Sealey, whose establishment was at Lambeth. Grotesque and other heads, of the same material, are fixed at the springing of the weatherings. Smaller windows, of a circular form, each comprising four quatrefoils, give additional light to the galleries, vestry-room, &c. The large east window of the chancel, which appears to be of the style of the fourteenth century, is divided into four cinquefoil-headed lights, with tracery, in other forms, filling up the heading. Some stained glass, including a shield of the arms of England; and another, of those of Sir Joseph Mawbey, is contained in this window.

unfulfilled: but at length, in October, 1791, the Governors of Christ's Hospital, to whom Lady Weld had left the yearly sum of five marks (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) for the use of the Hospital, on condition that they should examine and supervise the accounts of the trust fund, commenced proceedings at law against the Haberdashers' Company; which proceedings, after several years' continuance, were eventually terminated by a compromise between the parties. By this accordance, the Haberdashers undertook to raise a new fund, or stock, of 1000*l.*, and give security to pay 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent., annual interest for the same, "until, by purchasing impropriations, or other improvements, the sum could be advanced to 2000*l.*; which, when effected, should from time to time be managed," with the concurrence of the governors of Christ's Hospital, "for the uses of the will":—it was also agreed, that the said governors should nominate, alternately, "out of the children educated at Christ's Hospital," to all the impropriations which had been, or might be, purchased. From the proceeds resulting from this agreement, the advowson, vicarage-house, &c., of Chertsey, were purchased in 1819, as already stated in the text.

[34] The other bells are of later date; and, as appears from their respective inscriptions, were cast in the years 1588, 1670, 1712, 1730, and 1756. The expense of the first bell was defrayed by subscription, as appears by the inscription surrounding it, viz.—"Prosperity to all our Benefactors, especially Arthur Onslow, Esq. and Thomas Scawen, Esq. Knights for this County. Richard Berryman, William Edmead, Churchwardens, 1730. R. Phelps, Fecit."

The entire length of this edifice is about one hundred feet; and its breadth about forty-six feet. It is very neatly and commodiously fitted up, and from the size of the windows, and the general glazing of white glass, is extremely light in appearance. The roof is sustained by three lofty piers on each side, (with half piers beyond,) which separate the nave from the aisles; and, although of a singular character, are not unpleasing in effect. They are of a square form, and have slender shafts at each angle, the capitals of which are ornamented with foliage; and between them, on each face of the pier, are the letters J. W. S. The groinings of the ceiling of the aisles intersect each other; but the ceiling of the nave, which has the general form of the Tudor arch, is crossed by parallel lines. The nave is divided from the chancel by a large high-pointed arch, ornamented with plain yet bold mouldings, and deep cavettos. The pews are regular, and painted to resemble oak; and on each side, and likewise at the west end, is a spacious gallery; the fronts of which are of oak, ornamented with a panelling of small lancet arches. In the western gallery is a fine-toned Organ, handsomely decorated, which was built and is supported by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners: it was erected in 1808, and first used when the church was re-opened in that year. The side galleries contain twenty large pews, which are of a uniform size, and fitted up in a superior manner.[35] The number of sittings in this church, (exclusive of the seats or benches in the nave and aisles,) is stated at 791; but as 228 of these sittings are held by faculty, or act of parliament, the accommodation afforded scarcely extends to 700 persons. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed near the entrance of the chancel, on opposite sides. Beneath the former, which is designed in the pointed style, and with open arches below, stands the Font; this is of free-stone, of modern workmanship, and octagonal in form. At the east

[35] Two of these pews have private entrances, and belong, respectively, to the owners of particular estates. The remaining eighteen were disposed of, by tender, on the 26th of April, 1808, at the average sum of about forty guineas each; the purchase-money being carried to the building fund. Since then, the estimated value of these pews has much advanced; and the last that was sold (in 1838) produced 120*l*. These pews are now (1842) in the possession of the following families:—John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., Fox Hills; Richard Chas. Blount, esq., Bretlands; George Catherow, esq., Almners Barns; the Hon. Geo. John Cavendish, R.N., Lyne Grove; Rev. John Clark, Cowley House, Chertsey; William Clark, esq., Gogmore Cottage; Richard Crawshay, esq., Ottershaw Park; William Evans, esq., Dimple Brook; the Hon. Mrs. C. J. Fox, St. Anne's Hill; Robert Gosling, esq., Botleys; Durley Grazebrook, esq., Chertsey; Chas. William Hallet, esq., Gogmore; the Hon. Lady Frances Hotham, Silverlands; Thomas La Coste, esq., Oxley Mills; George La Coste, esq., Chertsey; John Lawrence, esq., Chertsey; Joseph Rusbridger, esq., Chertsey; Eades Summers, esq., Fan-Grove Lodge; John Sharp, esq., Addlestone; and Francis Wightwick, esq., Sandgates.

end of the chancel are tables of the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed. The whole church is neatly paved with stone.

Considerable regularity has been observed in arranging the Sepulchral memorials against the walls in this edifice; by which means, and from the monuments being chiefly of white marble, their introduction, contrary to what is too frequently seen in churches, is more ornamental than otherwise. In the chancel, on the north side, is a large pyramidical memorial (chiefly) for *Pratt Mawbey*, a son of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart., and Dame Elizabeth Pratt, his wife, who died in October, 1770, in the eighth year of his age. The inscription, after stating that the "amiable disposition, understanding, and memory" of the deceased, "surpassed the usual endowments of infancy, and afforded his parents the most flattering hopes of future honour and comfort," concludes with the following verses:—

"Had fate permitted longer stay,
Nor snatched thee from thy friends away,
Thou should'st have filled some noble place,
Thy Country's ornament and grace.
Receive, thou dear departed shade,
This tribute to thy Mem'ry paid;
And may it, while it speaks thy fame,
Tell how we love—revere thy name."

Near the above is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of *Dame Elizabeth Mawbey*, the wife of Sir Joseph, who died on the 19th of August, 1790, in her forty-sixth year. It includes the following poetical inscription, composed by her surviving partner; and it is not a little remarkable, that this epitaph was communicated to the "Gentleman's Magazine," and printed in the very month of the lady's decease:—

"'Why Weep for me?' the blameless Woman said,—
'We all must die, and I am not afraid.
No good to me affords, or sigh or tear;
I've done no wrong, and therefore cannot fear.
Good works and Truth shall cheer Life's parting scene;
For Virtue only makes the mind serene.'

"Yes, we must part! The conflict now is o'er;
And Husband, Children, Friends, in vain deplore.
But ah! blest Saint, to all around impart
Thy settled Goodness, thy unerring Heart,
Which bade thee shine in ev'ry state of Life,
As Daughter, Maiden, Parent, Friend, and Wife:
Bade thee be Pious, feelingly to grieve
For others' wants, and silently relieve;
Bade thee with Fortitude supreme sustain
The waste of sickness, and the rack of pain.
So shall we all obtain Heav'n's blest abode,
Nor dread the presence of a Righteous God."

On the opposite side is another handsome tablet, of white marble, in memory of Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart., the husband of the above lady, who died on the 16th of June, 1798, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the family vault in this chancel.[36] The inscription states that "He for many years, as Chairman of the Sessions, and as Representative for the Borough of Southwark and the County of Surrey, served his Country with Honesty, Integrity, and Independence."

Arms:—Or, a Cross Gu. fretty of the field, betw. four Eagles displayed, Az., each charged on the breast with a Bezant, *Mawbey*; Impaling Sab. on a Fess betw. three Elephants' Heads, erased, Arg., three Mullets of the field, *Pratt*.

On the same side is an elegant memorial, of statuary marble, for *Eliza Mawbey*, a daughter of the last baronet of that name. She was born on the 27th of January, 1799, and died on the 24th of March, 1819. This was executed by Flaxman; and it exhibits a bas-relief, (comprising seven small figures,) of Christ raising the daughter of Jairus from the dead.—Luke viii. 52.

At the east end of the chancel, on the right, is an inscribed tablet of black marble in commemoration of the erudite Laurence Tomson, who was buried here, and who was one of the earliest translators of the New Testament into the English language;—of which work two editions were published in Queen Elizabeth's reign. The inscription, which is in Latin, may be thus translated:—

"Laurence Tomson was born in Northamptonshire, of a reputable family, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he improved himself by his Travels in Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France. He was distinguished by his acquaintance with twelve Languages, with Theology, with Civil and Municipal Law, and with the whole circle of Polite Literature and Science; as well as by the sharpness of his Wit, his skill in Controversy, the suavity and eloquence of his Discourse, and the exercise of all virtue and Piety. He was celebrated as the Professor of Hebrew at Geneva, and for his accurate Translation of the New Testament. In Politics he was much employed by Walsingham, principal Secretary to Queen Elizabeth; after whose death he pleasantly passed in the retirement of private life twenty years at Laleham, in Middlesex; and in the 70th year of his age, on the 4th of the Kalends of April, 1608, he most calmly and religiously died. His wife Jane, and his daughter Jane, the only survivor of five daughters, placed this Memorial of their Love and pious Regard."

In addition to the above particulars, we are informed by Anthony Wood, who speaks of this gentleman as being "a great proficient in Logic and Philosophy," that after he had taken his degree in arts in 1564, he attended Sir Thomas Hoby in his embassy to the court of

[36] By a clause in the Act for rebuilding this church, no interments can now take place within it, except in two original vaults; namely, that in the chancel, which became the property of the Mawbeys; and one beneath the tower, which belongs to a family in very humble circumstances, but which has refused (from a laudable spirit, possibly,) to surrender their right, although a liberal offer has been made for the transfer.

France. He also states, that independent of his translation of the New Testament, with notes from the Latin of Beza, he translated some of Calvin's "Sermons"; and from the French, "A Treatise of the Excellency of a Christian Man," (anno 1576,) written by M. de la Place, president of the Courts of Aids, at Paris.—"The report is at Chertsey," continues Wood, "that he built the House which now stands on the top of St. Ann's Hill in Chertsey parish, out of the ruins of St. Ann's Chapel, and on the very place where that Chapel stood, having a prospect into several Counties: In which House, the Inhabitants of the neighbourhood will tell you that this learned author died."[87]

Over the last is another tablet, recording the interment of the Rev. David Duncombe, a vicar of this parish, who died on the 27th of August, 1736, aged fifty-four years; and of *Jane* his wife, who died on the 13th of June, 1732, aged fifty-two.

On each side the entrance to the chancel from the nave, are two handsome memorials; viz., near the pulpit, on the north, is a cenotaph for "The Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, of Silverlands in this parish, (youngest son of Beaumont, Lord Hotham,) Vice Admiral of the Red; K.C.B. K.G.C. of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Naval Forces in the Mediterranean." He died at Malta, on the 19th of April, 1833, aged fifty-six; and his remains were deposited at the place of his decease,—"where, in testimony of his high professional Character, meritorious Public Services, and eminent Private Virtues, a Monument has been erected by the Officers of his Fleet."

Above this is a tablet of white marble on a dark-coloured ground, surmounted by a bas-relief of a female placing a wreath around an urn: this is inscribed in memory of Robert Hinde, esq., of Chertsey abbey, who died on the 10th of February, 1693; *Robert Hinde,* his eldest son, ob. March 3rd, 1734, æt. 69; *Elizabeth Hinde,* the widow of Robert, ob. August 5th, 1736, æt. 60; and *Venables Hinde,* their grandson, who died on the 9th of August, 1733.

On the south side, ornamented with an urn, sculptured flowers, &c. is a monument for the Giles' family, of Chertsey; one of whom, *Mr. William Giles,* departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-three years, August the 22nd, 1797; another, *Mrs. Sarah Giles,* June the 7th, 1827, in her seventy-first year; a third, *Mr. Jacob Giles,* May the 23rd, 1831, in the seventieth year of his age; and a fourth, *Mrs. Mary Giles,* December the 20th, 1841, in the eighty-third year of her age.—Over the foregoing is an elegant memorial of white marble, on

[87] Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i. c. 348-9; 2nd edit.; 1721.

a dove-coloured ground, surmounted by a sarcophagus and urn, for JOHN KIRKPATRICK ESCOTT, esq., of Ongar-hill in this parish, who died on the 16th of February, 1799, aged seventy-one. It records, also, the interment of *Mary Jane*, his youngest daughter, who died at the age of twenty-one, on the 12th of July, 1817; and of *Deborah*, his widow, who died April the 22nd, 1818, aged sixty-one.

Over the door at the east end of the south aisle is a tablet commemorative of *Charlotte*, wife of Vice-Admiral Sterling, who died in her sixty-second year, on the 31st of March, 1835; and was buried in the vault of her family, at Grays in Oxfordshire. At the west end of the same aisle is a tablet, erected by his four sorrowing children, in memory of her husband, Vice-Admiral CHARLES STERLING, many years proprietor of Woburn farm, in this parish, who died on the 7th of November, 1833, in the seventy-fourth year of his age; "and was buried by the side of his father, Sir Walter Sterling, in the parish church of Harmondsworth, Middlesex."

Among the memorials in the south aisle, is a neat tablet of white marble, which was erected by subscription, in grateful remembrance of the REV. CHARLES PEMBROKE, LL.B., who died on the 17th of June, 1828, aged thirty-five years. He was a native of this parish; and during the last eleven years of his life, the officiating minister. The text that furnished the subject of his farewell sermon is inscribed on the monument, namely,—"*For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.*"—Acts xx. 27.[38]

Another tablet records the virtues of HENRY WOOD, esq., of Purcroft in this parish, who died on the 15th of January, 1827, aged sixty-four years; and also, the decease of *Sarah* his wife, the 10th of July, 1833, aged sixty-one years.

On a small oval of statuary marble, within a black marble frame, is the following inscription, briefly commemorative of the ENGLISH DEMOSTHENES:—

> "To the memory of the best of Husbands, and the most excellent of Men, CHARLES JAMES FOX, who died September 18th, 1806, aged 57, and is buried in Westminster Abbey, his most affectionate WIDOW places this Tablet.
>
> A PATRIOT'S even course he steer'd,
> Midst Faction's wildest storms unmov'd:
> By all who mark'd his Mind, rever'd;
> By all who knew his Heart, belov'd."

Near the last is a memorial for the REV. PETER CUNNINGHAM, a former curate of this parish, who died on June the 24th, 1805.

[38] The sum of 66*l.* 10*s.* was subscribed by his devoted parishioners for this memorial; the cost of which was 26*l.* 10*s.* The remaining part of the subscription was given to the widow of the deceased.

Being admitted to the society and friendship of Mr. Fox, at St. Anne's Hill, he wrote a descriptive poem under that title, and inscribed it to that gentleman, on the anniversary of his birth-day, January the 24th, 1800.[39] It is a piece of some merit, yet by no means of the high poetical character of Denham's 'Cooper's Hill,' or Pope's 'Windsor Forest;' but the general idea was evidently derived from those poems.

Here, also, is a tablet for Col. William Axtell, of Beaumont Cottage, Chertsey, who died September the 2nd, 1795, aged seventy-four years;—and a chastely-designed memorial for *Mabel Anne*, "wife of George Best, of Bretlands, in this parish, and of the Middle Temple, London, Esq."; by whom this humble tribute was raised "to express his estimation of her unassuming piety; her sincere and constant affection." She was the only surviving child and heiress of John Bretland Hollings, esq., of Eaton Mascot, in Shropshire; and dying at the age of thirty-four, on the 15th of June, 1832, was interred at Hampstead. Her arms, viz., Arg. a Chev. Az. in chief, four Crosses formée, fitchée, of the second, quartered with those of her husband, are shewn on the marble.

Over the vestry door in the north aisle, is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of John Wightwick, esq. F.S.A., of Sandgates in Chertsey, who died on the 27th of December, 1816, aged seventy-five; and of *Elizabeth*, his wife, (eldest daughter of Thomas Browne, esq., of Camfield-place, Herts.) who died on the 29th of May, 1823, aged eighty years.

Over the opposite door, at the west end of the aisle, is a tablet in memory of Richard Clark, esq., Chamberlain of London,[40] (of Cowley House, Chertsey), who was born on the 23rd of March, 1739, and died on the 16th of January, 1831; and of *Margaret*, his wife, daughter of John Pistor, esq., of Walthamstow in Essex, born August the 22nd, 1744, and died on the 10th of May, 1828.

The following memorials, which are ranged against the north wall, were replaced after the rebuilding of the church; viz., two tablets for the *Merlott* family; of whom, *Elizabeth* died on the 15th of July,

[39] Mr. Fox was born on the 13th of January, 1748-9, (O.S.)

[40] The parents of this gentleman lie buried near the north wall of the church-yard: and the spot of their interment is distinguished by the following memorial:—"In a vault beneath this stone, are deposited the remains of Richard Clark, Citizen and Joiner, of London, who died the 2nd day of March, 1793, in the 83rd year of his age. Also, of Mary, his wife, who died the 21st day of October, 1798, in the 94th year of her age, after having lived together, in perfect conjugal harmony, more than 58 years. Their son, Richard Clark, Esq. Chamberlain of the said City, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of their parental cares, and as a small tribute to their virtuous and exemplary conduct, has caused this stone to be placed and inscribed."

1711, aged thirty-nine years; and JOHN MERLOTT, her husband, at the age of seventy-eight, on the 9th of June, 1732.—A tablet for "NATHANIEL ROWE, of Chertsey, Esq., who was the *One-and-Thirtieth Child* of his Father, John Rowe, Esq., of Plawsworth Hall, in the county of Durham; and died on the 16th of December, 1778, in the 65th year of his age." He was a magistrate of exemplary character, and a devout christian, "who lived esteemed by all who knew him, and died lamented by the wise and good." Beneath, is a smaller memorial for his widow, *Mrs. Ann Rowe*, who died on the 18th of November, 1783, aged forty-five years; and her sister, *Mrs. Mary Gordon*, who died June the 1st, 1781, aged eighty-one. They were the daughters of Capt. Thomas Goddard, late of Swindon, in Wiltshire.—Near the above is a pyramidical monument for EDWARD MURDOCH, surgeon; ob. August the 24th, 1754, aged fifty-four.[41]

Here, also, is a modern tablet of white marble, in memory of SOLOMON HUDSON, esq., of Chertsey, who died February the 23rd, 1820, aged eighty-eight years; and of his relict, *Charlotte Priscilla*, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Egerton Leigh, rector of Merston in Kent; ob. April the 10th, 1837, ætat. sixty-five.

Among the numerous memorials in the Church-yard is recorded, on a head-stone, the following extraordinary instance of longevity:—

> IN MEMORY OF W. GORING, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 31ST OF JAN. 1836, IN THE 104TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
>
> "He died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people."—GENESIS, XXV. 8.

Goring was born at Chertsey, on the 23rd of April, 1732; and on the 23th of April, 1832, being the day on which he had completed his 100th year, he was introduced by Colonel Wood to their Majesties, King William the Fourth, and Queen Adelaide, at the opening of the new bridge at Staines. He was then in the general possession of his faculties. He was by trade a tailor; and is stated to have walked twenty miles on the day of attaining the 90th year of his age.

Here, also, are various other inscriptions for persons of advanced

[41] Among the memorials which were not replaced, was one for the *Lady Margaret Vachell*, who died of paralysis on the 6th of March, 1663. The singular quaintness of the epitaph will warrant its preservation; viz.—

> "Quæ fuit in terris digna immortalibus ivit,
> Cœlum ubi felices faciunt consortia divos.
>
> "Soe dextrious was her hand at Lute, her voice so sweet,
> When in harmonious Consort they did meet,
> An Angel you'd have thought some musick spheare did plye.
> At length a paralytic quaver strayned soe high,
> It forced a pause to Earth's prelude; hence warned her higher
> To beare a part in Heav'n's eternal quire."

age, namely, from seventy years to ninety, and upwards. Of the latter class may be noticed *Mr. George Dundas*, who died on the 19th of September, 1825, aged ninety-three years; and *Mrs. Hannah Dundas*, the wife of the above, who died in August, 1836, aged ninety years.[42] Among the tombs is a large and handsome one for the *Giles'* family; for whom, also, there are memorials in the church, as already noticed.

On another tomb is the subjoined inscription, in commemoration of a faithful servant:—

"To the memory of Elizabeth Goffe, wife of James Goffe, a woman of irreproachable manners and disinterested integrity, this marble is inscribed by Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, in the county of Cornwall, Baronet, as a just tribute of esteem due to the many and important services of a faithful housekeeper. She lived in Sir John's family from the year 1780, and died at Woburn Farm, in the county of Surrey, the 11th of January, 1808, aged 48 years.

"The tears from gratitude that flow,
When modest merit seeks the dead,
Supply the voice of fame, and throw
A lustre round the humble bed."

The following inscription is placed against the east wall:—

"In memory of Mr. Richard Smith, Surgeon, who died May 28th, 1800, aged 62.

"The Friend of all, embalm'd by Virtue's tears,
Drops to the grave, mature and full of years:
A spirit mild, beneficent, and true,
With worthy Smith from this vain world withdrew.
Virtue survives when Nature sinks to rest,
And stamps her image on each feeling breast;
For faithful memory loves an honest name,
And Truth consigns it to immortal Fame."

In the year 1820, the church-yard was inclosed with a neat iron railing, by order of the rural dean of this district.—The custom of tolling the Curfew bell, as it is called, is still observed at Chertsey during the winter season, that is, from Michaelmas to Lady-day.

Protestant Dissenting Meeting-House.—It has been stated that a Presbyterian Chapel was founded at Chertsey by a Mr. Edward Chapman, draper, in the reign of Charles the Second, who also erected an alms-house for two poor women, in the year 1668. But it is not clearly ascertained where that chapel was originally situated.

[42] Both these persons were annuitants; Mr. George Dundas having lent the parish the sum of 600*l.* at the rate of 11 per cent., in the year 1792, for the purchase of the present Vicarage House and premises in London-street. The annuity was granted and secured upon the joint lives of himself and his wife;—and it has been computed, that as the annuitants lived to enjoy the same thirty-seven years, the cost to the parish was 2442*l.* The old Vicarage house, which adjoined to the church-yard, on the north side, was sold by auction and taken down in the year 1800, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, for the purpose of enlarging the burial ground.

The present Meeting-house, which is a respectable edifice of brick, stands in Alwins lane, at the back of the Swan inn. It was built in 1725, but was repaired, enlarged, and neatly fitted up, in the year 1823; principally, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thos. Schofield, the present minister. About 1750, this chapel, under a devise made by a Mr. William White (for the support of the minister), was endowed with lands at Byfleet, amounting to 19½ acres, which are now let on lease to James Sparkes, esq., at a rent of 18*l.* per annum. A further endowment of 850*l.* in the 3 per cent. consols, was made in 1837, by the late Mr. Thomas Willats, grocer, of Chertsey, who had then recently built two *Alms-houses* for poor persons, on ground adjacent to the chapel, which had been granted for that purpose, and for the enlargement of the burial-ground, by Miss Anne Chapman, of Bath. By the will of the devisee, dated June the 15th, in the above year, the interest from his bequest was directed to be appropriated to the payment of two shillings, weekly, to each poor person admitted into the alms-house; the residue to be expended in the necessary repairs of the alms-house and chapel, and the support of the minister. The present trustees are, Mr. Robert Wetton and Mr. Richard Young, (both of Chertsey); and the persons chosen by them to occupy the alms-house are poor widows. There are two rooms in each division of this building.

WILLATS' ALMS-HOUSE, CHERTSEY.

The distinguishing denomination of the parties frequenting the meeting-house is, the old Presbyterian, or modern Congregational; the former appellation having been generally relinquished, from the

circumstance of there being no Presbytery now kept up, except in connexion with the Church of Scotland. The Rev. John Mason, an eminent non-conformist divine, and author of the celebrated treatise on "Self-Knowledge," was once a minister of this chapel, when a young man, (temp. George I.); but he afterwards removed to Dorking, where that work was first published in 1745.—There are other dissenting chapels in this town, for Wesleyans, Baptists, &c.; but these are of little importance.

Alms-houses.—The alms-house founded by Mr. Edw. Chapman, which stood in Windsor-street, was pulled down in 1815, the premises having been exchanged by the parish for two freehold cottages with gardens in Gogmore-lane, belonging to Mr. W. Clark. The cottages, being substantial brick buildings, were then converted into two alms-houses; each consisting of four rooms, and a kitchen behind. The occupants are chosen from among the most respectable of the parish poor.—There are six other alms-houses in Guildford-street, which were built in the latter part of the last century, for poor and aged persons, on a plot of ground called *South castle*; in place of other premises in different situations. That called Hammond's alms-house, (the site of which now constitutes a part of the church-yard,) was founded for four persons about the year 1645, by Mrs. Mary Hammond, relict of Dr. John Hammond, of Chertsey abbey; and that of the donation of Thomas Cowley, esq., in 1671, for two persons, (having a garden attached,) on a spot near the Pound, now thrown into the high road. The two centre houses of the present range, each of which consists of an upper and a ground floor, were built in 1782, by the late Richard Clark, esq., in exchange for the last-mentioned premises: the others, constituting wings, were erected by the parish, and consist of ground floors only.[43]

The poor parishioners of Chertsey derive considerable advantage from the bequests made by Mr. Alderman Smith, in 1628, and now known under the general name of *Smith's Charity*. In consequence of the increased value of the property bequeathed, there has been a progressive advance in the sums paid by the trustees to the parish officers. In 1786, as appears from returns laid before parliament, the amount was 25*l.* only; but for the year expiring at Michaelmas, 1840, the sum received was 72*l.*; which was expended for the purchase and distribution of thirty-nine tons of coals, at 35*s.* a ton, to three hundred and ninety poor families. This mode of dispensing the charity has been pursued for many years; although much at variance with the particular directions left by the original donor. It may, however, be considered as generally beneficial to the poor parishioners.

[43] See Further Report, &c. concerning Charities, pp. 655—57.

Chertsey Free School.—In the year 1725, Sir William Perkins, knt., a benevolent inhabitant of Chertsey,[44] built a convenient School-house in Windsor-street, for the residence of a school-master, and the instruction of twenty-five poor boys "in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the catechism of the church of England;" and he afterwards vested the premises in trustees, together with a clear yearly income of 75*l.* for the support of his new establishment. In 1736, he erected another school, for twenty-five girls; and in September, the same year, for the perpetual maintenance of both schools, he transferred the sum of 3000*l.* bank stock, in trust, to the Right Hon. Heneage, earl of Aylesford, Henry Weston, esq., and Geo. North, esq. The salary of the master was, at first, 25*l.* a year; and the mistress for the girls had 15*l.* annually: provision was also made for clothing the children, and defraying other expenses. At the beginning of the present century, the master's salary was augmented to 35*l.* and that of the mistress to 25*l.* annually; and they were subsequently increased to 44*l.* 10*s.* and 35*l.* respectively. Since the erection of the new school-house in 1819-20, the salaries have been further augmented; that of the master having been raised (at Christmas, 1820) to 70 guineas annually, and that of the mistress (at Michaelmas, 1819) to 40*l.*; at which amounts they still continue.

It appears from an indenture, bearing date on the 2nd of April, 1819, that large savings had been made out of the income of the charity property; which, at that time, consisted of the following sums, viz.—Bank stock, 5,227*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; Navy 5 per cents., 253*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; Five per cents., of 1797, 337*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; and 1*l.* annual rent of two pieces of land, (comprising about two acres,) on Chertsey common, which, on the inclosure of the common, has been allotted in right of the school-house and premises, in August, 1814.

From different circumstances connected with this charity, and from the increase of its funds, (as just mentioned,) an application to the court of Chancery became necessary, and a scheme for the extension and improvement of the school was referred to a master of that court for consideration and approval; and under his sanction, the proposed plan was duly confirmed by the lord-chancellor, in the early part of 1819. It was then ordered, that new schools should be erected on a piece of land, measuring one acre and a half, at the west end of Chertsey; that "the charity should be extended towards educating and clothing the additional number of ten poor boys and

[44] The mansion of Sir William Perkins stood at a short distance from the church, northward. It was afterwards called Weston-House, Sir William having given it to Henry Weston, esq.; by whose family it was subsequently inhabited; but it has been pulled down many years.

five poor girls; and likewise towards educating the additional number of 215 poor boys, and 95 poor girls; making the total additional number of 225 poor boys, and 100 poor girls, to be selected from the parish of Chertsey"; or otherwise, "if so many children, objects of the charity, could not there be found, then that the remainder of such additional number should be selected from the adjoining parishes of Thorpe, Egham, and Staines, at the discretion of the trustees for the time being."[45] It was likewise provided, that all the children should, in future, be educated upon the *National System*, by a clergyman of the church of England; who was, also, to perform divine service in the school-room, on the Sabbath and other days set apart for public worship; receiving for his services the annual salary of 120*l.* Other necessary provisions were made for the management of the school; and Richard Clark, esq. (the late chamberlain of London), Francis Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates, and Robert Porter, esq., of Chertsey, were appointed trustees. As a clergyman could not be obtained on the above terms, the masters hitherto chosen have been laymen; and the salary, as before noticed, has been fixed at seventy guineas.

The present School-house, which is a large plain building of light-coloured brick, with a slated roof, is situated at the southern extremity of Guildford-street. It was erected by contract in the year 1819, at the cost of 2898*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.*; including the purchase of the ground, (an acre and a half, at 120*l.*) the expense of the surrounding paling, (331*l.* 12*s.*) and the charges for fittings up, and divers contingent expenses.[46] The apartments respectively appropriated to the master and mistress are in front; and each has the benefit of a small garden. The school-room, which is on the upper floor, is very spacious, and divided by a cross partition into two distinct apartments for the boys and girls; they have, also, detached play-grounds; and a space at the back of the building is covered in for their use in wet weather. The total number of boys at present receiving instruction here is one hundred and nineteen; of girls, eighty-five: forty boys and thirty-five girls are clothed as well as educated. The present trustees are, F. Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates; R. K. Escott, esq., of Ongar-hill, Chertsey; and David Hall, esq., of Portland-place, late of Botleys, Chertsey.

Under the operation of the new poor laws, the CHERTSEY UNION,

[45] Vide FURTHER REPORT of the Commissioners on Charities, p. 650.

[46] The above sum was obtained by the sale, by auction, of the old School-houses and attached lands, producing 653*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*; by the sale of 253*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, navy 5 per cents., producing 265*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; of 337*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; 5 per cent., 1797, producing 357*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; and of Bank stock, 350*l.*, producing 763*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; added to advances from the annual income amounting to 868*l.* 16*s.*

which comprises nine parishes, namely, Chertsey, Bisley, Byfleet, Chobham, Horsell, Pyrford, Walton, Weybridge, and Windlesham, was established in the year 1836. In September, the following year, the Union Workhouse was finished; and was first occupied in March, 1838. The entire cost, including the Infirmary, &c., which has been since erected, amounting to nearly 7000*l.* It stands in the vicinity of Ottershaw, and will contain about 200 inmates. From an abstract of the monies expended in this Union for the year ending March 25, 1839, it appears that the total sum was 6639*l.* 14*s.* 2¾*d.*; which shews a decrease of expenditure of 1904*l.* 12*s.* 8¾*d.* in that year, on the average of the expenses incurred for the support of the poor in the above parishes, for three years prior to the union. The expenditure for Chertsey, for the year ending as above, was 2171*l.* 16*s.* 9¾*d.*; and the average saving, 570*l.* 3*s.* 2¼*d.*

From the following table, "published by authority," in June, 1841, will be seen the comparative state of the population of the parishes forming the Chertsey Union, at every ten years, from the commencement of the present century: the area of the Union comprises 40,800 acres:—

POPULATION OF THE CHERTSEY UNION.

Parishes.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
Chertsey	2819	3629	4279	4795	5145
Bisley	196	204	273	270	321
Byfleet	362	392	427	510	664
Chobham	1176	1329	1719	1937	1966
Horsell	493	564	617	673	760
Pyrford	230	264	294	307	333
Walton	1476	2004	1891	2035	2416
Weybridge	747	918	897	930	1064
Windlesham	1060	1148	1590	1912	1868
Total, at the taking of the census in 1841					14,537

Chertsey Bridge.—This structure, which is of Purbeck stone, and crosses the Thames at a short distance from the extremity of London-street, was built between the years 1780 and 1785, near the site of an old wooden bridge, which had become extremely ruinous, and the origin of which is unknown; but scarcely a doubt can be entertained, but that a bridge had previously existed here during some centuries. The old bridge had been kept in repair at the joint expense of the two counties of Surrey and Middlesex; and it was agreed by the magistracy of both counties, that the expense of a new bridge of stone should be similarly defrayed. It was commenced from the designs of James Payne, esq., architect, of Says near Chertsey; the contractor for the work being a Mr. Charles Brown, of

Richmond, builder, who, for the specified sum of 7325*l.* (independently of the cost of certain piling,) covenanted to "erect a stone bridge of five arches; the centre arch to be forty-two feet in the clear; the two adjoining arches, thirty-six feet each; and the remaining two, thirty feet each: the width of the same, to be twenty-five feet from out to out." Brown fulfilled his contract by erecting the five arches; but it was then found that they were not accessible on either side, from a deficiency in the necessary approaches; and it cost an additional sum of about 2800*l.* to complete the structure;—the entire expense of which has been stated at 13,000*l.*

CHERTSEY BRIDGE.

This bridge consists of seven arches, of a semi-elliptical form, but varying in size; the widest being in the centre. Its architectural character may be ascertained from the annexed cut. There are occasional apertures in the parapets, occupied by a kind of trellis-work of cast-iron.

Chertsey Literary and Scientific Institution.—In the autumn of 1837, Mr. George Harcourt, Mr. Richard Smith, and other respectable inhabitants of Chertsey, called a meeting of their fellow parishioners, to consider the expediency of establishing a Literary and Scientific Institution for the general advantage of the town and neighbourhood. The proposal was approved, and a committee nominated to draw up the necessary regulations for the government of the new society. At another meeting, held on the 3rd of November, the committee made their report; when the rules were agreed to, and the

association formed. Mr. Robinson kindly offered a house in Guildford-street, (which had been recently occupied by Henry Willats, esq.) for the use of the members until means could be obtained for the erection of a public building. This was soon accomplished; and in the following year, the present INSTITUTION, a small, neat edifice of stone, in Guildford-street, was raised by subscription; towards which, about 300*l.* was contributed by the neighbouring gentry. Over the entrance is this inscription:—

"HOC ÆDIFICIVM TVM AD ARTES INGENVAS PROMOVENDAS TVM AD PVBLICOS VSVS ACCOMODATVM OPPIDANI GENTESQVE CIRCVMJACENTES PONENDVM CVRAVERVNT, 1838."

The interior consists of an entrance-hall and reading-room, in front, (the latter being on the first floor, and partly occupied as a library and museum); and a small theatre, or lecture-room, behind, for the accommodation of about two hundred persons.[47] At the end is an inscribed stone, stating that it was there placed by "Col. C. B. CHALLONER, High Sheriff of the County, on Thursday, the 8th of November, 1838, to Commemorate the Erection of this Building, devoted to Public and Useful Knowledge."

CHERTSEY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—This Institution was originally established in 1833; and its chief objects are, the encouragement of ploughmen, and other agricultural labourers, and farm servants, "in relation both to their skill in the cultivation of the soil, length of service with the same master, or on the same farm, and general good conduct and character." The affairs of the society (from which all discussion on political topics is very properly excluded) is conducted by a committee of twenty-four persons, one-third of whom go out by rotation every year; but may be re-elected, or have other members chosen in their stead, at the annual meeting of the subscribers, which is held on the day appointed for the *Ploughing-match*. The subscriptions vary from five pounds, downwards to five shillings; the latter sum being the lowest which is allowed to constitute a member. The number of subscribers, in 1841, was eighty-eight: the premiums awarded in that year amounted to between fifty and sixty pounds. Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., of Ashley Park, is the present chairman of the committee; the meetings are held at the Swan inn. The district of this society comprises the hundreds of Godley and Elmbridge.

CHERTSEY UNION ASSOCIATION.—In February, 1841, an association

[47] Some of the small circular tiles, noticed in the preceding account of Chertsey abbey, (vide p. 165,) and including those engraved for the ARCHÆOLOGIA, are preserved in the museum, to which they were given by the present Mr. Wightwick, of Sandgates.—The subscription for admission to the reading-room is 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum; or to the reading-room and lectures conjointly, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; for which latter sum, five persons of the same family are admitted.

was formed for the encouragement of deserving labourers and their families, residing within the Chertsey Union; and a provisional committee, consisting of one gentleman from each parish in the union, was appointed to draw up rules and regulations for its general management. Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., was chosen president; and Sir William Owen, bart., and James Sparks, esq., vice-presidents.

Among recent improvements at Chertsey, may be noticed the introduction of *Gas* for lighting the town in 1837; and the establishment of a subscription *Fire-engine*, with a relay of horses, and an efficient number of firemen, under a foreman, with a committee of management.—Here are several good inns; of which the Swan is the principal; at this inn, the magistrates of Godley hundred hold their Petty Sessions on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month.

Near the bridge which crosses the Bourn stream in Guildford-street is Cowley-House, the pleasant residence of the Rev. John Crosby Clark, a son of the late Richard Clark, esq., who was lord-mayor of London in 1784-1785, and afterwards chamberlain of that city during many years. It obtained its present name from having been the property and last retreat of the poet Cowley; but it was formerly called the *Porch-House*, from having a large outer porch, with chambers above, which projected considerably into the road, and was extremely inconvenient to passengers. Below the window, in front, a plain tablet was affixed, inscribed with the epitaph which Cowley had written upon himself, whilst living in retirement here.

"EPITAPHIUM VIVI AUCTORIS.

Hic, O Viator, sub lare parvulo,
Couleius hic est conditus, hic jacet;
Defunctis humani laboris
Sorte, supervacuaque vita.

Non indecora pauperie nitens,
Et non inerti nobilis otio,
Vanoque dilectis popello
Divitiis animosus hostis.

Possis ut illum dicere mortuum:
En, terra jam nunc quantula sufficit!
Exempta sit curis, Viator,
Terra sit illa levis, precare.

Hic sparge flores, sparge breves rosas,
Nam vita gaudet mortua floribus
Herbisque odoratis corona
Vatis adhuc cinerem calentem." [48]

[48] The poetical reader will, doubtless, recollect the translation of the above epitaph made by Addison, beginning thus,—

"From Life's superfluous cares enlarged."

But the admitted freedom of that translation would seem to deviate considerably from

After Mr. Clark had purchased this estate, he removed the porch, and placed the following inscription on the outside of the room in which Cowley expired:—

"The Porch of this House, which projected ten feet into the highway, was taken down in the year 1786, for the safety and accommodation of the Public.

"*Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue.*"[49]

Abraham Cowley.—This celebrated English poet was born in 1618, and was the posthumous son of a grocer, who had resided at the lower end of Chancery-lane, in London. As there is no entry of Cowley's baptism in the parish register of St. Dunstan, Fleet-street, Dr. Johnson infers that his father may have been a sectary. Being left to the care of his mother, she found means to procure him admission into Westminster school, on the foundation. While there, he first displayed his taste for poetry; and of the circumstance by which it was excited he has himself left a detailed account, in one of his prose essays.[50]

Cowley published a small volume of poems while at school, in 1633; and in 1636, he became a candidate as a king's scholar, for an exhibition at Trinity college, Cambridge, but was unsuccessful; how-

the simple beauty of the original. For the annexed version, which more strictly accords with Cowley's words, the writer is indebted to a friend; with whose permission it is now for the first time published.—

EPITAPH ON THE LIVING AUTHOR.

Here Traveller, here, beneath this lowly shed,
Doth Cowley rest, e'en here, at peace reclined;
Free from the Labourer's painful toils for bread,
Exempt from Luxury's gifts which taint the mind.

He feels not squalid Penury's chilling hand,
Nor slave to Indolence and Pleasure lies;
The snares of Wealth he firmly can withstand,
What the vain world delights can he despise.

Would you not rank him with the dead, e'en now?
So small a spot his every hope contains:
Pray Traveller, then, that Care cloud not his brow,
And that the earth lie light on his remains.

Here strew sweet flowers, and first the short-lived Rose,—
While still the Bard's warm ashes linger near;
Yes, strew them whilst the lambent flame still glows,
Ere yet sweet-scented garlands deck his bier.

[49] In Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. iii., is an engraving, containing front and back views of the *Porch-House*, as it appeared when purchased by the late chamberlain; and also a spirited portrait of Cowley, when at the age of twenty years, executed by Basire, from an original drawing, in crayons, in Mr. Clark's possession. A good view of the Porch-house was, likewise, published by Barrow, in 1793.

[50] "When I began to read and to take some pleasure in it, there was wont to lie in my mother's parlour, (I know not by what accident, for she herself never in her life read any

ever, he subsequently obtained admission. Two years after his settlement at the University, appeared a pastoral comedy, called "Love's Riddle," said to have been written while he was at school; and about the same time a Latin comedy, intitled "*Naufragium Joculare*," of which Dr. Johnson has given an unfavourable account. When the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the Second, passed through Cambridge to join the king at York, just before the commencement of hostilities against the parliament, he was entertained with "The Guardian," a comedy of which "Cowley says, it was neither made nor acted, but rough drawn only, and repeated; for the haste was so great, that it could neither be revised or perfected by the author, nor learned without book by the actors, nor set forth in any measure tolerably by the officers of the college."

After he had taken the degree of M.A., he was excluded from the University by the parliamentary visitors in 1643; on which he removed to Oxford, and entered at St. John's college; and while there he published a satire, intituled "The Puritan and Papist," which doubtless contributed, with his agreeable conversation and manners, and his demonstrations of loyalty, to secure the confidence and esteem of the king's friends. On the decline of the royal cause, about the time of the surrender of Oxford, Mr. Cowley followed the queen to Paris, where he was employed for some years as secretary to Lord Jermyn, afterwards earl of St. Albans. Although closely engaged in conducting the correspondence with the royalists, and especially in writing letters in cipher, and deciphering those which were received, he found time still further to cultivate his poetical talents; and in 1647, he published "The Mistress," a collection of verses on the tender passion, which in general displays more wit than feeling.

In 1656, he was sent to England, on a political mission, as his biographer Sprat says, that, "under the pretence of privacy and retirement, he might take occasion to give notice of the posture of things in this nation." Soon after his arrival in London he was arrested by messengers of the protectoral government, as is stated, by mistake; yet, whatever may have led to his detention, he was imprisoned, and after repeated examinations, released only on bail; Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Scarborough having become security for him to the amount of one thousand pounds. He then printed a collective

book but of devotion,) but there was wont to lie Spenser's Works; this I happened to fall upon, and was infinitely delighted with the stories of the knights and giants, and monsters, and brave houses, which I found every where there, (though my understanding had little to do with all this); and by degrees, with the tinkling of the rhyme and dance of the numbers; so that, I think, I had read him all over before I was twelve years old."—Vide Johnson's English Poets, vol. ix. p. 122; 12mo.

edition of his poems; and having undertaken the study of medicine, in 1657, he was created M.D. at Oxford. It does not appear that he ever practised as a physician; but he paid some attention to the science of botany, as connected with the healing art; and after the Royal Society was instituted, Dr. Cowley is mentioned among the experimental philosophers who became its members. The principal fruits of his professional studies appeared in a Latin poem on plants, in six books. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, Cowley again went to France, and remained there until the restoration, when he finally returned to England.

As a royalist who had been confidentially employed in the service of the house of Stuart, not without some personal hazard, the ex-secretary of Lord Jermyn naturally expected some remuneration from the king. Wood says, he had been promised the mastership of the Savoy, by both Charles the First and Charles the Second; but he was disappointed; and it was only after some time had elapsed, that he obtained through the interest of Jermyn, (then earl of St. Albans, who had secretly married his royal and widowed mistress,) and the duke of Buckingham, a lease of a farm and lands at Chertsey, in Surrey, which had been granted to the queen, producing an income of about 300*l.* a year. The delay of this benefaction may have been partly owing to a degree of prejudice having been excited against the poet by his play intituled "Cutter, of Coleman-street," which appears, from the theatrical register of Downes, the prompter, to have been popularly considered as a satire on the royalists.[51]

Cowley spent all the later years of his life in retirement in the country. At first he resided at Battersea, and afterwards at Barnelms, where he suffered a dangerous illness, from which he seems never to have completely recovered. He then removed to the *Porch-*

[51] This comic drama, which was an alteration, but apparently, with many additions, of "The Guardian," before-mentioned, was palpably designed to expose the hypocrisy and covetousness of the Roundheads; but at the same time, the author very properly held up to ridicule and contempt those pretended Cavaliers, who were in fact mere sharpers, ready to prey on those of all parties whom they could deceive. Too many such persons found means to recommend themselves to the favour of the libertine Charles; and they, no doubt, felt the satire, and tried to irritate the king against the author. Dr. Johnson says the play was treated on the stage with great severity; and represents the dramatist as having been vexed at his ill-success. Pepys, however, who was present at the first representation, December the 16th, 1661, says—"I went into the Gallery, and there sat and saw it very well, and a very good play it is"; and he probably spoke the public opinion. But the author must, at all events, have been annoyed at the misrepresentation to which he had been subjected; and in the preface to the play, when published, he justifies himself from the charge of disaffection, and remarks that "it was unlikely that he who had followed the royal family through all their distresses should choose the time of their restoration to begin to quarrel with them."

house, Chertsey, where he died on the 21st of July, 1667, in the forty-ninth year of his age.[52] He was interred in Westminster abbey, near the tombs of Chaucer and Spenser; and a monument was erected for him by his patron, the duke of Buckingham, with a commemorative inscription, in Latin, from the pen of his friend and biographer, Dr. Sprat.

It is stated by Sprat, that the last illness of Cowley was owing to his having taken cold through staying too long among his labourers in the meadows; but in Spence's "Anecdotes" we are informed (on the authority of Pope,) that "His death was occasioned by a meer accident, whilst his great friend, Dean Sprat, was with him on a visit at Chertsey. They had been together to see a neighbour of Cowley's; who (according to the fashion of those times) made them too welcome. They did not set out for their walk home till it was too late; and had drank so deep, that they lay out in the fields all night. This gave Cowley the fever that carried him off. The parish still talk of the drunken Dean."[53]

Many eminent writers have employed their talents in discussing the merits of Cowley's poems; and many beautiful and deserved compliments have been paid to his genius and wit. Dr. Sprat, Sir John Denham, Addison, Pope, Dr. Hurd, Dr. Joseph Warton, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Knox, and Dr. Beattie, have all considered his writings as worthy of their examination and criticism. Denham's highly eulogistic tribute to his memory,[54] is scarcely exceeded by the elegant verses by

[52] The whole time which the Poet lived in retirement here could scarcely exceed two years and a quarter; as may be deduced from the time of his decease, and the date of the following letter, which was addressed to Dr. Sprat, and has been preserved by Peck.—

"Chertsey, 21 May, 1665.

"The *first night* that I came hither I caught so great a cold, with a defluxion of rheum, as made me keep my chamber ten days. And, two after, had such a bruise on my ribs with a fall, that I am yet unable to move or turn myself in my bed. This is my personal fortune here to begin with. And besides, I can get no money from my tenants, and have my meadows eaten up every night by cattle put in by my neighbours. What this signifies, or may come to in time, God knows; if it be ominous, it can end in nothing but hanging."—"I do hope to recover my late hurt so farre within five or six days (though it be uncertain yet whether I shall ever recover it) as to walk about again. And then, methinks, you and I and *the Dean* might be very merry upon St. Anne's Hill. You might very conveniently come hither by way of Hampton Town, lying there one night. I write this in pain, and can say no more: *Verbum sapienti.*"

[53] Spence's ANECDOTES, p. 13; edit. 1820. This work, when in manuscript, was consulted by Dr. Johnson, for his Lives of the "English Poets"; and it is observable how much the simplicity and plainness of the above quotation has been disguised, and in one or two particulars, somewhat mis-stated, by the learned writer. Vide LIVES OF ENGLISH POETS; 1794; 8vo.; vol. i. pp. 1—26. Chalmers's BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, vol. x. pp. 381—90.

[54] See Denham's POEMS, in Johnson's "English Poets," vol. ix. pp. 210—213.

which Pope, in his "Windsor Forest," has characterized the general merits of both Denham and Cowley:—

"Here his first lays majestic Denham sung;
There the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue.
O early lost! What tears the River shed,
When the sad pomp along his banks was led!
His drooping swans on ev'ry note expire,
And on his willows hung each Muse's lyre.
Since Fate relentless stopp'd their heav'nly voice
No more the forests ring, or groves rejoice.
Who now shall charm the shades, where Cowley strung
His living harp, and lofty Denham sung?"

From the mode of construction and general appearance of the Porch-house it may be inferred, that it was built in the latter part of the reign of James the First; but considerable additions were made by its late possessor, Mr. Clark; who, also, heightened and much improved the grounds. The balusters of the old staircase are of solid oak, somewhat rudely ornamented; and the wainscotting of one of the chambers is also of carved oak, in panels. Cowley's *Study*, which overlooks the meadows and intervening country, westward, to St. Anne's Hill, is a small closet-like room; possessing no interest but from its relationship to the poet.

Among the paintings is a small but excellent likeness of the deceased Chamberlain, whose amiable character and long connexion with Chertsey require some further notice. Mr. Richard Clark was born in March, 1739, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London. Having been brought up to the profession of a solicitor, he obtained a considerable practice, and so much reputation that, in 1776, he was chosen alderman of the Ward of Broad-street; and in the following year, he was appointed sheriff. In 1781, on the decease of Mr. Alderman Kirkman, he became a candidate for the representation of the city in parliament; but was opposed by Sir Watkins Lewes, who carried the election. In 1783, he was elected treasurer of the royal hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; which office he retained through life. In 1784, he was chosen lord-mayor; and he exercised all the duties of his high station with great discrimination, liberality, and steadiness. During his mayorality, he was nominated president of Christ's hospital; but he resigned that situation, together with his alderman's gown, after his election to the chamberlainship of London, in January, 1798, by the almost unanimous suffrages of his fellow-citizens. His immediate predecessor in that office was John Wilkes, the celebrated demagogue of his day; whose death occurred on the 26th of the previous month. Mr. Clark's own decease took place at

his house in Chertsey, on the 16th of January, 1831, when he had nearly completed the ninety-second year of his age.[55] By Margaret, his wife, the daughter of John Pistor, esq., he left two sons. Several portraits of this gentleman are extant; and among them, is one by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which is suspended in the court of Common-council at Guildhall, and for which the corporation paid four hundred guineas. A fine engraving from this picture has also been published, at the expense of the city. There is, also, a bust of Mr. Clark, by Sievier, at Guildhall; the cost of which was defrayed by a subscription of the city officers.—It should be mentioned, that the Porch-house was purchased by Mr. Clark in the year 1774, of Miss Arabella North, of Maddox-street, Hanover-square; but he did not use it as a residence until 1798, when the additional building was raised.

Dr. Henry Hammond.—Among the natives of Chertsey, who lived in the former part of the seventeenth century, was Henry Hammond, previously mentioned as having succeeded his father, Dr. John Hammond, in the possession of the site of Chertsey abbey, under a grant from James the First. He was a younger son, and was born, (probably at the Abbey house,) on the 18th of August, 1605. Henry, prince of Wales, was one of his godfathers, and from him he derived his baptismal name. It is reported, that in his childhood he manifested an amiable disposition, a fondness for retirement, and a devotional turn. After having been a scholar at Eton, he removed in 1618, to Magdalen college, Oxford; and having taken the degree of M.A. in 1625 he was chosen a fellow of his college. While at the University, he generally spent thirteen hours daily in study, and read

[55] Mr. Clark was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1785. He had a strong taste for literary society and literary anecdotes, which, possibly, may be traced to an early acquaintance with Dr. Johnson and his convivial associates. In the invaluable Album, whose contents were so industriously accumulated by Mr. Upcott, formerly of the London Institution, is the following passage, written by Mr. Clark, Feb. 12, 1824.—

"It was Mr. Clark's good fortune, at about the age of fifteen, to have been introduced by Sir John Hawkins to the acquaintance of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose friendship he enjoyed to the last year of his life. By the Doctor's invitation he attended his evening parties at the Mitre Tavern, in Fleet Street, where, among other literary characters, were Dr. Percy, Dr. Goldsmith, and Dr. Hawkesworth. A substantial supper was served at eight o'clock; and the party seldom separated till a late hour; and Mr. Clark recollects that at an early period of the morning he, with one of the party, accompanied the Doctor to his house, where he found Mrs. Williams, then blind, who was prepared to give them tea,—which she made and poured out with a degree of elegance seldom met with. Frequently has Mr. Clark visited this great and good man at his house, and met him after at dinner parties; and the last time he enjoyed the company of this great and good man was at the Essex Head Club, of which, by the Doctor's invitation, he became a member.

"Mr. Clark's occasional retirement, when his public duty will permit, is the Porch House at Chertsey, Surrey; the last residence of that excellent poet and good man, Abraham Cowley."—Vide Gentleman's Magazine, 1831, part I p. 184.

through almost all the classic authors, writing critical remarks on them as he proceeded. In 1629, after he had obtained the degree of B.D., he was admitted to holy orders; and in 1633 he became rector of Penshurst, in Kent, belonging to the Sidneys. To that living he was presented by the Earl of Leicester, whose favourable notice he had attracted by a sermon which he had preached at court, when acting as a substitute for one of the royal chaplains.

On obtaining this preferment, Mr. Hammond quitted the university, and went to Penshurst; where he diligently performed the duties of a parish priest. In 1639, he was advanced to the degree of D.D.; and in 1640, he was chosen a member of the Convocation, summoned at the same time with the last parliament of Charles the First. He was made archdeacon of Chichester in 1643; but he remained at his rectory until the middle of July that year; when, in consequence of an abortive attempt made at Tonbridge in favour of the king, in which he had participated, he was obliged to quit it; and a reward of one hundred pounds was offered by the parliamentary government for his apprehension. On this he fled to Oxford, and lived for some time in retirement in his college there, engaged in theological studies. The fruit of his application appeared in the publication of "A Practical Catechism," in 1644, reprinted in 1646, and 1652; but though this work was highly approved by those belonging to one party, it was as strongly censured by persons of opposite sentiments; and several tracts appeared against the treatise, by Dr. Francis Cheynel and others, in which the author was accused of Arminianism.

In December, 1644, Dr. Hammond attended, as chaplain, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton, when those noblemen were employed by the king to treat of peace with the parliament, at Uxbridge; and on this occasion he distinguished himself in a controversy with Mr. Richard Vines, a learned presbyterian minister, who accompanied the parliamentary commissioners. Shortly after, he was appointed to a canonry at Christchurch; and was also chosen public orator to the University. On the surrender of Oxford, Dr. Hammond's services as a royal chaplain were superseded until the army assumed the custody of the king, who being again permitted to choose his personal attendants, the doctor was restored to his former situation, which he held till Christmas, 1647, when all the servants of the captive prince were removed. The ex-chaplain returned to Oxford, and was made sub-dean of Christchurch; from which office he was expelled by the parliamentary visitors, on the 30th of March, 1648. This deprivation was shared by other members of the University; but Drs. Hammond and Sheldon (afterwards archbishop

of Canterbury) were further punished by imprisonment, which lasted about ten weeks; and during that interval, our author commenced his chief literary undertaking, "A Paraphrase, with Annotations on all the Books of the New Testament," first published at London, in one volume, folio, in 1653.

On the expiration of his confinement at Oxford, he was removed to the house of Sir Philip Warwick, at Clapham in Bedfordshire; and obtaining a greater share of liberty, he accepted an invitation to reside with Sir John Packington, at whose seat at Westwood, in Worcestershire, he passed the remainder of his days. His death took place on April the 25th, 1660, in consequence of a calculous disease to which he had been subject for several years.

In the latter part of the year 1648, whilst a resident at the house of Sir Philip Warwick, in Bedfordshire, Dr. Hammond employed his pen in the defence of his fallen master, Charles the First, then about to be arraigned at the bar of an extraordinary tribunal, on the charge of misgovernment and tyranny. The doctor's publication, which was intituled "The humble Address of Henry Hammond to the Right Honourable the Lord Fairfax, and his Council of War," it hardly need be remarked, served merely as a testimonial of the loyalty of the writer, and had no effect on the result of the trial.

Many of the literary productions of this learned divine were polemical tracts, in vindication of the Church of England against Catholics and Protestant sectaries. Besides various devotional pieces, his works include a treatise "On the Reasonableness of the Christian Religion"; "Several Sermons"; &c. His literary reputation, however, is chiefly founded on his labours as a Scripture commentator. His work on the New Testament was translated into Latin by the celebrated Le Clerc. He, also, commenced a Commentary on the Old Testament, but completed no more than what relates to the book of Psalms, and the first ten chapters of Proverbs. Bishop Burnet remarks, that "his death was an unspeakable loss to the Church; for as he was a man of great learning, and of most eminent merit, he having been the person that during the bad times had maintained the cause of the Church in a very singular manner; so he was a very moderate man in his temper, though with a high principle, and would probably have fallen into healing counsels. He was also much set on reforming abuses, and for raising the clergy to a due sense of the obligations they lay under." A collective edition of the works of Dr. Hammond, including many posthumous pieces, edited by William Fulman, was published in four volumes, folio, in 1684. The following quaint allusions to his peculiar talents are derived from

the short memoir of his life in Fuller's '*Worthies*' of Surrey.—"As Distillers extract *Aqua Vitæ*, or living *Water*, from the dregs of dead *Beer*, so he from the rotten writings of the *Rabbins*, drew many observations for the advance of Christianity. He could turn his *Plow-shares* and *Pruning-hooks* into *Swords* and *Spears*, in his *Controversial Treatises*; and could again, at pleasure, convert his *Swords* and *Spears* into *Plow-shares* and *Pruning-hooks*, in his *Comments* and *Practical Catechisms*."[58]

There are many good houses in Chertsey, inhabited by highly-respectable families; and the seats and villas within the parish (some of which will be described in the ensuing pages,) are very numerous, as the annexed list will testify:—

John Ivatt Briscoe, esq.	Fox Hills.
Richard Charles Blount, esq.	Bretlands.
George Catherow, esq.	Almners Barns.
The Hon. George John Cavendish, (capt. R.N.)	Lyne Grove.
Thomas Chawner, esq.	Addlestone Cottage.
The Rev. J. Crosby Clark	Cowley House.
Richard Crawshay, esq.	Ottershaw Park.
Francis Sewell Cole, esq.	Queen Wood.
James Davidson, esq.	Says Court.
Capt. Francis de Visme	Crouch Oak.
Mrs. Horrocks	Beomond Cottage.
Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq.	Ongar Hill.
William Edwards, esq.	Crouch-Oak Place.
William Evans, esq.	Dimple Brook.
The Hon. Mrs. C. J. Fox	St. Anne's Hill.
Robert Gosling, esq.	Botleys Park.
Lady Francis Hotham	Silverlands.
David Hall, esq.	Great Grove.
Arthur Todd Holroyd, esq.	Merry Lands.
Charles William Hallet, esq.	Gogmore.
Lady King The Hon. Peter John Locke King	Woburn Park.
John M. Kemble, esq.	Addlestone.
Martin Mangles, esq.	St. Anne's Villa.
Lady Montford	Monk's Grove.
Patrick Mc Mahon, esq.	Laurel Cottage.
Mrs. Charles May	Ruxbury Cottage.
The Hon. James Norton	Anningsley.
Joseph Sparrow, esq.	Firfield.
Eades Summers, esq.	Fox-Grove Lodge.
William Tringham, esq.	Long Cross.
Francis Wightwick, esq.	Sandgates.
Lady Wood	Potters Park.
Sir Charles Wetherell	Says Farm.
Major Worthy	Addlestone Grove.
Thomas Wadmore, esq.	Woburn Hill.

[58] Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i. c. 245-9. Life of Dr. Hammond; by Bishop Fell. Biographia Britannica; 1st edit. Fuller's Worthies, vol. ii. p. 364.

T. Hearne.

Engraved for Manning & Bray's History of Surrey

Botleys, the Seat of Robert Gostling, Esq.
by whom this Plate was presented

The principal seats in Chertsey parish, on the Guildford road, south-west of the town, are Botleys, Ottershaw, Fox Hills, Anningsley, and Lyne Grove; to all of which extensive demesnes are attached.

The Manor of Botleys, in Chertsey.

This manor either gave name to a family, or took its name from the family of Butteley or Botley. In the 12th year of Edward the Second, John de Butteleye of Chertsey gave to the abbot one messuage, six acres and a half of arable land, three acres of meadow, and 13*s.* 1*d.* rent, with appurtenances in Chobham and Chertsey, in exchange for forty-six acres of arable, and five acres of pasture land, with appurtenances in Chertsey.[57]

Henry Wykes, gent., in 1505, held the estate called Botlese Park, in Chertsey. In 1541, the manor belonged to Sir Roger Cholmeley, knt., chief-baron of the Exchequer; who sold it to King Henry the Eighth. In the first account of the produce for two years and a half, ending Michaelmas, the 35th of that king's reign, the bailiff accounts for 10*l.* received from John Church, (who held it under a lease granted by Sir Roger,) for the farm, containing, by estimation, one hundred acres; but which, in subsequent Rolls, is stated to be two hundred acres. In the early part of the reign of Philip and Mary, the Duchess of Somerset (widow of the Protector Somerset, executed in the preceding reign,) had a grant for life, in recompence, with other estates, for her dower and thirds, "of the manor of Botleys, and of all those lands, pastures, and meadows called the Frythes, containing two hundred acres, late purchased of Sir Roger Cholmeley." After the death of the duchess, Matthew Allie, gent., had a lease of the estate granted to him, in 1581. James the First, in 1610, granted this manor and the Frythes to George Salter and John Williams, and their heirs; and they, in the same year, conveyed the premises to William Garwaie, gent., (of St. Peter the Poor, London,) and his heirs. The manor was afterwards the property and residence of Mr. Samuel Hall, citizen and felt-maker of London; and Mrs. Pleasance Hall, (possibly his widow,) who held the estate for life, having purchased the reversionary interest of her son, sold the whole, in 1763, to Joseph Mawbey, esq.[58]

This gentleman, a native of Ravenstone in Leicestershire, was engaged in business as a distiller at Vauxhall, in Surrey; of which county he became sheriff in 1757. He was chosen member of parliament for Southwark in 1761, and again in 1768; prior to which, on the 30th of July, 1765, he had been created a baronet. In 1774, he became a candidate for the representation of the county, but was

[57] Leiger-book of the Abbey of Chertsey; MS. Lansdowne, No. 488, fol. 64.

[58] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 222.

defeated, in consequence of a sudden coalition having been formed among his opponents, in favour of James Scawen, esq., of Carshalton, when at the place of nomination, Epsom; whilst Sir Joseph was marshalling his procession (including music, with *marrow-bones and cleavers*) to enter the field in due electioneering parade.[59] However, a vacancy happening in the following year, he obtained his election; and he also sat, as knight of the shire, in the next two parliaments, in 1780 and 1784. He became chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Southwark, about 1773; and executed the office with general satisfaction to the public, until some dispute occurred respecting a road, which led to his being struck out, although very undeservedly, of the Commission of the Peace. On this, he retired from public business; and dying June the 16th, 1798, his remains were interred at Chertsey.[60] His son and successor, the second baronet, of the same name, died in August, 1817; leaving issue, by Caroline Charlotte Maria, his wife, two daughters; one of whom, Emily, died unmarried in March, 1819: the other is wedded to John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., of Fox Hills. On the decease of this Sir Joseph, the baronetcy became extinct; and the Botley estate (described as consisting of 575 acres, including the Fox Hills and Coney-Burrow hill,) was sold by auction, by order of the trustees, in July, 1822. It was purchased by David Hall, esq., now of Portland-place, one of the present trustees of the Chertsey Free-school. Several years afterwards it was sold by Mr. Hall to John Beecles Hyndman, esq., who resold it to the present owner, Robert Gostling, esq., of the firm of Gostlings and Sharpe, bankers, of London.

The house at Botleys, which is a stately edifice of stone, and one of the best in Surrey, was built by Sir Joseph Mawbey, soon after he had purchased this estate in 1763; when he also formed the park, by inclosing the adjacent fields. The approach from Chertsey is by a gently-rising carriage road, about a mile in length, which is entered by folding iron-gates, connected on each side with a stone screen,

[59] See "Historical Account of the Elections for Surrey," in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for December, 1788, written by Sir Joseph himself.

[60] See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, vol. lxvii. p. 825. Sir Joseph Mawbey distinguished himself in his political career, as the advocate of liberal principles; and he was, likewise, a friend to parliamentary reform. His Speech to the Electors at the close of the general election for the county of Surrey, in 1774, when his opponents were chosen, has been deservedly commended as a manifestation of urbanity and good feeling. He occasionally amused himself in writing verses; and there are various specimens of his productions in the Gentleman's Magazine. To this circumstance it was owing, perhaps, that he was one of the political characters introduced into the satirical publications intituled "Criticisms on the Rolliad," and "Probationary Odes for the Laureatship." There is much humour in the Ode referred to him, although it is of a coarse description, and principally allusive to the extensive establishment which he had formed, in connexion with his distillery, for the breeding and fattening of hogs.

T. Allom.

or imitation-lodge; and on the left, is a very pretty gothic cottage, called the Farm, where the gate-keeper resides. In the park are some noble forest trees, with luxuriant plantations, and sheets of water. The house itself, which is nearly square in form, stands on a boldly-swelling eminence, commanding richly-diversified views, over hill and dale, into several counties; and the well-wooded scenery of the park gives much interest to the home views. The entrance-hall is approached by a double flight of steps, with balusters, &c.; and paved with marble: the ceiling is supported by scagliola columns and pilasters of the Ionic order. The apartments, generally, are well proportioned, and elegantly fitted up; particularly the dining-parlour, and the withdrawing-room. Several of the chimney-pieces are of statuary and other marbles; and are tastefully executed.

The east front, or façade, of this edifice, includes a tetrastyle of the Ionic order, raised on a rusticated basement, and finished by a pediment; in which is a large sculpture of the Mawbey arms. The building stone was obtained from the quarries of Heddington and Barrington, in Oxfordshire; that from the latter place being chiefly used for the columns and decorative parts.[61] This estate, which is nearly of a square form, is about two miles in circumference.

Nearly adjoining to Botleys, on the west, are the Fox Hills, now an extensive demesne belonging to John Ivatt Briscoe, esq., who married the only surviving daughter of the second and last Sir Joseph Mawbey. On one of these eminences Mr. Briscoe has erected a magnificent house in the Elizabethan style of architecture, from the designs of Mr. George Basevi, jun., of London; under whose superintendence the work was executed. It is one of the best mansions that has been built in Surrey during the last forty or fifty years; and is fitted up with great taste and elegance. Over the principal entrance is the sentence, **Peace be to this House**, cut into the stone, in old English characters. The whole is constructed of Bath stone and Suffolk bricks. But little has yet been done to improve the grounds, which comprise a variety of pleasing and extensive views.

Silverlands, another large and handsome mansion, contiguous to Fox Hills, was the seat of the late Vice-admiral Sir Henry Hotham, bart., who died and was buried at Malta, in 1833; and it is now inhabited by his widow, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Hotham. This house was built by R. Porter, esq., an affluent brewer of Chertsey; but was greatly improved by Sir Henry Hotham.

Fan-Grove, or more properly *Try's-Hill*, is the seat of Eades

[61] In the Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. v. 2nd edit., plans are given of the principal and chamber floors of this mansion; and also a view of the east front.

Summers, esq., a gentleman of unbounded charity and benevolence. The former name was originally given to a small lodge belonging to the out-ranger of Windsor forest, which stood here on the edge of the heath, and in which a keeper resided to drive back the stray deer. This was first inhabited as a gentleman's seat by the late Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, who much improved it. The present mansion was built between the years 1818 and 1820, by the late Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, bart., private secretary to the duke and duchess of York. In this vicinity, numerous quartz crystals have been found, of a similar description to what are called Bristol diamonds. When cut and polished by the lapidary's art, they have a considerable lustre; and have been known to have been worn by ladies of rank in place of real diamonds.—The copse, or wood, called *Fan-Grove* belongs to Lady Frances Hotham, of Silverlands.

Ottershaw Park.

Between one and two miles southward from Botleys is Ottershaw Park, now an extensive demesne, comprising a great expanse of diversified scenery. Anciently, Ottershaw was described as consisting of a messuage and about three hundred and twenty acres of land in Chertsey and Chobham parishes, yet constituting a portion of the manor of Walton-Leigh.[62] Alan, who was chosen abbot of Chertsey in 1223, had a dispute with Richard Stapulford, rector of Walton, (which terminated in the abbot's favour,) respecting the tithes of a part of the woods called *Otershaw*, which had been assarted, (or grubbed up,) and planted with corn. This matter was again brought in question in 1279; when it appeared that the wood belonged to the earl of Hereford and Nicholas de Cruce; and it was eventually acknowledged by the then rector, that the abbot of Chertsey was entitled to the tithes of all the tenants of the earl and of Nicholas in the wood of Ottershaw.

In 1540, John Danister, a baron of the Exchequer, died seised, *inter alia*, of the estate of Ottershaw; and his daughter and heiress married Owen Bray, the second son of Sir Edward Bray, of Shere in this county. In the reign of Charles the Second, Ottershaw belonged to the yeomanly family of Roake, who still possess landed property in this part of Surrey. In 1684, John Roake married Margaret, daughter of Law Porter the elder, of Woking; and on his decease about the year 1722, without issue, Henry Roake of Moated-farm,

[62] In a Plan of the manor of *Walton Leigh*, dated in 1819, which is suspended in the vestry-room at Chertsey, the mansion, offices, pleasure-grounds, and park at Ottershaw, are stated as occupying nearly 196 acres; and the appertaining lands, as amounting to 436¾ acres.

Chertsey, his brother and heir, conveyed this estate to the said Law Porter. That person, conjointly with Mary his wife, sold the estate to Thomas Woodford, esq., of Threadneedle-street, London; who, in November, 1758, bequeathed it to his eldest son, the Rev. Thomas Woodford; of whom, in 1761, it was purchased by Thomas Sewell, esq., a barrister of considerable professional eminence, who was afterwards knighted, and appointed master of the Rolls.

That gentleman pulled down the old house, and erected the present mansion on a more elevated spot. Dying intestate in March, 1784, he was succeeded by Thomas Bailey Heath Sewell, esq., his eldest son, who had wedded a daughter of the Earl of Louth, but was divorced from her in 1779. On the threatened invasion of the French in 1794, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Surrey Fencible Cavalry; and in the following year he sold Ottershaw, and other lands consisting of about three hundred acres, together with the manor of Stannards and Fords, in Chobham, to Edmund Boehm, esq., by whom this property was greatly improved and extended, both by other purchases, and by allotments from the waste when the manor of Walton-Leigh was inclosed in 1800. After his failure, the estate was sold by auction, in 1819, when the park was described as comprising "430 acres, stocked with deer; with extensive pleasure grounds, kitchen and flower gardens, sheets of water, and plantations": of the latter, about 160 acres had been raised by Mr. Boehm. Subsequently, Ottershaw became the property of the late Sir George Wood; by whose son, Geo. Wood, esq., that portion of the estate on which the mansion stands has been recently sold to Richard Crawshay, esq., the proprietor of very extensive iron-works in Wales.

The house, which is a handsome uniform structure in the Italian style, substantially built on groined arches, is now undergoing considerable alterations in the interior. The entrance-portico, on the north side, is supported by columns of the Doric order; and a double flight of steps leads up to the hall. The library, which is forty feet in length, has a screen of Ionic columns at each end, and communicates with an elegant octagonal drawing-room, measuring 26½ feet on each side, surmounted by a circular dome-ceiling. A slated terrace, or balcony, supported on iron pillars and cantalivers, extends along the south front, and forms part of a handsome veranda; the trellis-framing, &c., of which is of ornamental iron-work. The attached conservatory and green-house are of similar dimensions; each measuring about fifty-two feet long, twenty-four wide, and eighteen high. At a short distance from the mansion, northwards, are the kitchen and some other offices, which assume the capricious form (as thus applied) of a small

monastic building, in the Gothic style of architecture, surmounted by a lofty tower of three stages; whence magnificent prospects are obtained of the surrounding country.

The park exhibits a great variety of surface, and is ornamented with some noble timber, independently of other trees. One of the sheets of water covers upwards of four acres; the stream which flows through it runs eastward to Durnford mills. From the Chertsey side, the park is entered by neatly-wrought iron-gates, flanked by handsome lodges, of stone. These were erected by Mr. Boehm: they are of a square form, and are embellished with figured tablets in bas-relief. The avenue leading to the house, through a fine plantation of firs, is nearly a mile in length.

Between Botleys and Ottershaw is Potter's Park, an extensive property that was formerly a part of the Ottershaw estate. Here a good house has been erected; which is now the residence of Lady Wood, the widow of Sir George.

Adjoining, is Queen-Wood, which also was connected with Ottershaw, but is now the property of F. G. Cole, esq., who has made considerable improvements here.

Anningsley.—This estate, which is situated about one mile, eastward, from Ottershaw park, is described by Manning as "a retired situation adjoining the heaths on the south-east side of Chertsey parish." It forms a part of the manor of Walton-Leigh; and on an inquisition taken after the decease of Walter Langton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, which occurred in November, 1321, it was found that the prelate died seised of one hundred acres of heath and waste at Annynge-legh, which he had purchased for life, of John Leigh, the owner of Walton-Leigh. No subsequent account of the descent of this property occurs until a recent period. In 1760, Anningsley belonged to Lord Montrath; afterwards to a Mrs. Davy; and then to Mr. Markham. About 1771, it was purchased by Thos. Day, esq., a gentleman of eccentric principles, but of most amiable character; who during his residence here, which commenced about the year 1781,[63] composed his well-known histories of "*Sandford and Merton*," and "*Little Jack*"; which were expressly written for the instruction of children; and are two of the best works on the subject that were ever executed.

Mr. Day was the only son of Thomas Day, esq., who had long held the lucrative situation of Collector outwards of the Customs in the

[63] When asked the cause of choosing such a retired situation for his residence, Mr. Day replied, that "it was to exclude himself from the vanity, vice, and deceptive character of Man."

port of London. He was born in Well-close-square, near Whitechapel, on the 22nd of June, 1748. His father, who died when he was quite an infant, bequeathed him an income of 1200*l.* per annum; but subject to his mother's jointure of 300*l.*; and to the care of that lady, who (notwithstanding a second marriage) paid great attention to the early education of her son, he appears to have been chiefly indebted for those habits of active exertion by which he was distinguished. He received his early education at the Charter-house, under Dr. Crusius; but in the sixteenth year of his age he was entered as a gentleman-commoner at Corpus Christi college, Oxford; where he remained three years, but then quitted the university, without taking a degree.

On attaining his majority, and with it the possession of a considerable income, (his fortune having been much improved during his minor years,) Mr. Day manifested that disposition for speculation and experiments on social life and manners, which distinguished his future career. At at early period of life he had become an admirer of Rousseau's reveries, relative to savage and civilized society, and the education of youth; and one of his first proceedings, when his own master, was to make a tour through Wales, in search of the *moral* beauties of nature; but with what success does not appear. With a similar design, he next visited the Continent; spending one winter at Paris, a second at Avignon, and a third at Lyons; a summer in the Austrian Netherlands, and another in Holland. At length he returned to England; and soon after, entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Being disgusted, however, at the subtle quirks and niceties of judicial proceedings, by which the distinctions of right and wrong are too frequently confounded, and rendered the instruments of extreme injustice, he never practised the law as a profession; but devoting himself to literary pursuits, became the advocate of the human race, instead of confining his talents to forensic disputations in Westminster Hall. He was among the first who employed their time and eloquence to further the abolition of slavery; he opposed the American war; and long before the conviction of its necessity became the animating, impulsive, and commanding feeling of the British public, he supported the measure of Reform in parliament. In 1773, in conjunction with his friend, Mr. James Bicknell, (also a barrister,) he published his poem of "*The Dying Negro*," which, with his "Fragment of a Letter on the Slavery of the Negroes," had much effect in exciting the compassionate sympathy of his fellow-countrymen in favour of that highly-injured people.

When about the age of twenty-one, and after his suit had been

rejected by a young lady to whom he had paid his addresses, Mr. Day formed the singular project of educating a wife for himself; this was based upon the notion of Rousseau, that "all the genuine worth of the human species is perverted by society; and that children should be educated apart from the world, in order that their minds should be kept untainted with, and ignorant of, its vices, prejudices, and artificial manners." This scheme, however, after a vexatious trial of some years, he renounced as impracticable;[64] and was content to become a suitor to two sisters in succession; yet, in both instances he was refused. At length, in 1778, he was married, at Bath, to Miss Esther Milnes, of Wakefield in Yorkshire; a lady who made "a large fortune the means of exercising the most extensive generosity." Soon after this event, he retired with his consort to Stapleford Abbots, in Essex; and thence removed to Anningsley, where he spent the remainder of his life; chiefly amusing himself in the cultivation of a large farm: not however, for the sake of emolument, but with a view of finding employment for the neighbouring poor; and he used the most praiseworthy exertions to alleviate the distresses, and improve the condition of the peasantry.

The death of this gentleman, who was of a bold and fearless disposition, was owing to the rash experiment of attempting to ride a

[64] It was about the year 1769, when he became of age, that Mr. Day commenced the execution of his project. Accompanied by his friend Bicknell, he went to an establishment at Shrewsbury connected with the Foundling Hospital, and from the orphan girls there assembled he selected two, whom he thought fit subjects for his experiment. Previously to obtaining the custody of his pupils, he entered into a written engagement, guaranteed by Mr. Bicknell, that, within twelvemonths he would resign one of them to a respectable mistress, as an apprentice, with a fee of one hundred pounds; and on her marriage, or commencing business for herself, he would give her the additional sum of four hundred pounds: and he further engaged, that he would honourably educate the one he should retain in order to marry her at a proper age; or if he should change his mind, he would allow her a competent support until she married, and then give her five hundred pounds, as a dowry. The objects of Mr. Day's speculation were both twelve years of age: one of them, whom he called Lucretia, had a fair complexion, with light hair and eyes; the other was a brunette, with chestnut tresses, who was styled Sabrina. He took these girls to France, without any English servant, in order that they might have no direct communication with any one but himself; nor obtain any knowledge but what he should impart. As might have been anticipated, they caused him abundance of inconvenience and vexation, increased in no small degree by their becoming infected with the small-pox; from which, however, they recovered without any injury to their features. The scheme ended in the disappointment of the projector. Lucretia, whom he first dismissed, was apprenticed to a milliner; and she afterwards became the wife of a linen-draper in London. Sabrina, after Mr. Day had relinquished his attempts to make her such a model of perfection as he required, and which included indomitable courage, as well as the difficult art of retaining secrets, was placed at a boarding-school at Sutton Coldfield, in Warwickshire; where, during a residence of three years, she gained the esteem of all who knew her; and, strange to say, was at length married to Mr. Bicknell!

colt which he had reared, but which had never been broken in. In this attempt, as he was returning from Anningsley to his mother's house at Bare-hill, where he had left Mrs. Day, he was thrown, and killed by a kick of the animal, on the 28th of September, 1789. His remains were interred in Wargrave church, Berks; where a monument was erected for him by his widow, who caused the following lines (which he had, himself, written in memory of a deceased friend,) to be inscribed on it, as justly expressive of his own talents and virtues:—

"Beyond the reach of Time, or Fortune's power,
Remain, cold stone, remain! and mark the hour
When all the noblest Gifts which Heav'n e'er gave,
Were centred in a dark untimely grave!
Oh! taught on Reason's boldest wings to rise,
And catch each glimmering of the op'ning skies;
Oh, gentle Bosom! oh, unsullied Mind!
Oh, Friend to Truth, to Virtue, to Mankind!
Thy dear remains we trust to this sad shrine,
Secure to feel no second loss like thine."

In the plan of Walton-Leigh manor (already referred to) in the vestry at Chertsey, the Anningsley estate, in 1819, is described as the property of his Majesty, and comprising 284 . 2 . 19 acres. It is now the residence of the Hon. and Rev. James Norton; and the land is appropriated to farming purposes.

ADDLESTONE.

This place, which was formerly called *Atlesdon*, and *Atlesford*, is an extensive tithing in Chertsey parish, including a considerable extent of meadow land. The dwellings are much scattered, and chiefly inhabited by farming-men. But independently of these, here are several detached Seats and Villas, occupied by genteel families; and from various causes, the respectability of this neighbourhood has much increased of late years; particularly since the inclosure in 1808.

In consequence of the increasing population of Chertsey parish, and of the inadequacy of the old church to afford sufficient accommodation for the parishioners, measures were taken in the year 1835, to obtain subscriptions for the erection of a new church at *Addlestone*, on a spot of ground near the Spinney Oak,[65] which was considered to be the most convenient site for the purpose; and it was proposed to assign to it a district comprehending about two thousand persons, and comprising the inhabitants of Addlestone, New-Ham, Row-Town, Brox, and Chertsey-lane end. In the statement circulated by the

[65] Of the original *Spinney Oak* it was traditionally said, that it was famous for its height and size; but the oldest inhabitants of the present generation never saw it. The Oak which now bears the name was planted within memory, probably about fifty or sixty years ago.

officiating ministers of Chertsey, viz., the Rev. H. Stephenson, curate, and Octavius Brock, assistant-curate, it was specified that the parish was about twenty-five miles in circumference, occupying a surface of about fifteen square miles; and that it contained nearly ten thousand acres, and a population exceeding five thousand persons. It was further stated, that the principal obstacle to the erection of a place of worship in connexion with the establishment was, the difficulty of providing an endowment; but that, in the present instance, the difficulty was obviated by the offer of such an endowment as would ensure a resident minister; whilst the patronage would devolve on the vicar of the parish, the individual making the offer declining to claim the patronage.

This appeal was successful; and independently of the splendid gift of 2000*l.* for the endowment of the new church, made by Miss Winefred Wightwick, (sister to F. Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates,) the sum of 3006*l.* 12*s.* was subscribed by different individuals, in sums varying from 200*l.* downwards to a few shillings, prior to the beginning of November, 1836.[68] With the monies thus subscribed, and without any aid from the Incorporated Societies of London, the church at Addlestone was built in the course of the following year; and it was consecrated and dedicated to St. Paul, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, on the 11th of January, 1838; at which time, also, the Rev. W. H. Ibotson, B.A., the present minister, was instituted to the living. The ground was given by the late George Holme Sumner, esq., the lay-rector of this district of the parish.

[68] The following are the names of those persons who subscribed to the amount of 50*l.* and upwards :—

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester	50*l.*	The very Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Windsor	50*l.*
The Lady Frances Hotham	100*l.*	Benjamin Burnett, esq.	50*l.*
The Hon. Mrs. Fox	100*l.*	Miss Chapman, Taplow	50*l.*
Lady Wood	100*l.*	Thomas Chawner, esq.	50*l.*
Eades Summers, esq.	200*l.*	Richard Clark, esq.	50*l.*
Ditto, additional, for stone jambs to windows	70*l.*	The Rev. John C. Clark	50*l.*
George Best, esq.	100*l.*	Anonymous, by ditto	50*l.*
John Ivatt Briscoe, esq.	100*l.*	Capt. de Visme	50*l.*
Robert K. Escott, esq.	100*l.*	Alex. H. Hall, esq.	50*l.*
David Hall, esq.	100*l.*	Miss Irvine, Egham	50*l.*
Henry Pownall, esq., Spring Grove	100*l.*	Frank Lambert, esq.	50*l.*
Thomas Lowndes, esq., Blackheath	100*l.*	Rev. W. J. Smithwick	50*l.*
Francis Wightwick, esq.	200*l.*	Rev. J. H. Stephenson	50*l.*
Miss H. Wightwick	100*l.*	Miss Summers	50*l.*
The Right Hon. Lady King	50*l.*	Richard Hay, esq.	50*l.*
Sir Charles Wetherell	52*l.* 10*s.*	W. J. Denison, esq. M.P.	50*l.*
		Charles Barclay, esq. M.P.	50*l.*

Addlestone *Church*, which is a regular edifice of light-coloured brick, in the pointed style of composition, was built from the designs and under the direction of James Savage, esq., architect, of London. On each side, between graduated buttresses which terminate at the springing of the parapets, are five double lancet windows; and, attached to the central part of the west end, is a square tower of three stages. The beams supporting the roof are of arched oak: the ceiling is very plain. Under the east window is an altar-screen, pierced, in the pointed style, with pinnacled buttresses; and including the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments. The pulpit and reading-desk are of oak; and at the west end, is a large singing-gallery, with Gothic panelling in front. In the church-yard, near the east end of the building, is the following inscription in memory of Mrs. Charles Kemble, (the once celebrated actress, Miss De Camp,) who was one of the first persons interred here:—

"Beneath this Stone are deposited the Mortal Remains of *Marie Therése*, wife of Charles Kemble, Esq. She departed this Life Sept. 3rd, 1838. Aged 63 years."

Adjacent to the west end of this church is a handsome Parsonage-house, which was built as a general residence for the minister; the cost being defrayed by a subscription, amounting to 970*l.* 14*s.*

Ongar-Hill, the pleasant seat of Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq., was purchased by that gentleman's father of Sir Henry Parker, of Melford-hill in Suffolk, the son of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker (the elder), bart., to whom it had previously belonged. At different times, this has been the residence of persons of some notoriety; of whom Jefferies, the well-known jeweller to the prince of Wales (afterwards George the Fourth), and Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart., may be mentioned. The house, which is of brick, painted white, with but little embellishment, was erected about eighty years ago; and the late celebrated architect, Sir John Soane, is known to have worked at it, as a bricklayer's boy.[67]

Says-Court, formerly written *Sayes*, was held under the crown by Sir A. Maynwaring, knt., who died there, and was buried at Chertsey in 1648-9. In the reign of George the First, it was demised to Edmund Moore, esq.; from whose family the lease was subsequently purchased by a Mr. Belchier; who again sold it to the late James Payne, esq., architect. That gentleman resided here whilst finishing Chertsey

[67] He was then under the control of an illiterate and ill-conditioned elder brother, who was employed here, and who plodded through life as a petty bricklayer. In his old age, a small annuity was allowed him by his more successful relation. A lady of Chertsey (lately deceased) used to speak of recollecting Sir John, when a boy, attending on his brother; and that, at every opportunity he would sit at the foot of the ladder, engaged with a book.

bridge, in 1785; and it was afterwards tenanted by his son, and two or three other persons of little note. In 1823, this property was purchased of the crown by Sir Charles Wetherell, (now recorder of Bristol, and Q. C.); the celebrated and somewhat eccentric counsel, whose strenuous opposition in parliament to the provisions of the Reform bill will ever be a marked feature in the history of that important measure. The old house, which rumour says, was occasionally occupied by James the First, has been repaired by Sir Charles in a singular manner. It is now leased to James Davidson, esq.; and is approached by a fine grove of lime trees. Sir Charles has, also, erected two new houses on the estate, one of which has been sold to Major Worthy; and the other is his own residence.

THE CROUCH OAK, ADDLESTONE.

This ancient and venerable tree, which even in its decay is still majestic, stands immediately adjacent to the small estate of Capt. de Visme (at Addlestone); which derives its name of *Crouch Oak* from that circumstance. Tradition states that this oak, in former ages, was considered to mark the boundary of Windsor forest, in this direction; and Queen Elizabeth is said to have dined beneath its shadow. Its girth, at two feet from the ground, is twenty-four feet. At the height of nine feet, the principal branch, in itself as large as a tree, shoots

out almost horizontally from the trunk, to the distance of forty-eight feet; and is known to have been eight or ten feet longer, about 20 years ago. The remaining branches are by no means destitute of foliage,

"although its boughs are moss'd with age,
And its high top bald with dry antiquity."

Before the inclosure of the manor of Chertsey-Beomond, in 1808, this oak stood on the open common; but it is now fenced in by a railing, and connected with the grounds of Capt. de Visme, to whom it belongs.[68] This greatly tends to secure it from a practice which, formerly, accelerated its decay, namely, that of having the bark peeled off by ignorant females, from an opinion that, taken internally, it operates as a love-charm! The name of *Crouch* oak may possibly have been given, from the low, crouching form of its chief branches.

The Manor of Ham, in Chertsey.

This manor, which anciently belonged to the crown, was granted by King Henry the Second to the abbot and convent of Chertsey; of whom it was afterwards held by Thomas Santerre, at an annual rent of twenty-eight shillings and suit to the hundred of Godley. He enfeoffed *John de Hamme* and Alice his wife; the former of whom died in the 13th of Edward the Second (anno 1320) seised, *inter alia*, of this manor, valued at twenty pounds per year. His nephew, Thomas de Hamme, in November, 1331, had license from the bishop of Winchester to hear divine service in his chapel of Hamme, in this parish; and a similar license was obtained in 1404, by Nicholas Fitz-John (or St. John), who is supposed to have married the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Hamme. The manor afterwards passed into other hands; and in the 21st of Edward the Fourth (1482) was possessed by Sir Thomas St. Leger, who married Anne, duchess of Exeter (the king's sister), after her divorce from the duke (Henry Holland), her first husband. He was one of the esquires of the body to Edward the Fourth; in the tenth of whose reign he was also sheriff of Surrey and Sussex.[69] His ancestor was one of the warlike knights who accompanied William the Norman in his invasion of

[68] The Crouch Oak, and the ground it stands upon, was purchased by Capt. de Visme of Mr. Gardiner the former owner of this estate, and was conveyed to him with the rest of the property (as shewn by a map and title deeds) in 1828. Mr. Gardiner purchased it of a Mr. Johnston, who held the estate when the awards were made under the Chertsey Inclosure act, when this tree, &c. became a part of this estate, and was soon after fenced in with other waste land awarded, and has so remained up to the present time.—From information obligingly communicated by the owner.

[69] At that time the Esquires of the Body were four in number; two of whom were in constant attendance upon the king, both by day and night. In the reign of James the Second, they were reduced to two; and in that of William the Third, their office appears to have been abolished. Some particulars of their duties, &c., from the *Liber Niger*, are given by Samuel Pegge, esq., in his *Curialia*.

England, and whose family settled at Ellcomb, in Kent. Sir Thomas eventually bestowed this manor, with other estates, on the chantry which he founded in St. George's chapel at Windsor; through which endowment, it came into the possession of the dean and canons of Windsor, its present owners.

Aubrey says—"In this parish (Chertsey, sc.) is Ham Haw, where the New River disembogues into the Thames. Here is a fair house, about which is a great mote, and encompass'd with trees." He further states, that it had been the residence of Admiral Sir George Askew, or Ayscue; and afterwards, of the celebrated physician, Dr. Thomas Willis, who had bought the lease granted by the dean and canons of Windsor. Mr. Sheldon, brother to the archbishop of Canterbury, seems to have been the next tenant; and to have been succeeded by Robert Douglas, esq.; on whose death, in 1731, it was advertised for sale, under the description of the manor of Ham-court, with the demesne lands in Chertsey, value 378*l.* 16*s.* per annum; besides the mansion, gardens, and orchards, containing three acres; with a dove-house, &c.: there were, also, long avenues of trees, a decoy, and a warren. The premises were purchased by Charles, second earl of Portmore, whose property at Weybridge was merely separated from this by the Wey navigation. This estate is now held under a lease from the dean and canons of Windsor, by the Hon. Peter John Locke King, of Woburn park, to which it adjoins; it is occupied as a farm.

About two miles from Chertsey, on the Weybridge road, is WOBURN PARK, the pleasant seat of the Right Hon. Hester, Lady King, (daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Fortescue,) and of her second son, the Hon. P. J. Locke King.

It appears from Manning that the estate called *Woburn Farm*, alias *Cock's Lands*, consisting of about twenty-five acres, (which forms the nucleus of this property,) was bought of a Mrs. Hornby, in 1735, by Philip Southcote, esq.[70] a younger branch of the Southcotes of Albery, or Albury, in Merstham parish, where they had settled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. That gentleman increased his estate by other purchases, to the extent of one hundred and fifty acres; and he has the credit of being the first person who fully realized the idea of a *Ferme Ornée*, or ornamental farm, into which he converted these grounds. In accomplishing that object, and in order to obtain an expanse of water, he was allowed to alter the direction of the high-road; and by permission of the dean and canons of Windsor, to extend it through part of the adjoining manor of Ham. Mr. Southcote occupied some years in effecting his various improvements here; but his farm was in high repute about the middle of the last century;

[70] HISTORY OF SURREY, vol. iii. p. 227.

it having then acquired such a degree of picturesque and ornamental beauty as had never been previously attained elsewhere.[71]

On the decease of Mr. Southcote without issue, in September, 1758, this estate devolved on his lady, (to whom he had bequeathed it,) who was the daughter and heir of Sir John Andrews, bart. She died on the 14th of October, 1783, aged eighty years; and having by will, dated in April 1771, devised this estate, with other lands in different counties, to certain persons in trust, "to settle the same on her esteemed friend and kinsman Robert Edward, Lord Petre"; with remainder to his sons, and their respective heirs-male, &c., she was succeeded by that nobleman. His grandson, William Francis Henry, 11th Lord Petre, sold Woburn Farm about the year 1814, to the late Vice-admiral Sterling; of whose executors it was purchased in 1836, by the Right Hon. Lady King, its present owner. Since that time,

[71] The ingenious Mr. Whateley, in his Observations on Modern Gardening, (8vo. 1771,) has entered into a minute description of Woburn Farm, as it was left by Mr. Southcote; but as much of his detail is no longer applicable, we shall give only a few extracts which relate to its general features.

"The place contains 150 acres, of which near five and thirty are adorned in the highest degree; of the rest about two thirds are in pasture, and the remainder is in tillage: the decorations are, however, communicated to every part; for they are disposed along the sides of a walk, which, with its appendages, forms a broad belt around the grazing grounds, and is continued, though on a more contracted scale, through the arable. This walk is properly garden: all within it is farm: the whole lies on the two sides of a hill, and on a flat at the foot of it; the flat is divided into corn-fields; the pastures occupy the hill; they are surrounded by the walk, and crossed by a communication carried along the brow, which is also richly dressed, and which divides them into lawns, each completely encompassed with garden.

"These are in themselves delightful; the grounds on both sides lie beautifully; they are diversified with clumps and single trees; and the buildings in the walk seem to belong to them. On the top of the hill is a large octagon structure, and not far from it the ruin of a chapel. To one of the lawns the ruin appears, on the brow of a gentle ascent, backed and grouped with wood: from the other is seen the octagon, upon the edge of a steep fall, and by the side of a pretty grove, which hangs down the declivity. This lawn is further embellished by a neat Gothic building; the former by the house, and the lodge at the entrance; and in both, other objects of less consequence, little seats, alcoves, and bridges, continually occur.

"The brow of the hill commands two lovely prospects, the one gay and extensive, over a fertile plain, watered by the Thames, and broken by St. Anne's hill and Windsor Castle; a large mead of the most luxuriant verdure lies just below the eye, spreading to the banks of the river; and beyond it the country is full of farms, villas, and villages, and every mark of opulence and cultivation. The other view is more wooded; the steeple of a church, or the turrets of a seat, sometimes rise above the trees; and the bold arch of Walton Bridge is there a conspicuous object, equally singular and noble."

It must be remarked, that the bridge here spoken of has been taken down, and a much lower one (of brick, and of a different construction) erected in its place; by which the character of the view has been deteriorated. The old bridge was of wood; and the centre arch, the span of which was 132 feet, rose to the height of 26 feet above the water at the highest floods.

both the pleasure-grounds and the house (which is partly of stone, with a portico and pediment in front,) have been much enlarged and improved; and the estate itself, which was comparatively small when last purchased, has been considerably augmented; and hence its present name of Woburn Park. In the grounds, which are intersected by the meanderings of the Bourn stream, are many rare and curious trees; some of which were planted by Mr. Southcote abont ninety or one hundred years ago.[72]

On Woburn Hill, between the Weybridge and Addlestone roads, is a new brick house, built by Mrs. Tippet; and now occupied by Thomas Wadmore, esq., who has considerably improved the property since it came into his possession. The views are extensive.

St. Anne's Hill.—About one mile, westward, from Chertsey is the commanding eminence of *St. Anne's Hill*; on the south-eastern side of which is the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Fox, relict of the late Right Hon. Chas. James Fox; whom this venerable lady (now in her 90th year) has survived nearly thirty-six years. The house is a plain irregular building, of no architectural importance; but it contains a fine collection of cabinet pictures, and other well-selected curiosities. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste; and besides other ornaments, they include a small *Temple*, dedicated to Friendship, which was erected to perpetuate the coming of age of the late Lord Holland, and has this inscription over the entrance:—

In Memoriam
Divi natalis Henrici Ricardi Baronis de Holland
Quo XXI. annos Ætatis attigit
XI. Kal. Dec. A.D. MDCCXCIV
Feliciter hic celebrati,
Hasce Ædes
Amicitiæ ipsique sacras
Carolus et Elizabetha,
Qui etsi non parentes, paterno
eum amore deligunt
Votivas posuerunt.

Opposite to the temple, on a pedestal ornamented by a vase, are inscribed the following lines, written by General Fitzpatrick, to commemorate the joyous fête here celebrated on that occasion:—

[72] The phrase, "sweet *Southcotes*," occurs in a jingling ballad called "Strawberry Hill," written, conjointly, by Wm. Pultency, earl of Bath, and Horace Walpole; and Mason, in his "English Garden," has also thus complimented its founder:—

"On Thee too, Southcote, shall the Muse bestow
No vulgar praise; for thou to humblest things
Could'st give ennobling beauties; deck'd by thee
The simple Farm eclips'd the Garden's pride,
E'en as the virgin blush of innocence
The harlotry of art."

"Though lasting blessings be to Man denied,
And our white hours on swifter pinions glide,—
The powers of art in memory may give
Life's fleeting joys a lengthen'd date to live;
So may these labours of the Sculptor's hand
Of festive revels a memorial stand,
Where bosoms glowing with an ardent zeal
Which bosoms fraught with kind affections feel,
Hail'd the glad moment when revolving time
Had crown'd a Youth in Manhood's vernal prime,
Whose ripen'd virtues now to friendship warm'd
Those Hearts his Childhood had with fondness charm'd.

What though stern Winter through the leafless grove
Had hush'd the tuneful minstrelsy of Love,
Sweet strains of Joy the voice of gladness sung,
With shouts of Joy the sprightly echoes rung;
A placid look Remembrance fondly cast
On earlier years in blameless pleasures past,
While eager Hope explored with anxious eye
The opening prospect of a brighter sky.

Dress'd in sweet smiles, the *Genius of the Place*
Vouchsafed the friendly festival to grace;
And while the jocund Guests, in sportive round,
With steps elastic lightly press'd the ground,
Here breath'd for more such Joyous Days a Prayer,
And bade the fervent Wish this VOTIVE STRUCTURE bear."

On another pedestal, also surmounted by a vase, and placed by Mrs. Fox to mark a favourite spot which Mr. Fox was accustomed to frequent, are the following verses; the commencing lines are from Dryden:—

"The painted Birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing,
Both eyes and ears received a like delight,
Enchanting Music, and a charming sight.
On Philomel I fixed my whole desire,
And listened for the Queen of all the choir;
Fain would I hear her heavenly voice to sing,
And wanted yet an omen of the spring:—
* * * * *
So sweet, so shrill, so variously she sung,
That the Groves echoed and the Vallies rung."—
The Flower and the Leaf.

"Cheerful in this sequestered Bower
From all the Storms of Life remov'd
Here Fox enjoyed his evening hour,
In converse with the Friends he lov'd.

And here these Lines he oft would quote,
Pleas'd, from his favourite Poet's Lay,
When challenged by the Warbler's note
That breathed a Song from every Spray."

Near the house is a well-grown and lofty Cedar, which was planted by Mrs. Fox when the size of a mere wand; but its girth, at the lowermost part, at the present time (1842), is twelve feet ten inches. Some fine trees are, also, grouped around the house; and others of a striking character stand upon the lawn. The green-house and the dairy are handsome structures adjoining each other, and tastefully fitted up. The former is richly-stored with a fine collection of odoriferous plants and flowers; and the latter, which is of an octagonal form, is furnished with dressers and stands of white marble, edged with green. At the bottom of the garden, approached by a romantic avenue, is a very neat grotto; and, over it, a tea-room ornamented with painted-glass windows, which include the portraits of the late George the Fourth (when prince of Wales), and Mr. Fox; together with some fine landscapes by Pearson. The attached farm, on which are some neatly-thatched buildings, is tenanted by Mr. John Wapshott, formerly of the adjacent estate called Almners-barns, but now of Chertsey.

This property, which is copyhold, held of the manor of Chertsey, and consists of about thirty acres, was purchased by Mrs. Fox, (before her marriage,) about the year 1778, of the then duke of Marlborough, who appears to have derived it from the Trevors; to one of whom, a spinster, it had been sold by the Bartons, early in the reign of George the Second.

In this delightful retreat Mr. Fox, when withdrawn from the arena of political warfare, passed many of his happiest hours; not, however, in the seclusion of solitariness, but in the bosom of conjugal felicity and friendship, in rural occupations, and in the frequent study of classic and English literature. The habits of his mind were strictly social; and the admiration excited by his talents was increased by his affability, by the polished ease of his manners, and by the benignity of his disposition. Although not born in Surrey, his long connexion with it requires the insertion here of a brief memoir of the life of this eminent statesman.

Charles James Fox, who was the third son of Henry Fox, (afterwards Lord Holland,) paymaster of the forces, by his wife Georgiana Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles, second duke of Richmond, and great grand-daughter to Chas. II., was born January 13th (O.S.), 1748. He is said to have been much indulged in youth by his father; whose conduct, in that respect, has been ascribed to the early discovery of his son's extraordinary talents. His education was partly acquired at Eton, under Dr. Barnard; and partly at Hertford college, Oxford, where Dr. William Newcome, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, was

his tutor.[73] Having quitted the University, without remaining long enough to accumulate degrees, as was then customary with young men intended for public life, he visited the Continent, where he passed some time in the usual fashionable pursuits of the day.

Returning to England before he had attained his majority, his father, who had destined him for political employment, procured him a seat in the House of Commons for the borough of Midhurst; and thus, like the celebrated Lord Chesterfield, and his own still more celebrated rival, William Pitt, he became a senator before he had reached the legal age. In 1770 he obtained, through the interest of Lord Holland, the office of a lord of the admiralty, which he resigned in May, 1772; and in the month of January following, he was appointed a commissioner of the treasury. While he sat on the treasury bench in the lower House, he almost uniformly appeared as the advocate of political opinions which are directly opposed to those which he subsequently adopted, and in support of which he displayed the talents that secured the admiration of his contemporaries, and gained him a large share of posthumous fame. After he had held office under government for about six years he was suddenly dismissed, in consequence of a trifling difference with the minister, Lord North, on a question relative to the committal of Woodfall the printer to custody, for an alleged libel on the speaker of the House of Commons, which appeared in the Public Advertiser.

Being thus thrown into the ranks of the opposition, Mr. Fox soon signalized himself as a political partizan, attacking with energy and decision the measures of those with whom he had acted in the earlier part of his career. During the course of the war which preceded the separation of the British-American colonies from the mother country, he often displayed his eloquence as a parliamentary speaker in support of civil liberty; and was reckoned among the most distinguished orators at a time when his party included such eminent men as Colonel Barré, Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton), and Edmund Burke.

At the general election in 1780, Fox, after a severe contest, in which he was opposed by all the influence of government, was chosen

[73] Of his attainments in classical literature, whilst at Eton, several examples will be found in the "*Musæ Etoniensis*:" and that he obtained a general acquaintance with the works of the most celebrated Latin and Greek writers may be inferred from his correspondence, at a late period of his life, with that eminent scholar and critic, Gilbert Wakefield. But it is evident, that with regard to Greek literature, at least, his reading had been by no means extensive; and indeed, the object of his epistolary intercourse with Wakefield was, to obtain his advice as to the best means of extending his knowledge of Greek and Roman literature, and especially of the former.

one of the representatives of the city of Westminster. On the resignation of Lord North, and the accession to power of the marquis of Rockingham, in 1782 the subject of this memoir was made secretary of state for foreign affairs; but when Lord Shelburne, (afterwards marquis of Lansdowne,) succeeded to the post of prime minister, on the death of Lord Rockingham, Mr. Fox seceded from the ministerial party. He then joined the opposition under Lord North, with whom he entered into that political confederacy known in history as "the Coalition"; and under the administration thus formed, he again held the office of foreign secretary. But, perhaps no ministry during the long reign of George the Third was upon the whole more unpopular than this; and the introduction of what was termed the India bill, a scheme proposed by Fox for the government of our East-Indian empire, occasioned so much opposition, that he and his colleagues were forced to resign; and they were succeeded by a ministry, at the head of which was placed his great rival, William Pitt. Henceforth, till nearly the close of his career, he generally composed one of the parliamentary phalanx in opposition to the ministry.

In 1788, Mr. Fox engaged in a tour on the Continent with the lady whom he afterwards married;[74] but after visiting the historian Gibbon, at Lausanne, and when proceeding towards Italy, he was recalled to England, on the prospect of the establishment of a regency, in consequence of the illness of the king. On this occasion he entered into a warm contest in parliament with Mr. Pitt, on the provisions of the regency bill; the minister insisting on limiting the power of the prince of Wales, as regent; whilst Mr. Fox proposed giving the

[74] The disgraceful contumely that was showered upon this patriotic statesman by his political opponents in the year 1802, when he went to France, after the Peace of Amiens, accompanied by Mrs. Fox, who was then first publicly acknowledged as his wife, is well remembered by the present writer; but how utterly false the reports were, which were then promulgated in respect to his marriage, will be proved by the following extract from the Register of Wyton, in Huntingdonshire, in which parish that ceremony was performed, about seven years antecedently to this visit to the Continent. It should be premised that Mrs. Fox, previously to her marriage, resided for a few weeks with the Rev. J. Perry, (her husband's friend,) at the rectory-house of Wyton; that Mary Dassonville was her maid servant, and that Jeremiah Bradshaw, who had the honour of giving the bride away, was the parish clerk.

"*Charles J. Fox*, of the parish of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, Batchelor, and *Elizabeth B. Cane*, of this parish, were Married in this Church, by License, this 28 day of September, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and 95, by me, J. Perry, Rector.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { C. J. Fox, Elizabeth B. Cane.
In the Presence of { Mary Dassonville, Jerm. Bradshaw."

prince that office without any restrictions. The premier was victorious; but the king's recovery (under the successful treatment of Dr. Willis) rendered the appointment unnecessary.

On the commencement of the French revolution in 1789, Mr. Fox became one of its decided advocates; and strove ardently, yet unsuccessfully, to prevent the war which ensued between the two countries. This led to the cessation of his friendship with Mr. Burke; a circumstance which he is known deeply to have regretted. When Mr. Addington (now Viscount Sidmouth) succeeded Pitt as prime minister, and peace was concluded with France, in 1801, Fox and his friends supported the new premier; but on the renewal of hostilities after the treaty of Amiens, he joined the opposition. However, on the death of Pitt, in the beginning of 1806, he again came into power, as secretary of state for foreign affairs; and in conjunction with Lord Grenville, endeavoured to steer the vessel of the nation into a safe harbour; the situation of the country, at that time, being one of almost unexampled difficulty.

When thus recalled to office, he was not in health; and his strenuous exertions in the duties of his high station accelerated his disease, and were prematurely arrested by the hand of death;—yet not until he had rescued the British name from its most opprobrious stigma, the Slave Trade. This great and patriotic statesman died of a dropsy, at Chiswick House, in Middlesex, the seat of the duke of Devonshire, on the 13th of September, 1806. After a paroxysm of grievous suffering, (aggravated by the exhibition of a too potent medicine,) nearly his last words addressed to Mrs. Fox were, '*I die happy.*'[75]—It was his wish to have been buried at Chertsey; but his friends considering that his memory would be more honoured by the interment of his remains in Westminster abbey, he was finally deposited in that venerable structure. His funeral, although a private one, was celebrated with much solemnity; and attended by a vast concourse of people, including the principal members of both houses of parliament.

Mr. Fox was interred near the middle of the north transept, within

[75] See Trotter's Memoirs of the latter years of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, p. 465. "When Mr. Fox ceased to live," said Mr. Sheridan, in reply to some aspersions which had been thrown upon that distinguished character by Lord Cochrane, on the Hustings at Westminster,—"the cause of private honour and friendship lost its highest glory; public liberty lost its most undaunted champion, and general humanity its most active and ardent assertor. In him was united the most amiable disposition with the most firm and resolute spirit; the mildest manners with the most exalted mind. With regard to that great man, it might indeed be well said, that in him the bravest heart and the most enlarged mind sat enthroned upon the seat of gentleness."

a few yards of the grave of his great political rival and immediate predecessor in the government, Mr. Pitt. This circumstance has not escaped the notice of Sir Walter Scott, whose eloquent muse, in the beautiful introduction to *Marmion*, has thus alluded to it:—

"Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival's bier;
O'er Pitt's the mournful requiem sound,
And Fox's shall the notes rebound.
The solemn Echo seems to cry,—
'Here let their discord with them die.
Seek not for those a separate doom,
Whom Fate made brothers in the tomb;
But search the land of living men,
Where wilt thou find their like agen?'" [76]

St. Anne's Hill rises abruptly from the plain to the height, according to a trigonometrical survey made for the Board of Ordnance, of two hundred and forty feet. It extends chiefly in a north and south direction, but has a long spur stretching westward towards Thorpe. The lower parts are shrouded by trees and plantations; but the summit presents a kind of level ridge, or terrace, that com-

[76] A noble Monument, in commemoration of Mr. Fox, was placed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, in the year 1823. It was designed and executed by the sculptor Westmacott; the expense being defrayed by a subscription, the contributors to which were of different classes. These were, the private friends of the deceased, including his late Majesty, George the Fourth, who gave one thousand guineas; and the supporters of his political principles:—of the former he had more, perhaps, than any man of his time; and the latter comprised an eminent portion of the rank, talent, and virtue of the country.

This monument has been so injudiciously placed against the wainscotting of the choir, and so immediately beneath the eye, that the fine proportions of the figures, which are all of statuary marble, are deprived of their due effect; the base not being sufficiently elevated. It represents the deceased in a recumbent attitude upon a mattress, expiring in the arms of Liberty, who is seated at the head of the monument, but has no distinguishing emblem. At the feet, leaning mournfully over the dying statesman, is Peace, with her dove-tipped sceptre, regretting with pensive air the fall of him whose commanding eloquence had been so frequently exerted in her cause. Near the latter, but advanced on the plinth in front, and on one knee, is a Negro, with his hands clasped gratefully to his breast, as though testifying his veneration for the fallen patriot, by whom his chains had been broken, and the British slave trade abolished.

The figure of Mr. Fox is extremely characteristic: the likeness is finely preserved, and the expression is dignified though resigned. In that of Liberty there is much of the air and character of the ancient Niobe. The African, who is nearly naked, is well-formed and anatomically correct; the graceful ease imparted to an attitude exceedingly difficult of execution displays the talents of the sculptor in a very superior point of view. Canova, after inspecting this figure in Westmacott's *studio*, assured Lord Holland, that "neither in England, nor out of England, had he seen any modern work in marble which surpassed it." No inscription has hitherto been recorded on the monument. The exact spot of his interment is marked by a small slab of free-stone, inscribed only with the initials of his name.—Vide Brayley's History of St. Peter's, Westminster, vol. ii. p. 302.

mands a rich succession of fine views, which vary in their character according to the direction which the eye assumes. On the north-east, the town of Chertsey and the river Thames shew themselves to great advantage; the latter "making a bold sweep to approach Chertsey bridge, and intersecting the plains with its various meanders." On the south-east, the heathy ridge of St. George's Hill, the more distant eminences of the North Downs, and a most extensive tract of country extending into Kent, spotted with seats, towns, villages, woodlands, and farms, form the main objects of the prospect. Towards the north-west, the landscape is circumscribed by the bare outline of the Bagshot heaths; and the bluff point of Cooper's Hill excludes the more interesting heights of Windsor.

On this eminence, which was anciently called *Eldebury* or *Oldbury Hill*, and on which, Mr. Manning says, "were the visible traces of a Camp," now possibly hidden by the plantations, was a *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Anne, which was erected about 1334; and in June the same year, Orleton, bishop of Winchester, granted license to the abbot and convent of Chertsey to perform divine service in the new-built chapel during his pleasure. In the August following, he granted an indulgence of forty days to such persons as should repair to and contribute to the fabric and its ornaments.[77] Nothing remains of this edifice except a rude fragment of a wall.

"Near the top of the Hill," says Mr. Aubrey, "is a fine clear Spring, dress'd with squar'd stone; within a little of which, on the hill side, lies a huge stone (a conglobation of gravel and sand), *breccia*, which they call the *Devil's Stone*, and believe it cannot be mov'd, and that treasure is hid underneath."[78] The spring still remains, and is stated to be seldom frozen when other springs are so; but the stone was removed and destroyed many years ago.

Another Spring, once highly reputed for its medicinal virtues, rises on the north-east side of the hill, in the wood or coppice called Monk's Grove, which gives name to the seat inhabited by the Right Hon. Lady Montfort. This spring, according to Aubrey, had been long covered up and lost; but was again found and re-opened two or three years before he wrote. The water is now received into a bason about twelve feet square, lined with tiles. The house, which is a neat brick building, standing on the declivity of the hill, was purchased by Lord Montfort about forty years ago, of Mr. Evance, recorder of Kingston; and settled on Lady Montfort. About eighteen acres of this estate, which belonged to the crown, were purchased at

[77] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 226.

[78] Aubrey's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 185.

the sale of Chertsey manor, in 1828, by a Mr. Rusbridger, and resold by him to William Evans, esq., one of the late sheriffs of London who were imprisoned by the House of Commons for adhering to their legal duties in the notorious Stockdale cause. He has, also, other land here; and a good house, in which he resides.

Near St. Anne's Hill, southwards, is Almners Barns, which name is supposed to have been derived from the former appropriation of this estate to the *Almoners* of Chertsey abbey, it having belonged to that foundation. Becoming vested in the crown at the time of the suppression of religious houses, it remained so until the sale of the crown property in Chertsey in June, 1828; when the *Almners-Barn Farm,* consisting of nearly 224 acres of arable and meadow land, together with 10½ acres in Chertsey mead, was purchased by the late George Catherow, esq., a wealthy brewer, of Hampshire; for a sum, inclusive of the timber, of somewhat more than 9000*l.* That gentleman, having altered and made additions to the house, and covered the whole with trellis, so as greatly to improve its appearance, became its occupant; but on his decease in March, 1842, it devolved to his son, of the same name, who now resides here.

For a long series of years this estate was occupied by the *Wapshott* family, both as tenants to the abbots of Chertsey and to the crown. It has been said indeed, but certainly on very questionable grounds, that "they have continued to cultivate the same spot of earth from generation to generation ever since the reign of Alfred, by whom the farm in which they have lived was granted to Reginald Wapshott their ancestor."[79] That the Wapshotts, however, were actually resident here some centuries ago, is traditionally acknowledged; and a document was shewn by the solicitor of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, to Mr. John Wapshott of Chertsey, their descendant, (who was obliged to give up his farm after the sale in 1828,) proving their occupation of Almners Barns upwards of five hundred years since.[80]

Lyne Grove, which belonged to Henry Chawner, esq., and was afterwards occupied by R. H. Payne, esq., was sold by auction in August, 1840; and is now the seat of the Hon. George John Cavendish, capt. R.N. The estate, (including Hersham farm, which is connected with it,) comprises about three hundred and nine acres. The grounds are pleasantly diversified, and ornamented by a con-

[79] Vide Times Newspaper for August 1, 1828.

[80] Whilst the crown estates in Chertsey were held by the late Duke of York, the rental of the above farm was exorbitantly increased; and at the time of the sale it amounted to 360*l.* per annum. The expulsion of Mr. Wapshott from Almners Barns was considered to be an act of much injustice.

siderable expanse of water; near which, on an elevated spot, the mansion, or rather villa, is situated. Here are several coppices and plantations, and some good timber, including a fine grove of larch. In Mr. Chawner's time, much peat was dug on this estate; and at different periods, at some feet below the surface, trees of oak, birch, and fir, were found, lying horizontally, in all directions. In one part, at the depth of ten feet beneath the bottom of a large pond formed by the drainage of a morass, an oak of extraordinary dimensions was dug out, the girth of which was eighteen feet in circumference where the branches began.[81]

About one mile westward from Chertsey, and immediately adjacent to the north side of the road to Staines, is a low watery meadow, in which are vestiges, as supposed, of a small *Encampment* of a square form, occupying about an acre and a half of ground. The banks, although at the present time but very little raised above the general level of the meadow, may be distinctly traced; and near the middle of each, is a depression left, apparently, for an entrance. If this inclosure was ever used for a military purpose, it could have been only on temporary occasions, and in the summer season; since it possesses little extent of prospect, and from the lowness of its site, and the contiguity of the Thames and its minor streams, it must at other times have been surrounded with water, if not entirely overflooded.[82]

Additions to Chertsey.—The Abbots of Chertsey had a residence in London, as we learn from Stow; who, in his account of the Ward of Queen Hithe, thus mentions it:—"There is one great Messuage, sometime belonging to the Abbots of Chertsey in Surrey, and was their Inne, wherein they were lodged when they repayred to the Citie: it is now called *Sandie house*; by what reason I have not heard. I thinke the Lord Sands hath beene lodged there."

The CHERTSEY SAVINGS' BANK was established in the year 1818, under the patronage of the late Royal Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Right Hon. Viscount Middleton. The parishes included in its range are, Chertsey, Bisley, Byfleet, Chobham, Egham, Frimley, Horsell, Pyrford, Thorpe, Walton, Weybridge, and Windlesham; and its affairs are conducted by about seventy managers, independently of

[81] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 226.

[82] In a Plan of the country round Bagshot, published by Faden in 1792, a Roman or British road appears to lead from the neighbourhood of Chertsey towards Duke's Hill near Bagshot Park, and thence onward towards Finchampstead, Hants, by the name of the Devil's Highway. Whether that road was the same, or had any connexion with the *military way* which, in the Saxon charter reputed to have been granted to Chertsey abbey by Frithwald, is noticed as bounding a portion of the abbot's territories, is deserving of enquiry.

fourteen trustees, chosen from the principal parishioners.. The deposits are considerably on the increase; and during the last four years have amounted to upwards of a thousand pounds per annum. The sum now in the bank, which is between thirteen and fourteen thousand pounds, belongs to about five hundred different depositors; comprising men and women servants, mechanics, and agricultural labourers.

The *Mill* (p. 171) mentioned in the Domesday book is still in use, and makes flour of a superior quality for a large district of country, as well as for the London market. It is the property of Messrs. La Coste; and is driven by a fine stream of water called the *Abbey river*, about a mile in length, which enters from the Thames near the horse-shoe bend called Penty Hook, above Laleham ferry, and after intersecting the meads, flows into its parent stream near Chertsey bridge.

Laleham Burway (p. 172) was finally inclosed, divided, and allotted, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1813. The Earl of Lucan, who has a large property in Laleham, acquired by allotment and purchase about seventy acres of this rich meadow.[83] Before its inclosure, many grand cricket-matches were played here by ennobled and other cricketers.

The *Bourn stream* unites with the Thames below Woburn farm by an open current, and not by a tunnel as stated in p. 173.

Chertsey-Beomond (pp. 188-9). This manor extends over 5,900 acres of land within the parish of Chertsey; of which, 1,162 acres (held by about one hundred and fifty persons) are copyhold, held of this manor by fines certain; and paying quit-rents, scarcely amounting to fifty pounds yearly. About six hundred acres, held by between thirty and forty tenants, are subject to fines arbitrary.

Charities. By the will of the late Miss Mary Giles, (the monumental tablet of whose family is noticed in p. 199,) dated 11th of April, 1839, the sum of 800*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, was bequeathed upon trust to the minister and churchwardens of this parish; the interest of the same to be expended as follows, viz., 21*l.* for the purchase of bread, to be distributed amongst the poor, annually, on St. Thomas's day; 2*l.* to be equally divided among the said minister and churchwardens, for their care and trouble on the occasion; and the remaining 1*l.* to be applied towards keeping in repair the tablet in the church. Besides the above donation, she bequeathed to three trustees, namely, Benjamin Tice, Henry Roake, and William Edmeads,

[83] The Earl possesses a good house at Laleham, built by his late father, in which Maria da Gloria (the present queen of Portugal) resided in 184*, during her temporary abode in this kingdom.

the sum of 3000*l.* sterling, to be applied to the purchase of stock in the public funds;—the interest, or dividends, (after the discharge of all reasonable costs,) to be paid and distributed, "yearly, and for ever, among so many of the poor people of, and resident in, the parish of Chertsey, in such times and in such manner as they, (the trustees,) shall think fit." Miss Giles died December 20th, 1841, possessed of property to the amount of about 40,000*l.*; which she chiefly acquired from being the survivor of two brothers and one sister; all of whom died single, and never alienated any part of the family property. She was somewhat eccentric in character; and has divided her wealth among sixty or seventy legatees, principally strangers.

THORPE.

This parish, which lies between Egham on the north and Chertsey on the south, is bounded by the river Thames on the east, and by Egham on the west. Its area, as recently ascertained under the Tithe Commutation act, is 1495 . 3 . 2 acres; of which, 700 were in common fields, until inclosed under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1806. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The land, which consists of a level tract between Egham and St. Anne's hill, and much of which is meadow, is of a good quality. A tradition exists, that the Thames formerly took its course through this parish; and there is still a stream which crosses the road from Chertsey to Staines, through Northlands mead. Adjoining to this mead is a considerable expanse of water, styled the *Flete*, or *Fleet*, whence is a current through what is called Meadlake-ditch, which again crosses the road to Staines not far from the south end of Runnimead, and falls into the old Chertsey-abbey river near Mixlam's barn. Some good fish, and occasionally pike, of an extraordinary size are caught in the Flete pool.

Near the village of Thorpe, westward, are lands called Redwynde, which in 1377, (1st of Richard the Second,) were granted to John Parker, for life, as keeper of the king's wild animals.[1] A stream of water called "the Redwynde," over which a bridge was built at Chertsey in the reign of Henry the Fourth, is noticed in the account of that parish.

In the Domesday book *Thorpe*, or *Torp*, as there spelt, is mentioned among the lands of the abbot of Chertsey, it having formed a part of the original endowment of the monastery, as stated in Frithwald's

[1] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 242; from ROT. PAT. 1st Rich. II., p. 6, m. 10.

foundation-charter. In the time of Edward the Confessor, "the manor was rated at ten hides, but at only seven hides when surveyed. The quantity of the arable land is not specified. One carucate was in demesne; and twenty four villains, and twelve bordars had eight carucates. There were thirty three acres of meadow. The manor yielded to the Abbot twenty four swine for herbage; and it was valued both in the time of King Edward and of the Survey at 12£."

The manor of Thorpe, or lands belonging to it, appears to have been held under the abbots of Chertsey in the fifteenth century, by a family which took its name from the place: and we learn from the Close Rolls of the 8th of Edward the Fourth, that Alice, daughter of John Thorpe, granted to Thomas Beleter, citizen and mercer of London, all her lands, tenements, &c., which she held in "the vills and parishes of Thorp, Chertsey, Egham, and Stanes, in the county of Surrey."

After the suppression of the monasteries, this manor remained among the crown lands, until the year 1590, when Queen Elizabeth gave it to Sir John Wolley, her Latin secretary. His only son and heir, Sir Francis, (who was returned to parliament for the borough of Haslemere in this county, in 1601, although under nineteen years of age,) died in 1609; having by his will, dated November the 1st in that year, left this estate to his cousin William Minterne, of Hall-place house in Thorpe; with remainder to his cousin Elizabeth, the daughter of William Minterne, and the heirs of her body; remainder to Arthur Mainwaring; remainder to Sir George More.[2] Elizabeth Minterne married Sir Francis Leigh,[3] whose family had long been settled at Addington in this county; and their descendants inherited the property until, by the marriage of two co-heiresses, namely, Mary and Ann, in the years 1731 and 1737 respectively, it was conveyed into the families of Bennett and Spencer. A division of the Leigh estates

[2] Manning and Bray, SURREY, vol. iii. p. 243. From the Pedigree given in that work, (p. 246,) "it appears that the *Wolleys* and *Minternes* were of Dorsetshire families, and that Mr. Minterne's father had married a Wolley, from which the kindred recognized in the Will of Sir Francis, as to him, was derived; as that of Mainwaring was from the *Mores*, Sir John Wolley having married Elizabeth, and Sir George Mainwaring, father of Arthur, having married Ann, daughters of Sir Wm. More, of Loseley, father of Sir George More."—Ibid.

[3] Sir Thomas Leigh, the grandson of Sir Francis, married *Hannah*, daughter of Anthony Rolfe, of Tuttington in Norfolk, esq., and grand-daughter of Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, a powerful chief of the Indians, at the settlement of Virginia. Pocahontas became celebrated from having saved the life of Captain Smith, one of the principal settlers, when (in 1607) he had incurred the displeasure of her father, and his head had been placed on a stone in order to beat out his brains. She afterwards prevented his assassination; and on his return, in 1609, accompanied him to England.

eventually took place; and in 1768, (under the provisions of an act of parliament, which had been obtained in the previous year,) the estate at Thorpe was allotted to the Rev. Wolley Leigh Bennett, by the following description:—"The manor of Thorpe and Hall Place; a capital messuage called Thorpe Place; the Rectory of Thorpe; and messuages and lands in Thorpe, Chertsey, and Egham."—His son, the late Rev. John Leigh Bennett, pulled down the old mansion at Hall-Place, and erected a new and handsome house in its stead, now called *Thorpe-Place*, in which he resided until his decease in 1835.[1] He was succeeded by his son, the Rev. H. L. Bennett, who is the present owner of this estate, and rector of the parish.

The rectory of Thorpe, which belonged to the abbot of Chertsey, and became vested in the crown at the reformation, was granted by Queen Mary, with other estates, in 1558, only four days before she died, to the bishop of Winchester. Queen Elizabeth annulled the donation; and in 1590, gave this rectory to Sir John Wolley, together with the manor; but she retained the advowson, which still belongs to the crown, and is in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Although called a rectory in official documents, institution is always given to the church as a *vicarage*. The living is in the deanery of Stoke, and is valued in the King's books at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The register of baptisms and burials begins in 1653; in which year, on the 2nd of December, Edward Street, minister of Thorpe, was sworn to be registrar of the said parish, before Lionel Rawlins, one of the justices of the peace for Surrey. The register of marriages begins in 1754. The late parish clerk, Mr. John Watts, who died at an advanced age, a few years ago, had held his situation upwards of fifty years.

The stipends recently determined as being payable in place of tithes are as follow:—to the rector, 115*l.* per annum; and to the vicar, 74*l.* 6*s.*, including 4*l.* 6*s.* on the glebe.

Vicars of Thorpe in and since 1800.—

James Liptrott. Instituted on the 28th of April, 1774: died October the 18th, 1805, aged seventy-three.

John Leigh Bennett, M.A. Instituted February the 13th, 1806: died April the 27th, 1835, aged sixty-seven.

Christopher D'Oyley Aplin. Instituted on the 12th of May, 1835.

[1] From the information of the late Mr. Bennett it is noticed by Mr. Bray, that "there are two meadows in this parish, called *Custom Meadows*, for which he delivers (annually) at Windsor Deer Park, six loads of hay; and has a claim in return, to six loads of fern, and pasturage in the park for two horses, or steers: a fat buck, also, is sent to him in the season."—Surrey, vol. iii. p. 242.

Thorpe *Church*, which is a building of a remote period, in the form of a cross, without aisles, is dedicated to St. Mary. From not being noticed in the *Valor* of Edward the First, it is probable that it was not founded until after the reign of that king; yet it is evident from existing documents that a church, or chapel, had been erected here prior to the year 1333; when the *mortuaries* at Thorpe, and the great and small tithes there, were excepted from the endowments made for the vicar of Egham by John de Rutherwyk, abbot of Chertsey.[5] In the early part of the following century, some disputes arose between the then abbot and the vicar of Egham, respecting the finding a chaplain for Thorpe; and afterwards, about 1420, the inhabitants agreed to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, for the support, and 4*d.* for a manse for the chaplain.[6] When Thorpe became a distinct living has not been ascertained.

This small and compact edifice is chiefly composed of flints and chalk; but there is an embattled tower, of brick, containing three bells, at the west end, thickly mantled with ivy. A trench has been recently cut around the church, close to the walls, to free it from damp occasioned by the rise of the ground from long-continued interments here. The nave, which is separated from the chancel by an elliptical arch, rising from massive piers, opens to the transept on each side, by a sharp-pointed arch springing from piers and semi-columns. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina, under a pointed arch: and near it are two stone seats, divided by a small column, surmounted by pointed arches. The pulpit stands near the middle of the nave, on the south side; and at the west end is a small organ, which was given to the church by the Rev. J. L. Bennett, the late vicar. The pewing is very plain, and painted white. Of the Sepulchral memorials the following are the principal.

Against the north wall of the nave is an inscribed tablet for the Rev. Thomas Leigh Bennett, who died on the 30th of May, 1797, aged sixty; and *Grace Bennett*, his wife, who died on the 8th of May, 1797, aged fifty.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, three Demi-lions, rampant, couped, Arg. *Bennett*; 2nd and 3rd, Or, on a Chev. Sab. three Lions rampant, Arg.; in the Dexter corner, an Annulet of the second, *Leigh*.

Near the above is another neat tablet, in memory of *Martha*, widow of the Rev. Morton Rockcliffe, of Woodford in Essex, and eldest daughter of the above Thos. L. Bennett, who died on the 6th of April, 1808, aged forty-two years. At the bottom is the following

[5] Leiger Book of Chertsey Abbey, in the British Museum, Lansdowne Coll.; f. 40 a.
[6] Id. f. 42 a.

epitaph, which was written by the Rev. *Laurence Sterne*, in April, 1767, in anticipation of the decease of a female friend:—

"Columns and laboured Urns but vainly shew
An idle scene of decorated woe:
The sweet companion, and the friend sincere,
Need no mechanic help to force the tear.
In Heart-felt numbers, never meant to shine,
'Twill flow eternal o'er a hearse like thine;
'Twill flow whilst gentle goodness has one friend,
Or kindred tempers have a tear to lend."[7]

On the opposite side is an oval tablet, of white marble, for *Elizabeth Richmond*, relict of Silvester Richmond, esq., and sister of the Rev. T. L. Bennett, who died in 1795, aged fifty-one.

Another tablet records the decease of *Catherine*, wife of John Stapleton, of Thorpe Lee, esq., and daughter of John Beale, of Charles-town in South Carolina. She died on the 13th of September, 1826, in her sixty-first year.

In the north transept is an ornamented oval monument, with a Latin inscription, for Giles Travers, esq., who died on the 8th of the kalends of November, 1706, aged eighty-three years, having bequeathed his messuage, &c., in Thorpe, to Samuel Travers, esq., and his heirs and assigns, on condition that the sum of 6*l.* yearly should be paid annually, to the churchwardens of Thorpe, for the apprenticing of poor children. The premises so left are still considered to stand charged for the sum stated; but much irregularity has taken place, both in its collection and its application.

On a grave-stone in the south transept were formerly several *Brasses*, and an inscription in black letter, in memory of John Bonde, gent., sometime a clerk of the household to Henry the Eighth, who was buried here, at the age of eighty-nine, in March 1578; having had seven sons and seven daughters by Joan his wife. His arms, viz., two Bends, a Cross Crosslet in chief; and a group of his daughters, are the only brasses which now remain.

Among the memorials in the chancel, the most curious is a *Brass-plate*, within a frame of variegated marble, affixed to the south wall, representing William Denham, a citizen of London, his wife, and family; viz., four sons and nine daughters. He died on the 31st of

[7] It has been commonly supposed, that Sterne composed the above epitaph in commemoration of Mrs. Eliz. Draper, who was the subject of his well-known "Letters to Eliza;" but from some passages in his correspondence with his daughter Lydia, when the latter was in France, it may be questioned whether the lady meant was not Mrs. James, the wife of Commodore James, who took an active part in the destruction of the forts of the pirate Angria, and particularly at Severndroog, in the East Indies.—Vide Sterne's Works, vol. iv.; Letters lxxix. and xci.; 8vo.; 1808.

August, 1583, at the age of sixty-four. Underneath are the following verses, in black letter:—

"Man's Lyfe on Earthe is, as Job saythe,
A Warfare and a Toyle,
Where nought is won when all is don
But an uncertaine Spoile.
Of things most vaine for his long paine,
Nothing to him is left;
Yet Vertue sure doth still endure
And cannot bee bereft.
Behoulde and see a Proofe by me,
That did enjoye my Breathe
Sixtie fouer Yeare, as may appeare,
And then gave place to Death.
Of Company of Goldsmithes free,
William Denham calde by Name,
I was like you, and Earth am nowe
As you shal be the same."

BRASS OF WILLIAM DENHAM IN THORPE CHURCH.

On a grave-stone on the floor, fronting this memorial, is another brass, thus inscribed:—

William Denham whose picture in ye wall
Engraved in brass you see [spye],
Under this stone slepinge in Christe
In reste and pease bothe lye.

Sir Thomas Foster, of Fosters in Egham, bencher and reader of the Inner Temple, who died October the 9th, 1685, aged sixty-eight, was also buried in this chancel, together with his wife and two eldest sons. Some others of his family were, likewise, interred here.

Near the east end of the south wall is a handsome tablet, of white

marble, for Sir Henry Tempest, "late of Tong Hall in the county of York, and of Thorpe Lee in this parish," bart., who died on the 28th of January, 1819, in his sixty-seventh year, universally respected. There is another memorial on this side, ornamented with sculptured drapery, for Michael Harrison, esq., commissary-general of the musters in Ireland in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne; and grandson of the learned Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor. He died on the 22nd of April, 1709; and was thus commemorated by Mary his widow, the daughter of the Right Hon. James Vernon, of this parish.

On the south side of the chancel, within an arched recess, is a large monument of white and variegated marbles, for *Elizabeth*, the wife of Admiral Townsend, who died on the 1st of April, 1754, aged fifty-four years;—and a tablet beneath records the interment here of her son, *Charles Townsend*, who died in January, 1764; and of her husband, *Isaac Townsend, esq.*, admiral of the White, governor of Greenwich Hospital, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house, who died on the 22nd of November, 1765, aged eighty years. Another tablet records the decease of several individuals of the *Spencer* family, of this parish, between the years 1766 and 1801; including the *Rev. Wolley Leigh Spencer*, who died on the 13th of November, 1797, aged fifty-nine. The last memorial requiring notice consists of an elegant Gothic frame-work of freestone, inclosing a tablet of white marble, recording the burial here of the Rev. John Leigh Bennett, the late vicar of Thorpe, who died on the 27th of April, 1835, aged sixty-seven. *John*, his eldest son, who died and was buried at Orleans in January, 1832, aged thirty-eight; and *Frederick*, his fourth son, who was buried in the same vault with his father in June, 1835, aged thirty-four years, are commemorated on the same tablet.

Besides Thorpe Green, which contains about thirty-six acres, about three acres and a half of land in Thorpe are exempt from tithes, as being the parish gravel-pit.

EGHAM.

This parish is situated on the northern confines of the county, at the distance of seventeen miles west by south from London, on what was recently the great road to the west of England, but which, to the great injury of the inhabitants of this locality, has been almost superseded by the new South-western and Great-western railways. On the north, it is bounded by the Thames and a detached portion of the parish of Wraytsbury, in Buckinghamshire, which lies on the Surrey

side of the Thames. On the west, it borders on Windsor park and the parish of Windlesham; on the south, it adjoins Thorpe; and on the east, Chertsey. This parish contains the four tithings of Egham (or the town), Hithe, Strode (or Strude), and Enfield (or Englefield).[1] Its name would seem to be derived from the Saxon Ecge, edge, and ham, an habitation; and it is called *Egeham* in the Domesday book.

Egham formed a part of the extensive possessions with which Frithwald, the viceroy of Surrey, endowed the abbey of Chertsey, on its foundation by himself and the monk Erkenwald, afterwards bishop of London. It is thus mentioned in the Domesday survey:—"The same Abbey [Chertsey] holds Egeham. In the time of King Edward it was rated at forty hides; now, at fifteen hides. The land [arable] is forty carucates. There are two carucates in demesne; and twenty-five villains and thirty-two bordars, with ten carucates. Here are one hundred and twenty acres of meadow; a wood yielding fifty hogs for pannage; and twenty-five for herbage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40£., now at 30£. 10. 0.—Of this land Gozelin holds three hides, which in the time of King Edward belonged to the demesne of the Abbey."

There are two manors within this parish, namely, Egham and Milton. After the manor of Egham had fallen to the crown on the dissolution of monasteries, Henry the Eighth granted it to Andrews, Lord Windsor; who, in 1542, was obliged by the king to exchange it, (together with his mansion and estate at Stanwell, in Middlesex,) for other estates; and it again became the property of the crown. On the marriage of Charles the First it was settled on the queen, Henrietta Maria, as a part of her jointure. In 1650, the commissioners for the parliament sold the manor to J. Richardson, of London, esq., for 1201*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; but the advowson of the living was excepted. Under the same authority, the mansion, &c., called Egham Manor-house, (which adjoined to the church-yard,) was conveyed to John Blackwell the younger, of Mortlake, esq. On the restoration of Charles the Second, the queen-dowager recovered possession of the estate; and after her death, it was settled on the queen-consort, Catherine of Braganza. In 1693, William Blathwaite, esq., who was one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, obtained a grant of it for ninety-nine years, to commence from the death of the queen, at an annual rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and thirty-two loads of hay, and fifteen

[1] The *Town* tithing, which includes Runnimead and Cooper's Hill, occupies the northern part of the parish; *Strode*, with Milton, Rusham, and Bakeham, the southern part; the *Hithe*, the eastern part, extending to Chertsey; and *Enfield*, or Englefield, including Englefield Green, Town Green, the Wick, and some other places, the western part.

quarters of oats. Queen Catherine died in 1705. When Aubrey wrote, in 1673, Mr. Adrian Moore, an attorney, held this estate under a lease from the queen, which he had purchased of the relict of John Thynne, esq.; and Mr. Moore, or his son, appears to have bought Mr. Blathwaite's lease also, as the son was in possession of this manor, which he gave to his nephew, William Edgell, esq., of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire; whose niece conveyed it by marriage to Richard Wyatt, esq.; who, on the expiry of Mr. Blathwaite's lease in 1804, obtained from the crown a new lease of the demesne lands. Mr. Wyatt died in February, 1813, and was succeeded by his son, Edgell Wyatt Edgell, esq.

The manor of Milton, or *Middleton*, was held in the reign of Edward the Third by Matilda Gatelyn, or Gacelin; who, in February 1347-8, obtained a license from Bishop Edindon, of Winchester, to have divine service celebrated "in the Oratory of her manor of Middleton in Egham." How it afterwards descended does not appear until, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was purchased by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester; who founded Corpus Christi college at Oxford, and made this manor a part of the endowment of that institution. The sale took place in 1519; at which time the manor was held in socage of the abbot of Chertsey. In the license granted by the abbot to the bishop's trustees to convey the estate to the president and scholars of Corpus Christi college, it is described as "the Manor of Mylton, alias Myddleton, in Surrey, one hundred acres of [arable] land, two hundred of pasture, twenty of meadow, seventy of wood, and a water-mill called *Trump's* mill, in Egham and Thorpe." There was a good house here, which was constantly let on lease, with the demesne land, by the members of the college; reserving the manor, for which they hold courts occasionally. Mr. Adrian Moore and his son, mentioned above as tenants of the crown of the manor of Egham, also held on lease from the college this manor, which descended with Egham to Richard Wyatt, esq.; and whose son, Edgell Wyatt Edgell, esq., is the present owner. This gentleman erected a new and elegant house on the site of the old mansion, a few years ago. He has, likewise, greatly improved the surrounding demesne; and enhanced its value by new and thriving plantations.

Trottesworth, in Egham. In the reign of Henry the Third, as appears from the *Testa de Nevill*, an estate, forming "a quarter of a knight's fee," in Trottesworth, was held of the abbey of Chertsey, by Richard Russell; who had a dispute with the abbot as to attending with his men at the view of frank-pledge for the hundred of Godley, which terminated in a release from such service, on the tenant

agreeing to pay the abbot two shillings yearly for that relief. Robert de Trottesworth, another possessor of this estate, obtained a license for his chapel here in the latter part of Edward the Second's reign; and a similar license was granted to Robert de Imworth and Sara his wife, in 1339, (12th of Edward the Third,) for a chapel in their mansion at Egham.[2]

In September, 1546, (a few years after the dissolution of Chertsey abbey,) this estate was granted as the *manor* of Trottesworth to John Bellowe and John Broxholme; who, in the December following sold it, together with a wood called Pecker's coppice, and lands in Thorpe and Egham, to Anthony Bond, gent.[3] Since that time, the estate at Trottesworth has been separated under different owners; and a mill and two farms here, are now possessed by the members of Corpus Christi college, Oxford: "the mill-wheel dividing this parish from Thorpe."[4]

The Living of Egham, which is a vicarage in the deanery of Stoke, is valued in the King's books at 11*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; paying for procurations and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* In the *Valor* of Edward the First, the manor of Egham is rated with Chertsey and Chobham; but there is no separate valuation of the church. As all the tithes of Egham, together with those of the mills in that manor, belonged from a very

[2] In 1346, John de Imworth granted land in Egham to Robert de Burton, as a marriage portion with his daughter Sarah. The conveyance of an estate at Thorpe and Egham to the abbot and convent of Chertsey, by William de Rutherwyke in 1346, has been noticed in the account of Chertsey (vide *supra*, p. 177); and Manning supposes that the grant related to a part of the Trottesworth estate which appears, from the Close Rolls of the 19th of Edward the Third, to have been held of the manor of Egham by the annual rent of "13*s.* 4*d.*, and three plowshares, and suit to the Abbot's Hundred of Godley, monthly." In 1351, William de Rutherwyke obtained a renewal of a license for his chapel at Egham; and at Bakeham, in this parish, is a wood, with some adjoining meadows, still called *Rutherwyke*; and some adjacent fields are called *Abbot's* Brooks.—Manning's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 255.

[3] This gentleman died on the 6th of September, 1576, and was buried in the old church at Egham, in which, affixed against the north wall, was a brass-plate, exhibiting the figures of himself, in a gown, and his two wives. The inscription, which describes him as a "citizen and writer of the Court Lette of London," was thus ended:—

Christ unto me is Lyef on Earthe,
And Death to me is Gayne,
Because I trust through him alone,
Salvation to obtaine.
So bryttle is the State of Man,
So soon yt dothe decaye;
So all the Glory of this Worlde
Must passe and fade away.

[4] Manning's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 255.

early period to the abbey of Chertsey, the officiating ministers were appointed by that foundation; and for a long time, they appear to have been wholly dependent on it for support. However, in 1333, John de Rutherwyke, the very active abbot of Chertsey (whose proceedings have already been adverted to), having obtained license of appropriation, endowed this vicarage with about fifty-six acres of arable, pasture, and meadow lands, in different parts of the parish, together with other emoluments arising from tithes and customs. A further grant of fifty shillings, yearly, to the vicar, was made by abbot John de Hermondsworth in 1420. After Queen Elizabeth resumed the grants which her sister Mary had made to the see of Winchester of this and other livings in Surrey, the advowson of Egham remained in the crown during many years. How it afterwards passed is uncertain, until, in 1698, both the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage belonged to John Thynne, esq. They afterwards passed, either by settlement or purchase, into the families of Sutton, Moore, Scawen, and Dawes; and in 1788, Mr. John Dawes sold the rectory to the late George Gostling, esq., of Whitton-place, near Hounslow; and the vicarage to Mrs. Chaloner. The latter was re-sold in June, 1797, to the same Mr. Gostling; whose second son, Benjamin Gostling, esq., is the present owner and patron; his elder brother, George, having died in July, 1841.

The oldest Register, which is a vellum book, provided by the Rev. John Standen in 1606, contains entries from earlier records, in which the baptisms begun in September 1560; the marriages in November 1560; and the deaths in March 1592.

Vicars of Egham in and since 1800.—

James Liptrott. Instituted on the 13th of December, 1771: died on the 28th of October, 1805, aged seventy-three.

John Liptrott, M.A. Instituted in 1805: resigned in 1811.

J. Whalley Gostling, A.M. Instituted on the 23rd of September, 1811: died in 1838.

Jacob Wood, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford. Instituted on the 18th of June, 1838: resigned in 1842.

W. H. Biedermann, B.A. Instituted February the 4th, 1842.

The old *Church* at Egham, which, like the present one, was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was pulled down about twenty-five years ago, it having become very ruinous, and much too small for the increased population of the district. It had been founded in the Norman times, as was evinced by the architectural character of the oldest parts of the interior, as well as by the north entrance, which is represented in the annexed cut.

The old church consisted of a nave and south aisle; a chancel; and a square tower, embattled, and surmounted by a slender spire covered with small shingles. The tower, which was attached to the north side of the chancel, was of much later date than the original structure: the lower part was of chalk and flints; the upper part of wood. Between the nave and south aisle were three large Norman columns, from the sculptured capitals of which sprung two semicircular arches, (a large and a small one,) and two pointed arches. The chancel, which was in the pointed style, had been built in the early part of the fourteenth century by abbot John de Rutherwyke, as was recorded by the following inscription insculped on a stone in the north wall, in a mixture of Saxon and Roman characters:[5]—

NORMAN DOORWAY AT EGHAM.

+hgg: DOMUS: gPPigImUR: BAPmISmg: LAUDg: IohAnnIS:
BIS Dgg A: SgPmgDIS: mRggbmIS: MILLg: SUB: AnnIS:
XPI: ϱUAM: sMAmUIm: ABBAS: gX: gORDg: IohAnnS:
Dg: RUmhgRWnKA: pgR: mgRRAS: DIgmUS: gm: AMpogS.

The Norman doorway was surmounted and surrounded by a fanciful, yet pleasing arrangement of the zigzag, billet, and other mouldings, boldly sculptured; and the capitals of the side columns were diver-

[5] The subjoined cut has been copied from an engraving given in Aubrey's SURREY, vol. v., and corrected from an impression recently taken from the Stone itself, which has been

sified by grotesque ornaments. It was inclosed by a large porch of wood, erected in a later age, and in the pointed style: this had a gable roof, and a buttress on each side the entrance.

ANCIENT PORCH AT EGHAM.[6]

The windows, which were somewhat tall and narrow, were each separated by a mullion into two divisions, with quatrefoil and other

fixed in the east wall at the end of the south aisle. The indented letters have been filled in with black paint to render them more legible. The inscription is to be read as follows:

Hec [hæc] Domus efficitur Baptistæ laude Johannis,
Bis deca septenis trecentis mille sub annis
Christi: quam statuit Abbas ex corde Johannes
De Rutherwyka, per terras dictus et ampnes.

Over this stone is the *Brass* of Anthony Bond and his two wives, as described in page 256.

[6] The Sketches from which the above wood-cuts of the Porch and Doorway have been executed were made by the late Mr. John Carter, F.S.A.

tracery in the headings. In the south wall was a handsome trefoil-headed niche and piscina.

When it was determined to rebuild the church, about the year 1815, in order to obtain a more adequate accommodation for the inhabitants, a subscription was entered into by the parishioners; and within that and the following year the sum of 6,166*l.* was raised, towards which 1500*l.* was contributed from the revenues of the crown, his late Majesty, George the Third, having long before promised his assistance. The subscriptions were afterwards considerably augmented, and including those for the organ, new bells, &c. amounted to between nine and ten thousand pounds. The new church was erected under a faculty for taking down the old church and rebuilding it, which was obtained in the early part of 1817; and on the 1st of March, in that year, a contract was entered into for the proper execution of the same, for the sum of 6,720*l.* The foundation stone was laid with much ceremony, on the 9th of April following, by Thomas James Warren, Viscount Bulkeley; and in a cavity wrought within it was deposited a basin of oil, containing various coins of the then sovereign: this was covered with a plate of brass inscribed as follows:—

> "This Church was rebuilt An: Dom: 1817, and in the 57th year of the reign of King George III. and the first stone laid on the 9th day of April, by Thomas James Warren, Viscount Bulkeley; William Henry Fremantle, Edgell Wyatt Edgell, George Gostling, Lay-Rector; Benjamin Torin, John Reid, the Rev. Thomas Bisse, the Rev. John Whalley Gostling, Vicar; and Thomas Burton, and James Robinson, Church-wardens: Architect, Henry Rhodes: Builder, Rob. Pinney."
>
> "And the glories of the Lord our God be upon us: prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us; oh, prosper Thou our handy work."—
>
> Psalm xc. 17.

The new edifice was opened for divine service on the 16th of March, 1820. It is constructed of Bath brick, with stone dressings. Generally speaking, the exterior is plain; but the west front displays an ornamental pediment, supported by pilasters, above which rises a square tower, (having small Ionic pediments at the sides,) sustaining a circular cupola, terminated by a gilt cross. In the tower is a good clock and a new peal of six bells.

A short flight of steps leads to the west entrance, which opens from the vestibule to the body of the church; and on either side is a staircase communicating with the galleries. Here, affixed to the walls, are some well-executed specimens of the monumental sculpture of the old church; that in the southern staircase being a memorial for Sir John Denham, knt. (the father of the poet of that name),

which was formerly in the chancel. This gentleman, who was sometime chief-baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and one of the lords justices of that kingdom, and afterwards a baron of the Exchequer in England, died at his residence, called *The Place*, near the church at Egham, on the 6th of January, 1638, and was interred here four days afterwards. The monument is of veined alabaster, and consists of an arched recess flanked by columns of the Corinthian order, and based upon an open sepulchre; in which, amidst skeletons and winding-sheets confusedly arranged, are shewn the upper portions of two figures, as though of persons whose flesh had not yet "resolved into its native dust." On the edge of the stone covering the sepulchre are the words Ex ossibus armati; and upon it are sculptured the baron's robes, above which the sentence Sic transit gloria mundi, is inscribed. Within the recess, the deceased is represented by a finely-executed figure, somewhat larger than the life, as rising from the tomb in his winding-sheet. His face and left hand are upraised towards the sky; the other hand rests on the tomb, on which are the words Præterita Sperno. The anatomical correctness of this figure is in a superior style of art. At the back of the recess is this inscription:—

Futura Spero
vt a peccatis in vita
sic a morte post vitam
vt secunda reddat primam
et vltimam in
Christo Resurrectionem
ex omni parte
perfectam.

On the verge of the inner arch, above, are the words, Quamdiu Domine Jesu, quamdiu. Veni, O Domine Jesu, Veni;—and on that of the outer arch, Via, Vita, et Resurrectio mea est per Jesum Christum ad æternam beatitudinem cum sanctis. Behind the principal columns at the sides are pilasters, upon which stand the youthful figures of two children; the one with a pipe, the other with a scroll; on each cornice is inserted, Surge a Somnis. The whole is surmounted by a large sculpture of the arms and crest of the deceased, viz.,—Gu. three fusils Erm. two and one: crest, a Lion's head, erased, ermines. Underneath, is a small oval displaying the same arms, impaled with those of his second wife, namely, Az. on a chief indented Or, three mullets Gu. *Moore.*

Another large mural monument of alabaster, removed from the old chancel, and affixed in the northern staircase, commemorates the burial here of the two wives of Judge Denham, namely, the *Lady Cicely Denham*, his first wife, relict of Richard Kellefet, esq.; and the

Lady Eleanor Denham, a daughter of Sir Garret Moore, knt., lord-baron of Mellefont in Ireland, by whom "he had issue a Sonne now livinge, and a daughter interred here with her of whom shee died in childbed." This monument consists of an architectural frame-work of the Doric order, terminating with a compass pediment fronted by a shield of the family arms, as already blazoned. Between the columns which support the entablature is a spacious oval recess, containing half-length figures of the two ladies of the Judge. They are habited in close boddices with long sleeves, and ruffs; and that nearest to the spectator has a naked infant in her arms. On a ledge without the oval, is a small statue of her son (the poet) when a boy, in a scarlet jacket, cloak, and ruff, kneeling, with a book in his right hand. There is great merit in the principal figures, both of this and of the foregoing monument; yet the name of the artist does not appear to be recorded. They have been decorated in the fashion of former times, and the colouring is still apparent in both monuments.

On entering the church from the west end, an impressive view is obtained of the beautiful interior of this edifice; which may be described as forming one magnificent apartment, unbroken by pier or column, and surmounted by an enriched ceiling, partly concave, and including a large ornamental panel, from the centre of which a handsome gilt chandelier is suspended. The chancel, or altar recess, is also well displayed, as the pulpit and reading-desk have been so placed as not to interfere with the general appearance of the whole. Much neatness is shewn in the fittings up of the side galleries, which are supported by slender piers, and painted, like the pulpit and reading-desk, and, indeed, most of the wood-work, to resemble oak. They contain a double row of pews, which, like those of the nave and aisles, are all lined with purple or bluish-grey cloth. In the western gallery is an organ, built by T. Elliot in 1819, with eleven stops (inclusive of three in the swell); and in front of the galleries is a neat dial, by David Lewis of Egham. The church is paved with freestone.

In the chancel is a kind of altar-table of white marble, said to have been a tomb; over which is a fine painting by Westall, R.A., representing ELIJAH RAISING THE WIDOW'S SON; the subject being derived from the first book of Kings, ch. xvii. This picture, which, by some amateurs, has been considered *le chef d' œuvre* of the artist, was presented to the parish by the *British Institution*, in consequence of an application made by the late Viscount Bulkeley and the present Right Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Fremantle, G.C.H., who were members of the committee for building the new church. The sum paid for it by the directors of the Institution was 420*l.* It is handsomely framed, and surmounted and hung with scarlet drapery.

Within the altar-railings, on the north side, is a monument of statuary marble, finely-executed by Flaxman, R.A., in commemoration of the late George Gostling, esq., of Whitton in Middlesex, who died May the 27th, 1820, aged seventy-five. It was erected by his widow, and exhibits a whole-length figure (the size of life), representing Religion leaning on an urn; below which is a medallion of the deceased in alto-relievo. Arms, sculptured on the urn:—a Chevron between three crescents, *Gostling*; impaling a Lion's head, erased, between three crescents, *Newcome*: Crest, an Eagle's head, erased.

On the opposite side is another, and nearly corresponding, monument in memory of *Lydia Gostling*, the relict of the above, who died at the age of seventy-one, on the 21st of June, 1828. This was erected by her surviving children, and executed by Baily, R.A. It exhibits a whole-length figure of Hope, leaning upon a pedestal, on which is an urn; and beneath it, a medallion profile of the deceased. Over the latter memorial is another elegant piece of sculpture, by the same artist, to the memory of *Hannah Augusta Gostling*, only child of Augustus Gostling, LL.D., and Hannah his wife, who died in the 19th year of her age, February the 20th, 1837. She is represented by a beautiful and graceful figure ascending to the heavens, accompanied by an angel, who is sustaining her. Both these monuments are of white marble.—In simplicity of design and skill in execution, all the above monuments are striking efforts of art.

Over the door of the vestry-room is a neat tablet, commemorative of John Harris Wicks, who died on the 10th of December, 1817, at the age of fifty-five years. He had been master of Englefield school thirty years; and this memorial was erected, from respect to his character, by a few of his pupils.

The monuments removed from the old church have been chiefly replaced against the east wall of the nave, and beneath the side galleries. Among them is an oval tablet of white marble, for the Rev. Thomas Beighton, who died on the 23rd of October, 1771, aged seventy-three; having been vicar of Egham upwards of forty-five years. The inscription concludes with the following verses to his memory, written by David Garrick:—

"Near half an age, with ev'ry Good Man's praise
Among his flock, the Shepherd pass'd his days;
The friend, the comfort, of the sick and poor,
Want never knock'd unheeded at his door.
Oft when his duty call'd, disease and pain
Strove to confine him, but they strove in vain.
All mourn his death: his Virtues long they tried;
But knew not how they lov'd him till he died.
Peculiar blessings did his life attend;—
He had no foe, and *Camden* was his friend."

Another of the old tablets replaced under the north gallery, records the burial here of Richard Kellefet, of Egham, gent., "a most faithful Servant to her Majestie [Queen Elizabeth], chiefe Groome in her removinge gardrobe of beddes, and Yeoman also of her standing gardrobe of Richmont." He married *Cycelye*, the widow of Anthony Bond, of Rusham, gent.: and died December the 19th, 1595. The inscription concludes with the following epitaph:—

Dum cupio Dominæ, in terris, placuisse supremæ,
Succumbens oneri vita caduca perit.
Dum studeo Domino, in cœlis, servire supremo,
Exonerans animam vita beata venit.

Arms:—Erm. on a chief Az. a Talbot passant Arg.: Crest, a Talbot's head Arg. issuing from a Coronet Or.

The monument of Judge Foster, which was also in the old church, is now affixed against the east wall. It consists of an inscribed pedestal, on which in an oval niche is a bust of the deceased in his cap and robes; and at the top, a large shield of the family arms amidst sculptured scroll-work. The inscription is as follows:—

Memoriæ Sacrum

Robertus Foster miles, Filius minimus natu Thomæ Foster militis, unius Justiciarior' de communi Banco tempore Domini Regis Jacobi, ac ipsemet Justiciarius Capitalis. Obiit 4to. die Octobris anno D'ni millesimo sexcentesimo sexagesimo tertio: ætatis suæ 74.

Arms:—Quarterly 1st and 4th, Arg. a Chevron Vert, between three Bugle-horns Sab., *Foster*; 2nd, Arg. on a Bend Sab. three Martletts Or; 3rd, Arg. on a Bend engrailed Sab. three Stags' heads, Or.

This gentleman resided at *Foster-house*, in this parish, a venerable Elizabethan mansion, which had previously been the residence of the celebrated *Judge Dodderidge*, who died in 1628, and lies buried in Exeter cathedral. He was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Foster, knt., one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of James the First. He studied at Oxford, and after quitting the university, was entered at the Inner Temple, and called to the bar. In the 7th of Charles the First, he was elected summer-reader of that house; in the 12th of the same reign, he was made a serjeant-at-law; and in the 15th, appointed a justice of the King's Bench, and knighted. He followed the king to Oxford during the civil wars, and sat in the parliament there, and was created a doctor of the civil law; but after the decline of the royal cause, he was obliged to compound for his estate. In May 1660, he was made chief-justice of the King's Bench by Charles the Second; and in the October following, chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He died in October 1663, as

stated on his monument, at the age of seventy-four. His son, Sir Thomas Foster, knt., who died in 1685, and was buried at Thorpe, succeeded him in the possession of Foster-house, which derives its name from these occupants.[7]

Under the north gallery is a handsome monument of white marble, ornamented with military emblems, the collar of the order of the Bath, and the crosses of various orders. It is inscribed as follows:—

"Near this place are deposited the Remains of Sir Felton Elwell Bathurst Hervey, Bart., C.B., &c., &c., Lieut.-Colonel of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons; Colonel in the Army, and Aid de Camp to the Prince Regent. He served the office of Military Secretary to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, under whom he was actively employed during the Campaign in the Peninsula, and lost his right arm at the passage of the Douro. He was at his side at the memorable battle of Waterloo, and by his Grace's authority signed the *Convention of Paris* on the 3rd of July 1815. He married, the 24th of April 1817, Louisa Caton, of Baltimore in America; and died on the 24th of September 1819, in the 37th year of his age. In private life he was a tender Husband: an affectionate and dutiful Son, and justly beloved by all who knew him.—This testimony of respect to his memory is erected by the Colonel and Officers of his Regiment."

Against the west wall, near the above, is a neat memorial for Sir Frederick Hervey Bathurst, bart., (the nephew and successor to the last-mentioned baronet,) who died at the age of forty-one, on the 19th of September, 1824; leaving issue by his wife, Jane Douglas Hutchison, of Bermuda, four sons and two daughters. Both this gentleman and his uncle had assumed the name of Bathurst by royal license, in virtue of their maternal descent from that family.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sab. two Bars Erm., in Chief three Crosses formée Or, *Bathurst*; 2nd and 3rd, Gu. on a Bend Arg., three Trefoils, slipped, Vert, *Hervey*: Impaling Arg. three Arrows Vert, surmounted of a Fess Az.; in Chief a Boar's head, erased, Gu. *Hutchison*.

In the north gallery are memorials for *Mrs. Lydia Chaloner*, relict of George Chaloner, esq., of Hales Hall in Staffordshire, who died June the 17th, 1803, aged eighty-nine years;—and several of the Torin family, of Englefield Green, including the late Benjamin Torin, esq., who died on the 10th of May, 1839, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Here, also, against the east wall, is a handsome monument for the Rev. Thomas Bisse, A.M., inscribed as follows:—

"In cœmeterio suo subtus jacet vir Reverendus Thomas Bisse olim e Collegio de Wadham apud Oxonienses, A.M. Uxorem duxit primo Katherinum Townsend, ex qua suscepit filium Thomam Chaloner Bisse Challoner de Portnall; deinde Carolettam Price, ex qua suscepit filium Gulielmum Chaloner Bisse. Obiit 13 die Novembris 1828: Ætat 76."

[7] Foster-House, sometimes called *Great Foster's*, which stands about one mile and a half to the south of Egham, is traditionally said to have been built by Queen Elizabeth

In the south gallery are neat tablets of white marble, commemorative of Thomas Burton, esq., of Bakeham-house, who died on the 1st of January, 1831, in his seventy-third year;—and Walter Irvine, esq., of Luddington-house, who died in his seventy-sixth year, on the 7th of January, 1824.

At the east end of the nave, in front of the altar recess, is the *Font*, which consists of a large and handsome basin, coated over to resemble porphyry, and standing upon a short column of granite.—The number of sittings in this church are computed at 1100.

The entire area beneath the flooring of the church is occupied by the vaults, or *Catacombs*, and the passages leading to them. They are remarkably dry, and easy of access; and the surviving relations of those deposited here can have the melancholy pleasure of seeing the coffins of their deceased friends, through the narrow apertures which have been left for the circulation of air in the surrounding walls. The catacombs are thirty in number, and most of them have been disposed of at thirty guineas each: the names of the owners are inscribed upon the doors. Among them are those of the Lady Fremantle, in whose vault the Hon. Felton Hervey, her first husband, and several others of his family, (including the late much-lamented Lady Bathurst Hervey, sister to Lady Craven,) are deposited; Lord William Seymour; Lieut.-Col. Salway; Mrs. Stewart; Benjamin Torin; Colonel Challoner; Lady Anne Culling Smith, (sister to the Duke of Wellington); Mrs. Irvine; and Mr. Boyce.[8] The large vault, belonging to the Gostling family, (lay-rectors of Egham,) is secured by a curiously-wrought iron door, with secret and strong fastenings.

The church-yard, which is now very spacious, was much enlarged by a piece of ground given by George Gostling, esq., in 1820, and consecrated on the same day that the church was opened. It contains a great number of grave-stones, and several altar-tombs, a few of which are inclosed by iron railings and highly ornamented.

Among the numerous memorials in the church-yard is a large tomb, of freestone, inclosed by an iron railing, beneath which the mortal remains lie deposited of Mrs. Eliza Smith, wife of William Smith, esq., of Kingswood, who died on the 28th of January, 1796, aged fifty years. At the west end, inscribed on a tablet of white

for a hunting-seat. It now belongs to Sir John Chapman, of Windsor; George Furnivall, esq., of Egham; and Charles Summers, esq., of London, surgeons; and has been long used as a Lunatic Asylum, under their own direction. The great attention paid to the resident patients insures to this establishment a reputable support.

[8] Mr. Boyce was a stranger to Egham, but so much pleased with the appearance of the vaults, that he purchased one for his family; and within a short time after he became its occupant, together with his wife and daughter.

marble, is the following epitaph, which is said to have been written by the celebrated Mr. Jacob Bryant:—

"Here flourish'd once, while Heaven did life impart,
A Soul seraphic and the purest Heart.
With learning, candour, a capacious mind,
Blest with discernment, and a taste refin'd:
Soft and engaging converse; and the while
A pleasing look, and ever winning smile.
Add each fair virtue, ev'ry grace full-blown,
Known to the world, but to herself unknown.
From Wisdom's sacred fount she largely drew
Knowledge divine, and practis'd what she knew.
To all alike her friendly help display'd;
Where Pity prompted, Charity obey'd.
Such was her worth:—whate'er was wanting here,
Is now completed in a Happier Sphere."

The following pleasing epitaph is recorded in Aubrey's Surrey, (vol. iii. p. 161,) as inscribed on a marble tomb in the church-yard, erected for *Susan Mary Shorter*, a daughter of John Shorter, of Staines, gent., who died in June 1707, when only one year and nine months old:—

"Could Beauty, Youth, or Innocense
Their frail possessors save
From Death,—sweet Babe, a sure Defence
Thou'd'st had, and not been hurry'd hence
Into the silent Grave.

But mortal Creatures, born to dye
To Nature must submit;
When that commands, all must comply:
No Parts can shield from Destiny,
We then the Stage must quit."

About a quarter of a mile south-east from the church, is the *Vicarage-house*, formerly called *The Place*, which, Aubrey informs us, "was the Seat of Baron Denham, and built by him." "It is," he continues, "a house very convenient, not great, but pretty, and pleasantly, and healthfully situated; in which his son *Sir John* (though he had better seats) took most delight."[9] This mansion, which is chiefly

[9] Aubrey's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 163.—"This Parsonage and House is now (1673) in the possession of John Thynne, Esq., and is admirably well furnished with a variety of choice Paintings, well worthy the view of any ingenious and curious person, there being nowhere the like in Surrey."—Id. p. 164.

In another place, speaking of *Camomile Hill* in this parish, "where Camomil groweth naturally," Aubrey says,—"Also west of it, is *Prune-Well* Hill (formerly part of the possession of Sir John Denham, the Poet,) where was a fine tuft of trees, a clear spring, and a pleasant prospect to the east, over the Level of Middlesex and Surrey. In this place Sir John took much delight, and was wont to say, he would there build a Retiring Place to entertain the Muses; but the Civil Wars forced him to sell that, as well as the next, which is now in the possession of Mr. —— Ansley, who gave me this information."—Id. p. 165.

of brick, has no architectural character deserving notice, except that the oldest part has stone window-frames and mullions. From its general appearance, it seems to have been altered and enlarged at some time considerably subsequent to the age of the Denhams.

Among the several *Charitable Establishments* connected with Egham, are the School and Alms-houses, founded in pursuance of a bequest of 6000*l.* for that purpose, made by Mr. Henry Strode, on the 16th of March, 1703. He appointed Henry Herring his executor, and the Coopers' company of London trustees of the property designed for the benefit of the objects of his charity. In 1707, an information in the court of Chancery having been filed by the attorney-general against Herring and the Coopers' company, in order to obtain an account of the appropriation of the funds, they stated in their answers, that a piece of ground in Egham had been purchased in May 1706, for the sum of 80*l.*, and a substantial school-house and alms-houses built thereon, at the expense of 1130*l.*; that lands or estates in the parishes of Staines, Egham, and Thorpe, in Surrey, and Plaistow in Essex, had been bought, producing a clear annual income of 172*l.*: a school-master had also been appointed, with a salary of 40*l.* a year; and that twelve poor persons, with stipends of 3*s.* a week each, and various articles of clothing, had been placed in the alms-houses. The cause was heard before the lord-chancellor, June the 24th, 1708, when the proceedings and accounts were declared satisfactory; and arrangements were made for the future management of the charity.

In 1749, another information in Chancery was exhibited against Mr. Herring and the Coopers' company, chiefly respecting the nomination of the alms-people. The churchwardens and overseers of Egham wished to secure the right of appointment to themselves; but by a decree pronounced on the 2nd of August, 1753, "it was declared, that the objects to be placed in the almshouses ought to be the poor persons of the parish of Egham, nominated by the Coopers' Company."

In the year 1812, a third information was filed by the attorney-general against the same company, and also against the Rev. Thomas Jeans, the then master of the free-school, at the relation of Thomas Burton and others, churchwardens and overseers of Egham. It was stated that Mr. Jeans was a justice of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and also possessed considerable church preferment, and a great income; and that he received private pupils, the requisite attention to whom engrossed his time, and prevented him from giving due attention to the charity children. It was further

alleged, that since the appointment of Mr. Jeans the school-house had, at a great expense, been altered from its original plan, and converted into a mere private dwelling-house for the master, another school-room having been provided for the boys; and, also, that he did not himself instruct them, but had engaged for such purpose a very sickly and infirm person, who resided at Chertsey. Against the Coopers' company it was alleged, that they had not only authorized the alterations in the school-house and other proceedings for the convenience of Mr. Jeans, but they were also charged with extravagance in the expenditure of the revenues entrusted to them, and with mismanagement in the administration of the estates. The cause having been heard on the 16th of July, 1812, the chancellor declared that the school having been founded for the teaching of poor children of the parish of Egham gratis, it was not proper that the master should engage in teaching others, or in any employment if it prevented his giving due attention to the teaching such poor children; and he further declared, that the removal of the school out of the school-house was an undue act in the administration of the charity.

The case was then referred by the chancellor to William Cooke, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to enquire and report on it; and his reports, dated March 31st 1813, and April 21st 1817, were received and confirmed; in consequence of which the premises, consisting of the school and alms-houses, were restored and improved agreeably to Mr. Cooke's suggestions. The lease of the estate, also, belonging to the charity, at Plaistow in Essex, which had been granted at the inadequate rent of 260*l.*, was set aside, and a new lease executed for the same, at the yearly rent of 430*l.*, the Coopers' company being condemned to pay towards the funds of the charity the sum of 805*l.*, as the balance of the difference of rent from Michaelmas 1811, when the first lease was granted, to Lady-day 1818. Other defalcations were, likewise, ordered to be made good; and the money hence accruing was expended in the purchase of stock in the 3 per cent. consols. The nett rental of the charity estates in 1823 was 576*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; and the dividends on stock (viz. 6,400*l.*) amounted to 192*l.*; making a total of 768*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, annual income. The ordinary annual expenditure, as exhibited by the Company's account for the year ending July 12th, 1823, was 380*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; thus leaving a yearly surplus of 387*l.* 17*s.*[10]

Since that time, further directions have been issued for the disposal of the surplus income; and a part of it has been expended in the

[10] See FURTHER REPORT of Commissioners for Enquiring concerning Charities, pp. 667—79.

erection of a group of new buildings for the purposes of the charity; the old school and alms-houses having become extremely ruinous.

The new buildings stand on the north side of Egham street, about one hundred yards from the road, and have a large grass-plat in front. They are designed in good taste, in the perpendicular style; and are constructed of red brick, with stone windows and door frames. The central division includes the master's residence, the chapel, and the school-room; the two latter being each about fifty feet long, and twenty-six feet wide:—in these, the rafters of the roof are connected with ornamented open-work, and pendents. The school-room is sufficiently large for two hundred boys, but not more than one hundred and thirty are on the foundation at present. They are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, upon the National system, and are all of the parish of Egham. The present master, the Rev. G. A. Hopkins, A.M. (who was elected on the 1st of May, 1835), personally instructs the scholars, and reads prayers to them and to the alms-people three times every week. The master's salary has been raised to 100*l.* per annum.

The alms-houses form detached wings, which are situated at right angles to the middle division, and face each other. These are respectively inhabited by six poor widows and six poor widowers; the general qualifications for admission being, that the candidate shall be sixty years of age, have resided in the parish twenty years, and never have received parochial relief. At this time (1842), the alms-people have weekly stipends of 6*s.* each; in addition to which, they receive clothing twice a year, and are allowed one ton and a half of coals every year. The present annual income of the charity is about 605*l.*, and the expenditure amounts to nearly the same sum.

The premises are divided from the street by an arched gateway and iron railings: on the former is the following inscription:—

> "Twelve Almshouses, a Master's House and a School were founded and endowed by Mr. Henry Strode, Merchant, of London; and were built by Mr. Henry Herring, and the Worshipful Company of Coopers, Trustees, in the year 1706. The Trustees purchased the present site, and rebuilt the School, Master's House, and Six Almshouses in the year 1828, to which they added a Chapel, and in the year 1839, completed the remaining Six Almshouses on the east part.
>
> July 1839 { William Pugh, Master. / Henry Capel, Upper Warden. / Benjamin Field, Under Warden."

Besides the above there is, on the west hill (which forms the continuation of the main street), another *Alms-house*, for five poor widows, which was founded by Sir John Denham (the judge) whilst a resident

at Egham, in the reign of James the First. It is of brick, and consists of five distinct tenements under one roof: over the doorway in the centre is inscribed Domum Dei et Deo, 1624. The occupants must be natives of Egham, or such as have resided in the parish upwards of twenty years, and not less than fifty years of age at the time of admission.

By an indenture, dated on the 30th of June, 1627, Sir John Denham vested these tenements in William Mynterne, esq., and others, and their heirs, for ever, as trustees, for the benefit of the alms-women;—and by a deed-poll of the same date, he settled in trust a yearly rent-charge of 25*l.*, "to be issuing out of all his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in any county within the realm of England," to provide certain articles of apparel, and small weekly stipends for the objects of his charity. By another deed-poll dated October the 5th, 1637, the donor and his son and heir, John Denham, esq., gave an additional rent-charge of 10*l.* yearly, issuing from their estates in Sussex and Surrey, for the further support of the five widows.

It appears that the annuity of 25*l.* has been always paid out of the rents of an estate called West-Barford Hall Farm, near Colchester in Essex, which had long belonged to the Lord Viscount Grimstone and his ancestors, but more recently to George Caswell, esq. In respect to the other annuity, there is no evidence of the receipt, at any time, of more than 5*l.* yearly; and this is paid by the owner of the rectory (or lay-rector) of Egham. The land formerly used as garden-ground by the alms-women, has been let by the trustees, at the yearly rent of eight guineas; thus augmenting the total income to 38*l.* 8*s.* per annum. From this sum, each alms-woman is paid a weekly stipend of 2*s.* 6*d.*; leaving a small surplus for repairs and other contingencies.

Reid's *Alms-houses*, in Egham-field, consist of five dwellings, of white brick with stone porches, which were built a few years ago by the widow of that gentleman. On a stone in front of the centre house is the following inscription:—

> "This Asylum for poor Women has been erected to the Memory of a beloved Husband, John Reid, Esq., of Kingswood Lodge, in this parish, by his Affectionate and Grateful Wife, Ann."

In the year 1705, Edmond Lee, esq., by his will dated on the 12th of December, bequeathed one thousand pounds for the purchase of freehold lands and tenements, either in Surrey or in the adjacent counties; the proceeds to be applied to the apprenticing, every year, of "four boys and girls, or more," the children of poor housekeepers in this parish, to "handicraft trades;" or, in default, in every in-

stance, the appropriated sum to be similarly expended on the children of poor householders in the parish of Staines.[11] With the above sum an estate, consisting of one hundred and forty-two acres of land, with its appertaining buildings, called Mark's Farm, was purchased at Rottenden in Essex; and is now let at the annual rental of 120*l.* At the present time, ten or twelve children are apprenticed yearly. The premiums which are given with them vary from ten to twenty pounds: the sum of two guineas is also appropriated to the clothing of each child when bound apprentice.

There are several other benefactions belonging to Egham, the principal of which arises from the donations made by Mr. Alderman Smith in 1626; and from which, at the present time, the parish receives upwards of 20*l.* annually. This sum, together with some smaller receipts from other charities, has, for many years, been chiefly applied to the purchase of bread, meat, and clothing; which articles are distributed among the poor of Egham in shares proportioned to their necessities. There is an Infant school adjoining to Reid's alms-houses, which is supported by subscription; and is sufficiently large to accommodate three hundred children: nearly that number attend on Sundays; and from one hundred to one hundred and twenty attend on week days.

Egham village is situated at rather more than the distance of a mile, westward, from Staines bridge. The houses, which are principally of brick, and many of them of respectable character, are mostly disposed along the sides of the high-road; the church being near the entrance of the village, on the south. There are three good inns, namely, the King's Head, the Catherine Wheel, and the Crown, besides smaller ones, in Egham; but the road trade, which chiefly resulted from the passage of travellers, has greatly fallen off since the opening of the adjacent railroads. Before that took place, between eighty and ninety coaches passed or repassed through the village daily; but not more than six or eight are so employed at the present time. In consequence of this, there has been a considerable decline in the general business of the place. There is a small Wesleyan chapel at Egham, which was built in 1826.

According to a recent estimation made under the tithe commutation act, this parish contains 7435 . 3 . 37 acres of land; of which, 6767 . 2 . 28 acres are returned as titheable; viz., arable land, 2024 . 2 . 0; meadow, 2054 . 3 . 8; woodland, 1484 . 0 . 24; Wind-

[11] It is said by Mr. Manning, from erroneous information, that the above charity was for "apprenticing five poor boys, of this parish, to Watermen every year."—Surrey, vol. iii. p. 262.

sor Park lands, 1005 acres; Holbrooks, rectorial glebe, 5 . 2 . 32; vicarial glebe, 56 . 0 . 13; Knowle Grove, 55 . 2 . 32; clock-case allotment, 66 . 3 . 38; and Mr. Barnard's lands, 14 . 3 . 11. The rectorial rent-charge has been fixed at 1088*l.* per annum; together with 57*l.* 13*s.* for the crown lands when not occupied by the crown. The vicarial rent-charge is 162*l.*: the latter includes the sum of 80*l.* for the estate called Portnalls, now Colonel Challoner's; and 12*l.* for the tithe of eggs, which was originally granted in the endowment made by abbot John de Rutherwyke.

In the meadows and lower parts of the parish, bordering on the river Thames, the soil is rich and fertile: there is, also, good land to the south of Egham; but the more elevated parts, consisting of sand and gravel, with some heath towards the west, are less productive. The *eyots, aites*, or islets, in the Thames and its smaller streams, in this parish, are let at high rents as ozier plantations.

The names of the principal gentry now resident within the parish of Egham (May 1842) are included in the following list, together with their respective places of abode.—

The Rev. John Atkyns	Heath Lodge, Bishopsgate.
The Rev. Wm. H. Biedermann	The Vicarage, Egham.
Miss Buckworth	Englefield Green.
Christopher Bushnan, esq.	Egham Hill.
St. George Caulfield, esq.	Wentworths, near Virginia Water.
Col. Chaloner Bisse Challoner	Portnall Park.
Joseph Dobinson, esq.	Egham Lodge.
Edgell Wyatt Edgell, esq.	Milton Place.
Miss Mary Exley	Egham Hill.
Joseph Ferard, esq.	Englefield Green.
The Rev. George Adolphus Hopkins (master of Strode's Charity)	Egham.
Mrs. and Miss Irvine	Luddington House.
Miss Georgiana Monson	Egham Hill.
The Rev. Thomas Page	Christchurch, Virginia Water.
Robert Henley Payne, esq.	Rusham House.
Col. Henry Salwey	Egham Park.
Culling Charles Smith, esq.	Wetton Terrace, Englefield Green.
Mrs. Ann Stewart	Kingswood Lodge, Cooper's Hill.
Richard Torin, esq.	Englefield Green.
Thomas Rawdon Ward, esq.	Round Oak, Englefield Green.
Col. Sir Joseph Whatley	Englefield Lodge.

There was anciently a *Fish-wear* near Egham, which belonged to the abbot of Chertsey; and in the Leiger book of that monastery is the following record of proceedings in the manorial court relating to it:—"To this court came Adam at le Hale and surrendered into the hands of the Abbot and Convent a certain Wear, with a Fisherman's

house, and a small island adjacent, with their appurtenances, at *la Huche*, in Egham, which he held of them as a tenant at will in villenage. So that neither the said Adam, nor his family, nor any one in their name, should enter upon the before-mentioned wear, house, and island, with their appurtenances, nor yet sell or make any profit of them in future. For which surrender the aforesaid Abbot and Convent have granted to the said Adam, for his whole life, four quarters of corn, wheat, and barley, to be received from the granary of the Abbey, annually, in equal portions, at the four principal terms of the year. And if it should happen that the Abbot and Convent should neglect to furnish the above-specified corn for one year, then it shall be lawful for the said Adam to re-enter on the fore-mentioned wear, house, and island, and keep possession of them in perpetuity, on the same terms that he before held them, without any obstruction from the aforesaid Abbot and Convent."[12]

Between Staines bridge and Egham, extending from the spot called Egham-hithe, to the lower part of Umber-lane, is a high bank, or *Causeway*, raised to protect the road and adjacent meadows from inundation by the river Thames, to which they had previously been subject, and the country in winter rendered almost impassable. It was originally constructed in the reign of Henry the Third, by a merchant called *Thomas de Oxenford* [*Oxford*], for the more safe conveyance of his wool and other merchandize, to and from the London markets; and the same person is also stated to have made the bridge which crosses the Thames between Egham and Staines.[13] The causeway proved of so much advantage that, for awhile, it was kept in repair by contributions from the neighbouring inhabitants; not, however, levied as a tax, but given "of their own free alms." Among the donors was John de Rutherwyke, abbot of Chertsey; and in consequence of his having thus subscribed towards the maintenance of this useful work (from which, however, the abbey property derived essential benefit,) an attempt was twice made in the reign of Edward the Third, to throw the burthen of keeping the causeway in repair on the convent. But the abbots refused compliance; and at length, after a full hearing at Westminster in Easter term, 1370, were acquitted of the alleged obligation.[14] Among the '*Pryvate Acts*,' mentioned,

[12] British Museum, MS. Lansdowne Coll. No. 434, f. 32, a.

[13] Vide Escheats, 24th Edward III. n. 51.

[14] On the first inquiry, in 1351 (24th Edw. III.) it was found "that *Stanes* bridge and this Causeway were constructed by Oxenford out of pure alms, the passage previously to that time lying by the highway at Redewynde, and not where the causeway then was."—The next inquisition was taken in 1369 (42nd Edw. III.) in the hall of the king's house at New Windsor, before a jury and the steward and marshal of the house-

yet not entered on the Rolls of parliament of the 39th of Queen Elizabeth (anno 1597), is one for "the better mayntenance and well kepinge of Stanes Bridge and Egham Causey, beinge the Highe way from London unto the west partes of England";—and another act under the same title was passed in 1740, 13th of George the Second. The causeway is now kept in repair by the trustees of Staines bridge.

This causeway forms part of the southern boundary of the famous Runnimede, and for a considerable distance it adjoins to the high road, and is now used as the common footpath between Egham and Staines bridge. Its height, above the present road, varies from about four to five and six feet; and in some parts, where the pressure of the water during floods is the most heavy, its general thickness is increased at the foundation to eighteen or twenty feet. Its breadth at top, in the widest part, is about eight feet.

Staines Bridge.—The bridge, which unites the parish of Egham with the town of Staines in Middlesex, is stated in the Escheats of the 24th of Edward the Third, (already referred to,) to have been first constructed by Thomas de Oxenford in the reign of Henry the Third; and it is recorded, that in the year 1262 three oaks out of Windsor forest were granted by the crown towards repairing the bridge. Since that time, the attention of the legislature has been frequently directed to this thoroughfare. In 1406, *pontage*, or a right to levy tolls, was granted by letters patent of Henry the Fourth, in order to the repair of Staines bridge. Every "fare-cart" passing over the bridge was to pay two-pence; every other cart laden with corn or merchandize, one penny; and every loaded boat [*qualibet shuta cartata*] passing under the bridge, four-pence. In 1509 an act was passed, by which the lord-chancellor, or the lord-keeper of the great-seal, was empowered to appoint either two, three, or four persons, to receive toll, and expend it in repairing this bridge. Again, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and George the Second, as previously noticed in the account of Egham causeway, other statutes were passed for the same purpose.

The old *Wooden* bridge, to which these enactments apply, having

hold; and it was then returned, "that the Causeway, containing in length one mile, had been time out of mind repaired by the Abbot of Chertsey and his predecessors; and that the same was then ruinous and dangerous, and ought to be repaired by the abbot." On this finding, the abbot was summoned to appear at Westminster, where the cause terminated as stated in the text, in his acquittal, on the plea that "no Causeway had been there before the time of Henry III., but only a moor through which none could pass in winter; and that it had been made by Oxenford, and since repaired in manner above mentioned, by voluntary payments."—See Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. iii. p. 256; from Rot. Claus. 43 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 17.

become ruinous and supposed to be insecure, an act of parliament was obtained in 1791 (31st George III.), for raising funds for the erection of a new bridge between Staines and Egham; and in the following year a handsome fabric of Stone was commenced, from the designs of the late Thomas Sandby, esq., at a short distance eastward from the old bridge, which was left standing. The new structure, which consisted of three arches, the centre arch being sixty feet in width, and the side arches fifty-two feet each, was finished and opened for traffic in 1796. It was erected by contract, and at an expense, including some extra work, of about 9000*l.*; but unfortunately, the foundations of the piers not having been carried to a sufficient depth below the bed of the river, they were undermined by the action of the water, and the centre arch, in the following year, cracked; and the bridge becoming useless, was afterwards taken down. The old bridge was then re-opened. After some delay, it was determined that an Iron bridge should be erected; and this was done from the designs and under the direction of Mr. James Wilson. The new bridge, which consisted of a single arch of one hundred and eighty feet, six inches, in the span, was begun in 1801, and completed in 1803, at a cost of 4900*l.* But in the same year, that bridge also gave way, in consequence, as was alleged, of the landlord of the Bush inn at Staines having caused a cellar to be made within the foundation of the abutment on the Middlesex side of the river. Recourse was again had to the old wooden bridge; and, as all the money which had been levied under the former act had been expended through these repeated failures, another act was passed in the year 1804, empowering the commissioners to raise a further sum of 6000*l.* for the prosecution of the work. A second Iron bridge, of nearly the exact span of the former one, was then constructed by Messrs. Wynes and Kimber, at the expense, under contract, of 4526*l.* Independently of its stone abutments, the new bridge was supported by eight rows of strong wooden piles, eight in a row, besides certain framings; and its durability being thought to be thus secured, it was opened for public use in 1807, and the old homely structure was pulled down.

Not even yet, however, were the labours of the artizan attended with the desired results: another failure took place in 1829; and the commissioners and trustees, deterred at the ill success which had attended the iron bridges, determined on the erection of a new bridge with different materials. Plans and proposals were, therefore, issued under their direction; and shortly afterwards, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, who undertook to erect a Stone bridge under the superintendence of Mr. George Rennie, engineer

and architect, for the sum of 38,000*l.* But some additional works, including the approaches, occasioned the expenditure of about 3000*l.* beyond the contract.

The present bridge is situated about two hundred yards higher up the river than those which had immediately preceded it. It occupied about two years and a half in building; and was opened with much ceremony on Easter Monday, (April 23rd,) 1832, by their Majesties, King William the Fourth, and Queen Adelaide; by whom, when duke and duchess of Clarence, the first stone had been laid, on the 14th of September, 1829. This bridge consists, principally, of three extremely flat segmental arches, of granite, the middle arch being of seventy-four feet span, and the lateral ones sixty-six feet each: there are, also, two adjoining semi-circular arches, each ten feet in the span, for towing paths. Besides these, there are six brick arches of twenty feet in the span; viz., two on the Surrey side, and four in Middlesex, to admit the water to flow off during land floods. The piers, which are only nine feet in thickness, are said to be smaller, in proportion to the span of the arches they sustain, than those of any other bridge in England. The whole is surmounted by a plain bold cornice and block parapet, of granite, with pedestals for the lamps; and on the Surrey side is a handsome toll-house, rusticated. The approaches, on either side, form gentle curves of easy ascent; and the entire fabric, when seen from the water, has a light and elegant appearance. An act of parliament, to regulate the tolls of Staines bridge, was passed in 1828, and came into operation on the 29th of June in that year; but of late, the receipts have greatly decreased, in consequence of the completion of the Western railroads. In 1803, the tolls produced 1200*l.* a year.[15]

Adjoining to Egham on the north side, and extending to a considerable distance along the borders of the Thames westward, is the celebrated tract of land called Runnimede; the historical importance of which has already been specially adverted to in our introductory notices.[16] This was the identical spot where the *Great Charter* of English freedom (*Magna Charta*), received the signature of King John on the 15th of June, 1215. Here, also, on the same day, he signed the *Carta de Forestâ*; and on the fourth day afterwards, the *Writ*, or *Precept*, by which twelve knights were to be elected in each county, to inquire into abuses, and aid in carrying the provisions of the Great Charter into effect. Denham, in his "Cooper's Hill," (an

[15] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 257.

[16] See Vol. i. pp. 38—41.

abrupt eminence which bounds the prospect to the west,) has thus alluded to this ever-memorable event :—

> "Here was that CHARTER seal'd, wherein the Crown
> All marks of arbitrary pow'r lays down.
> Tyrant and Slave, those names of hate and fear,
> The happier stile of King and Subject bear :—
> Happy, when both to the same centre move,
> When Kings give Liberty, and Subjects Love."

Such a peaceful result, however, as the poet has imagined, was not what the perfidious monarch intended; and he very quickly threw off the mask, and by the assistance of foreign mercenaries again sought to subjugate the realm to his own will; but his decease, on the 19th of October in the following year, gave a welcome relief to his oppressed people.

It has been several times in contemplation to erect a Column at Runnimede, as a perpetual memorial of the great event above recorded; but, either from insufficient means or a reproachful deficiency of patriotism, no effectual steps have hitherto been taken to accomplish that desirable object. The poet Akenside, about the middle of the last century, composed the following lines as an appropriate Inscription for the base of such a monument.—

> "THOU, who the verdant plain dost traverse here,
> Whilst Thames among his willows from thy view
> Retires, O Stranger! stay thee, and the scene
> Around contemplate well. This is the place
> Where England's ancient barons, clad in arms
> And stern with conquest, from their tyrant King
> (Then rendered tame), did challenge and secure
> The Charter of thy freedom. Pass not on
> Till thou hast bless'd their memory, and paid
> Those thanks which God appointed the reward
> Of Public Virtue. And if chance thy home
> Salute thee with an honour'd Father's name
> Go, call thy Sons;—instruct them what a debt
> They owe their ancestors; and make them swear
> To pay it, by transmitting down intire
> Those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

There has been a tradition current, but without any valid foundation, that Magna Charta was signed on an *eyot*, or small island, in the Thames adjacent to Runnimede, and not in the mead itself. The fallacy of this report, which has obtained its comparative credence only in modern times,[17] is at once proved by referring to the closing

[17] It will be seen by the following extracts from Aubrey's SURREY, that, when he wrote, the opinion was, that the Treaty was negociated on the Island, and the Charter itself signed in the Meadow; which is the exact contrary to the current report of our own time.—"On the backside of Egham, northwards, lies *Rumney-Mead*, towards the

passage of the original charter, which expressly states that it was signed by John, "with his own hand, in the *meadow* called *Runnimede*, between Windsor and Staines." The precise words of the grantor are these:—"Dat' p' manum n̄ram in Prato quod vocatur Runimed' int' Windleshor' 't Stanes." And it is a remarkable fact, that the *Carta de Forestâ*, (as we learn from the copy given by Matthew Paris,) which was signed at the same place and time, is terminated by the same sentence.[18]

Very recently, an endeavour, arising from the erroneous opinion we are here attempting to controvert, has been made to direct public attention to *Magna Charter Island*,—as now called,—as the actual spot where the Great Charter received the signature of the king. Adjacent to the landing-place, a small lodge, somewhat in the conventual form, has been built (with squared blocks of chalk and freestone, brought from Marlow church), in which is a low apartment fitted up in the style of bygone days, and allowed to be open to visitors as a refreshment room, under certain and proper regulations. The windows are ornamented with stained glass, including a portrait of King John, &c., and small shields of the arms of the associated barons are painted on the upper part of the surrounding walls. The lower part is wainscotted, in panels, with old carvings, apparently of the time of Queen Elizabeth; and on one side is a copy of the Great Charter in a brass frame. In the middle of the room is a small table of an octagonal form, inclosing a stone slab, on which is the following inscription:—

> "Be it remembered that on this Island, in June 1215, JOHN, KING OF ENGLAND, SIGNED THE MAGNA CHARTA: and, in the year 1834, this Building was erected in Commemoration of that great and important event, by George Simon Harcourt, Esq., Lord of the Manor, and then High Sheriff of the County."[19]

Thames; in which meadow was *sealed* Magna Charta. In this flat of meadow, which is ..... long, extending westwards by the River side, are now several Enclosures, but, doubtless, then it lay all open, for the Enclosures are not of great antiquity. The Meadow called Rumney-Mead lies between Long-Mead and a mead abutting on *Humber Lane*. They say one of the Armies lay in Long-Mead, and the other in the aforesaid Meadow, next Egham.—The Tradition is, that the *Treaty* was in an *Eight*, over against *Yard-Mead*, which is *Rumney-Mead*, and the Great Charter was settled here."—Vide vol. iii. p. 166.

[18] Matthew Paris, HIST. ANGL.; p. 252; edit. 1589.—For many interesting particulars concerning both the original charters, viz., Magna Charta, and the Charta de Forestâ, and the copies made from them, the reader is referred to Mr. Richard Thomson's very curious and erudite work intituled "An Historical Essay on the Magna Charta of King John," &c.; Lond. 8vo. 1829.

[19] That is, of *Buckinghamshire*, in which county Charter Island is situated. In the London Gazette account of the appointment of sheriffs for 1834, Mr. Harcourt is described as of Ankerwyke House, which is a pleasant embowered mansion standing to the east of the island.—Charter Island comprises about fifteen hundred acres of land.

Charter Island, which forms a part of Wyrardisbury parish (or Wraysbury, as commonly pronounced), in Buckinghamshire, appears to have formerly belonged to the neighbouring priory of Ankerwyke in that county. Though certainly not the place of signature of Magna Charta itself, it may be surmised to derive its present appellation from having been historically connected with the events of that era. The attempts made by King John, with the aid of his foreign mercenaries, to abrogate his compact with the barons led to an application for assistance, on their part, to Prince Lewis of France; and, by his help and that of the troops which he brought with him to England, they were enabled successfully to oppose their tyrant sovereign, until his decease, in the following year, relieved them from danger. Prince Henry, his eldest son, a youth of nine years of age, (afterwards Henry the Third,) was declared his successor; and under the guidance of William, earl of Pembroke, and Earl Marshal, who had been appointed Regent, or Protector of the realm, the kingdom was restored to comparative quietness. Eventually, the foreign auxiliaries, both of the late king and of the insurgent barons were constrained to quit the country; a particular treaty to that end having been agreed to with Prince Lewis, and finally settled, as we are informed by Matthew Paris, "near the town of Staines, *in a certain Island* by the river Thames."—"There King Henry, with the Legate and Great Marshal and many others, on the one part, and Lewis, with the barons and others associated with him, on the other part, by the grace of God, settled the terms of peace, on the 3rd of the ides of September, 1217."[20] Hence, then, it may be assumed, the name was derived of "Charter Island";—not from it having been the place of signing the Great Charter, but rather of the agreement, confounded with it in after times, concluded there between the French prince and the protector Pembroke.

The origin of the name of Runnimede has not been distinctly traced; but the most probable conjecture is, that it was derived from the Saxon word *Rune*, signifying *Counsel*; and this view of the etymology of the name is supported by a passage in Leland's Collec-

[20] It may be satisfactory to those who take an interest in this inquiry, to annex the passage cited, in the historian's own words, which are as follow:—"Mandavit itaque Lodovicus Legato et magno Mareschallo, ut diem certum providerent et locum, ubi hæc prætaxata possint celeriter ad effectum perduci. Partibus autem in hoc consentientibus convenerunt ad colloquium *prope villam de Stanes, juxta flumen Thamasiæ, in quadam insula, ad pacem reformandam.* Rex Henricus cum Legato et magno Mareschallo, et aliis multis ex una parte, Lodovicus cum Baronibus et aliis imprisiis suis ex altera; ubi divina cooperante gratia, in subscriptam pacis formam communiter consenserunt tertio Idus Septembris."—Matth. Paris, Hist. Angliæ, p. 287-8.

tanea, viz., "*Runnimede*, id est, pratum consilii, inter Stanes & Windeleshore, eo quod antiquis temporibus ibi de pace regni sæpius consilia tractabant."[21]

Should, at any future time, the erection of a Column or other memorial, commemorative of the great historical events which were transacted here in King John's reign, be carried into effect, the subjoined verses are, with deference, proposed as sufficiently appropriate to be inscribed upon its base.

INSCRIPTION
COMMEMORATIVE OF THE SIGNING
OF
MAGNA CHARTA AT RUNNIMEDE.

HERE, on this hallow'd spot, for England's law
And Freedom arm'd, in panoply of war,
Fair LIBERTY her red-cross Flag unfurl'd
And 'gainst the despot JOHN defiance hurl'd.
Beneath her banner, "clad in complete steel,"
Sworn to secure the Nation's common weal,
Her valiant Sons, devoid of ev'ry fear,
Rais'd high the falchion, pois'd th' unerring spear,
Then brav'd the dangers of the serried field,
And made the Tyrant full concession yield
To the GREAT CHARTER which, in that dread hour,
Curb'd the fell violence of lawless pow'r,
And in despite of passions prone to ill,
Enforc'd submission to a PEOPLE'S WILL.

"Offspring of Heroes! Ye, who now behold
This humble record of a glorious day,
Say, should some future King, like him of old,
Oppress your Country with despotic sway,
Would Ye, like craven churls, ignobly crouch
And bend the knee, and hug the galling chain?"—
No! rather shall the trumpet's clang avouch
Your fix'd resolve, your FREEDOM to maintain.

Sooner than basely serve we'll bravely die,
And RUNNIMEDE shall be our BATTLE CRY!

Within its present limits, this meadow comprises one hundred and sixty acres of good land, the fertile qualities of which are sustained from its occasional overflow by the waters of the Thames. It adjoins to two other large meadows, called Long-mead and Yard-mead; but there can be little doubt of the whole of this extensive level having been altogether open in former ages. In an act of parliament passed in June 1814, (54th Geo. III. cap. 153), for the inclosure of the

[21] Vide COLLECTANEA, vol. i. p. 281; edit. 1770.—"Ex Annalib. Jean. Bevyr vel Castor, qui à temp. R. Inæ R. W. Sax. usque ad an. D. 1305, multorum historias defloravit.

commons, waste lands, open meadows, &c. in the parish of Egham, it is expressly enacted, "That the several Pieces or Parcels of Land comprising the Meads called *Runney Mead* and *Long Mead* shall not be fenced or inclosed under any of the powers contained in this act; but remain at all times hereafter open and uninclosed." The commissioners, however, were by the same clause empowered to allot "specific Parts or Shares," of these meads, "amongst the several owners and proprietors thereof," according to their respective rights and interests in the same, (with stint of pasturage), "provided always, that the said several Pieces or Parcels of Land last-mentioned, or such Parts thereof which have been appropriated and used a long time past as a Race Ground, shall be kept and continued as a Race Course for the Public use, at such time of the year as the Races thereon have heretofore been accustomed to be kept."—Though constituting a portion of the manor of Egham (belonging to the crown), Runnimede is part freehold, and part copyhold, and tithe-free; and, at the present time, the property of about ten or twelve persons.

It would seem that this mead has been appropriated to horse-racing time immemorially; and some writers suppose the appellation Runne-mede, or Runney-mead, as in the act just quoted, to have been derived from this custom,—*quasi* Running-mead. The races are now held on the last Tuesday, and two following days, in the month of August; and at those times, some part of the fencing separating this meadow from Long-mead is removed, in order to make a two-mile course. The races have been frequently enlivened by the presence of the reigning sovereign (when the court has been at Windsor), and in August 1836, the late King, William the Fourth, gave a Free Plate of one hundred guineas value, to be run for, annually; and he was himself a witness on that occasion, (together with Queen Adelaide), of the exhilarating effect which this munificent grant had upon the sports of the day.[22]

[22] Previous to the commencement of the races, on the first day, an Address was presented to the King, when in the royal stand, from the inhabitants of the parish and manor of Egham, expressive of "their grateful sense of his Majesty's condescension and kindness in thus promoting by his patronage the essential interests of the town and neighbourhood." The King, in a reply spoken extemporaneously, in which good feeling and patriotism were equally blended, assured the deputation by whom the address was presented, "that he considered this [Horse racing] to be a National sport,—the manly and noble sport of a free people,—and that he deeply felt the pride of being able to encourage these pastimes, so intimately connected with the habits and feelings of this free country. That he could not help adverting to the spot on which so many were now assembled to enjoy an amusement so truly national,—a spot which derives such a peculiar claim to our veneration, from the circumstance that here arose that first dawning of Liberty, so dear to His heart,—so dear to the hearts of every one of his people. That

In a book of accounts of Mr. James Nedham, clerk and surveyor of works to King Henry the Eighth, in the 31st year of his reign, is a charge for "The King's Standyng in Egam meadow"; but the particular purpose for which the standing was erected does not appear; and whether it was to witness the diversion of horse-racing, or of stag-hunting, which latter was not unfrequently practised in the meadows between Windsor park and Oatlands, we are uninformed.[23]

Cooper's-Hill.

Cooper's-Hill enjoys the honour of giving name to Denham's celebrated Poem, to which Pope alludes in the following verses, and in which the chief features of the delightful scenery it commands are described with much felicity of expression, and finely illustrated by moral and historical retrospections. Though not of any very considerable height in itself, the peculiar situation of this eminence in respect to the broad expanse of country which it overlooks, has rendered it a spot of great interest with all who admire the sublime

neither himself nor any other could be present without calling to mind, that here it was that our liberties were obtained and for ever secured; and that we were here to enjoy those liberties and sports which he would with his utmost power ever protect and foster; and in so doing never lose sight of the welfare and enjoyment of every class of his people, from the highest to the lowest."

[23] The Account Book referred to is quoted by Mr. Manning, as being in the possession of (the late) John Wightwick, esq., of Sandgates, Chertsey; and the extract given is as follows:—

"Carpenters workyng on the new making and framyng of a standyng by the Kyng's com'andm^{t}, and set up in the forsaid medow; Carpenters at different prices, 9^{d}, 8^{d}, 7^{d}, a day; Laborers felling bushes about the said standyng at 5^{d}; Sawyers 13^{d} or 14^{d} a copel [couple]; Tymber had and spent of the Kyng's store in the new makyng of the forsayd standyng, which ys xiiij fote square and xxvj fote by, whych doth amount unto vj loads of tymb^{r}."

In Lodge's "Illustrations of English History," (vol. i. p. 6,) is a letter from Sir Philip Draycot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, without date, giving an account of a stag-hunt near Oatlands, in the meads under Chertsey, at which King Henry was present; and it has been conjectured, that the "Kyng's Standing" just noticed was erected on that occasion. As the letter is curious, from its allusion to a short progress made by the king into Surrey, it is here given at length. The original is preserved among the Talbot papers. Sir Philip Draycot, the writer, was the only son of Sir John Draycot, of Paynsley in Staffordshire, knt.

"To acerten yow of the Kyng's p^{r}gres aft^{r} your dep^{r}ting: The first was to Otlond; & ther, in the meds und^{r} Cherssey, was kyllyng of staggys, holdyn in for the purpos, on aft^{r} anod^{r} all the aft^{r} non; so y^{t} theye were warnyd by the tru^{r}petts, and knoen theyreby yff theye dyd entt^{r} any dere of prys: And they was not only cowrssyd w^{t} sum grewnds [grey-hounds], but also w^{t} horsmen, w^{t} darts and sperys, & many so sleyne; the most pryncele sport y^{t} hath ben sene: And many dyd escap ov^{r} Temys, & to the forrest after theye passyd there. And on Thursdey last the Kyng lyttyd at Byflet, & ther I tok my leave; and from Otland he removys to Chobham or Okyn, I knowe not whed^{r} the first; and then to Gylforth; and so to Wynsore, and ther Wholyrod [Holyrood] dey; & by estymachion, he wyll be at ev^{r}y off thes plasys IIII deys, or theyr abowt."

and beautiful combinations which Nature and Art occasionally exhibit to allure the eye and charm the imagination.

"Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,
Bear me, oh bear me to sequester'd scenes,
The bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens;
To Thames's banks, which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where ye Muses sport on Cooper's-hill.
(On Cooper's-hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow.)
I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
I hear soft music die along the grove:
Led by the sound I rove from shade to shade
By god-like Poets venerable made.
Here his first lays majestic Denham sung;
There the last numbers flow'd from Cowley's tongue."

Pope's Windsor Forest.

On the eastern side this Hill, as before noticed, rises abruptly from the meadows adjoining to Runnimede, and it thence extends in a long ridge in a north-westerly direction; but from the upper part of Egham the acclivity is more gradual, and the summit is approached by a winding road, which, from different points of the ascent, progressively unfolds a rich series of amphitheatric views, diversified by every charm which the intermixture

"Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and silver streams,"

can produce, to embellish and animate the landscape. The South Downs are plainly distinguishable from this spot; and in one direction, in clear weather, the lofty dome of St. Paul's, rising above the smoky atmosphere of the proud metropolis it adorns, is distinctly to be seen; whilst in another, and forming a prospect of the highest character, the towers of Windsor castle are beheld soaring above the vale of the Thames in imperial grandeur. Of this magnificent scene, (faintly shadowed to the eye in the annexed engraving), Denham thus sings:—

"Windsor the next (where Mars with Venus dwells,
Beauty with Strength) above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and unforc'd ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes:
But such a rise, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.
Thy mighty master's emblem, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestic grace;

Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the basis of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears,
But Atlas only which supports the spheres.
When Nature's hand this ground did thus advance,
'Twas guided by a wiser pow'r than Chance;
Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the Builder, and his choice prevent.
Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
Folly or blindness only could refuse."

The poet afterwards speaks of the river Thames, the meanderings of which can hence be traced through a long-extended tract of verdant meads, enriched by woodland banks and other rural scenery. A few lines from his beautiful description of this stream will suffice to exemplify the nervous power of the writer, and conclude this article on the subject of his muse.

"My eye descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton vallies strays.
Thames, the most lov'd of all the Ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his embraces runs;
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.—
* * * * * * *
O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full;—
Heav'n her Eridanus no more should boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents lost,
Thy nobler stream should visit Jove's abodes,
To shine among the Stars and bathe the Gods."

Sir John Denham, the younger, author of the above poem, was the son of Judge Denham, being the issue of his second marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Garret Moore, Baron Mellefont, of Ireland; in which country, in the city of Dublin, he was born, according to Anthony Wood, in the year 1615. Two years afterwards, his father was appointed a baron of the Exchequer court in England, and he then brought his son with him to London, where he commenced his education. In 1631, he was entered as a gentleman-commoner at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts; but notwithstanding this evidence of capability, Wood represents him whilst at the university as "being looked upon as a slow and dreaming young man by his seniors and contemporaries, and given more to cards and dice than to his studies."[24] After three years' residence at college, he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the common

[24] Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. col. 422.

law with "sufficient appearance of application"; yet his attachment to cards and dice, and his consequent losses, and inattention to advice, so much offended his father, that he threatened to disinherit him, He then wrote and published "An Essay upon Gaming," which he presented to his father as a testimony of his repentance and reformation. But after the death of the Judge, in January 1638, becoming possessed of the family estates, his taste for play revived, his ill-fortune pursued him, and he soon lost several thousands of pounds.[25]

Amidst his dissipation, however, Denham was not inattentive to literature. In 1641, he published "The Sophy," a tragedy, which excited the admiration and applause of Waller, and laid the foundation of his fame as a poet. He was shortly after designated for the office of sheriff of Surrey; and in 1642, was appointed by the king, governor of Farnham castle; but he had, probably, neither talents nor inclination for military service; and hostilities having commenced between the king and the parliament, he resigned his post at Farnham, and retired to the head quarters of the royalists at Oxford. In 1643 appeared his most celebrated work, the poem on Cooper's-hill; but this was much improved and enlarged in subsequent editions. In 1647, he was entrusted by the queen with a message to her captive consort, then in the custody of the army; and through some acquaintance which he had with the military chaplain, Hugh Peters, he succeeded in executing his commission. In April 1648, he assisted in "stealing away" and conveying to Paris the young duke of York, (afterwards James the Second,) who had been placed by the parliament under the tutelage of Algernon, earl of Northumberland. He thence became one of the expatriated royalists forming the court of the second Charles; who, in 1649, sent him to Poland with Lord Crofts, where they collected from the Scots settled in that country contributions to the amount of ten thousand pounds, for the royal exile. He returned to England in 1652; and the relics of his estates, "at Egham and elsewhere,"[26] which had not been dissipated in gambling, having been sequestrated by the parliament, he resided for about a year with the Earl of Pembroke.

On the restoration of Charles the Second, he reaped the reward of his services, in being appointed surveyor-general of the king's buildings; and at the coronation, he was created a knight of the Bath. In the beginning of the year 1661, Sir John Denham was chosen a member of the Royal Society.[27] Though King Charles had appointed Denham surveyor-general, in performance (as it is said) of a promise

[25] Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. col. 423. [26] Ibid.
[27] Birch, History of the Royal Society, vol. i. p. 8.

made while abroad, yet he appears to have been so well aware of the insufficiency of the new officer that, as early as the year after the restoration, he sent for Dr. (afterwards Sir Christopher) Wren, from Oxford, to assist the court architect in the great works which his Majesty then meditated, including the reparation of St. Paul's cathedral, the re-instatement of Windsor castle, and the erection of a new palace at Greenwich. After Wren had acted as deputy-surveyor for some years, under the nominal superintendence of Sir John Denham, the latter in 1668 gave him a regular deputation to perform the duties of office as surveyor-general; and this was confirmed by the king's warrant under the privy-seal, dated March the 6th, 1668.[28] Sir John died at his office near Whitehall, in the month of March, 1669; and on the 23rd of that month, he was interred in the south transept of Westminster abbey, near the tombs of Chaucer and Cowley.[29] A list of his Works has been given by Wood in his "Athenæ Oxonienses."

[28] Elmes' Life of Sir Christopher Wren, pp. 86 and 241.

[29] Little is known of the domestic history of Denham; and what has been preserved by no means tends to elevate his character: though it may be questioned whether he is most to be pitied or censured for the misfortunes which he experienced. In the latter part of his life he married a lady who was many years younger than himself, and whose misconduct and glaring infidelity are said to have rendered him insane. His consort is stated by Count Grammont, the gossiping and profligate historian of the court of Charles the Second, to have been Miss Brook, a relative of Digby, earl of Bristol, who at the age of eighteen became the wife of Sir John Denham, erroneously represented by the writer to have been then of the age of seventy-nine years; instead of which he was, in fact, but little more than fifty; though, probably from the dissipation in which he had indulged, he might have exhibited all the peevish debility of old age. The lady shewed by her future conduct that she had taken a husband merely for convenience; since, if not before her marriage, she soon after became a protegee, and ere long an openly acknowledged mistress of the Duke of York. As to the course pursued by the injured husband on this occasion we have no intelligence. We know not whether he separated himself from his frail partner, or continued to live with her. All that can be said with certainty is, that he was reported to have become crazy. Lord Lisle, in a letter to Sir William Temple, dated September the 26th, says,—"Poor Sir John Denham is fallen to the ladies also. He is at many of the meetings at dinner, talks more than ever he did, and is extremely pleased with those that seem willing to hear him, and from that obligation exceedingly praises the Duchess of Monmouth, and my Lady Cavendish. If he had not the name of being mad, I believe in most companies he would be thought wittier than he ever was. He seems to have few extravagances besides that of telling stories of himself, which he is always inclined to."—[Temple's Works, vol. i. p. 484.]

This seems but faint evidence of actual derangement; and it may perhaps be concluded, that the charge was only a piece of court scandal, or ill-natured jest, or that his mental aberration amounted to no more than some passionate extravagance into which any man so circumstanced might have been betrayed. In the "Diary" of Pepys we are informed, that the connexion between Lady Denham and the royal duke occurred in the course of the year 1666; and that early in the month of January following she died, having two months previously been seized with sickness, which she and others attributed

On Cooper's-Hill is KINGSWOOD LODGE, the pleasant seat of Mrs. Ann Stewart, widow of the late Major Stewart, and previously of John Reid, esq., who bequeathed to her this estate for life.[30] The house, which is of brick, partly stuccoed, is said to have been erected by William Smith, esq.; of whom it was purchased by Gideon Bickerdike, esq., who died here in 1811. It was much enlarged and improved by Mr. Reid; but has no architectural pretensions requiring notice. In the adjoining conservatory is a small and beautiful figure of the goddess Hebe, of statuary marble, and masterly execution. The grounds, which comprise about thirty acres, within a ring fence, on the top and slope of the hill, contain some fine trees, chiefly oak. From a spot near the house, where a seat has been placed, it is traditionally said, that Denham took his view of the extensive and richly-varied scenery which forms the basis of his admirable poem. The prospects include a vast expanse of country in the several counties of Surrey, Berks, Buckingham, Hertford, Middlesex, and Sussex.[31]

On the west of Cooper's-Hill is an estate called ANKERWYKE PURNISH, which is considered to have belonged to Ankerwyke priory, on the opposite side of the Thames, in Buckinghamshire. On this property, (which is called a manor in the Egham Inclosure act of 1814,) the late Simon Harcourt, esq., erected a good house, which afterwards became the seat of the late Admiral Lord Shuldham, during the life of his lady, the widow of Mr. Harcourt; to whose son, George Simon Harcourt, esq., (who was a member of parliament for Buckinghamshire in 1837,) it now belongs. For some time it was the residence of the late Lord Langford; but is at present untenanted. The prospects from this mansion are nearly as extensive as those from Cooper's-Hill: and their general beauty and character are the same.

to poison.—(See Pepys' DIARY, 8vo. edit.; vol. ii. p. 411; vol. iii. pp. 49, 61, 64, 83, 105, 120.) Grammont says, Denham became jealous of his wife, and finding that he had grounds for his suspicions, "he determined on revenge, but had no country-house to carry his wife to, and she died in London, under strong suspicions of having been poisoned." Such are the facts and reports on record. From his frenzy, if it ever existed, Sir John must have completely recovered; for, after the death of the poet Cowley, in 1667, he displayed the vigour of his faculties in an elegy on his deceased friend, which is one of the best of his productions.—BIOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA, new edit.: Johnson, WORKS OF THE ENGLISH POETS, vol. i. pp. 102—117. In Spence's ANECDOTES (page 282), is a curious list of the numerous alterations made by Sir John Denham in the different editions of his Cooper's-Hill.

[30] Mr. Reid was a partner in the well-known brewery called Reid and Meaux's, in London.

[31] When the atmosphere is favourable, the hour and minute hands of St. Paul's clock, at nearly the distance of twenty miles, can be distinctly seen from Kingswood Lodge by the aid of a telescope.

On tracing the descent of this property, scarce a doubt can be entertained of its being the same that was given to the nuns of Ankerwyke by Hugh, abbot of Chertsey, in the reign of King Stephen; and which, in a confirmatory charter granted to the nuns by Henry the Third, in his 41st year, is described as consisting of "half a hide and five acres of land, with appurtenances, at *Pernerhs*."[32] In other documents, this estate is called Pernysshe and Parnyshe, from which names the adjunct *Purnish* is evidently derived; and it is expressly recorded to be "infra parochiam de Egham."[33] In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the 26th of Henry the Eighth, among the revenues of the priory of St. Mary Magdalen, of Ankerwyke, it is stated that the rents and firm of the manor of Pernysshe amounted to 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* annually; but in an account delivered in two years afterwards, the yearly value of the manor is returned at 3*l.* 11*s.* only.

The possessions of the nunnery at Ankerwyke appear to have been given by Henry the Eighth to the monks of Chertsey on their removal to Bisham; but after the final suppression of that monastery the king granted the Ankerwyke estates to Andrew, Lord Windsor; from whom, however, he again re-purchased them, or rather re-obtained them in exchange, within a short period. His successor, Edward the Sixth, in the 4th of his reign, granted the site of the priory of Ankerwyke, with the attached property, to Sir Thomas Smith, who made Ankerwyke his residence. It was afterwards, for many years, the seat of the Salter family, by whom it was sold to the Lees; and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Lee, esq., becoming the second wife of Sir Philip Harcourt, in the early part of the reign of Charles the Second, the Ankerwyke estates were by that marriage conveyed to the family of the present proprietor.[34]

Englefield-Green, which is a large tract of open land, extending in a south-westerly direction from Cooper's-Hill towards Virginia Water and Windsor Park, has been long esteemed a most eligible place of residence, both from the salubrity of the air, and the general pleasantness of the situation. Many handsome mansions surround the Green; and it is especially provided in the Egham inclosure act, "that the same shall remain open and uninclosed for the pleasure of the inhabitants, and ornament of their residences on the said

[32] Dugdale, Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 231; edit. 1823.

[33] Id. p. 230, note e.

[34] The Harcourts deduce their pedigree from *Bernard*, a nobleman of the royal blood of Saxony, who acquired in 876, (when Rollo the Dane made himself master of Normandy,) the lordships of Harcourt, Caileville, and Beaufeil, in that duchy. The late Earls of Harcourt, extinct in 1830, were descended from a branch of this family.—Vide Burke's History of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland; vol. ii. p. 221.

Green, in such manner as the Commissioners shall think fit."[35]—A Fair is held, annually, on this Green, on the 1st of May.

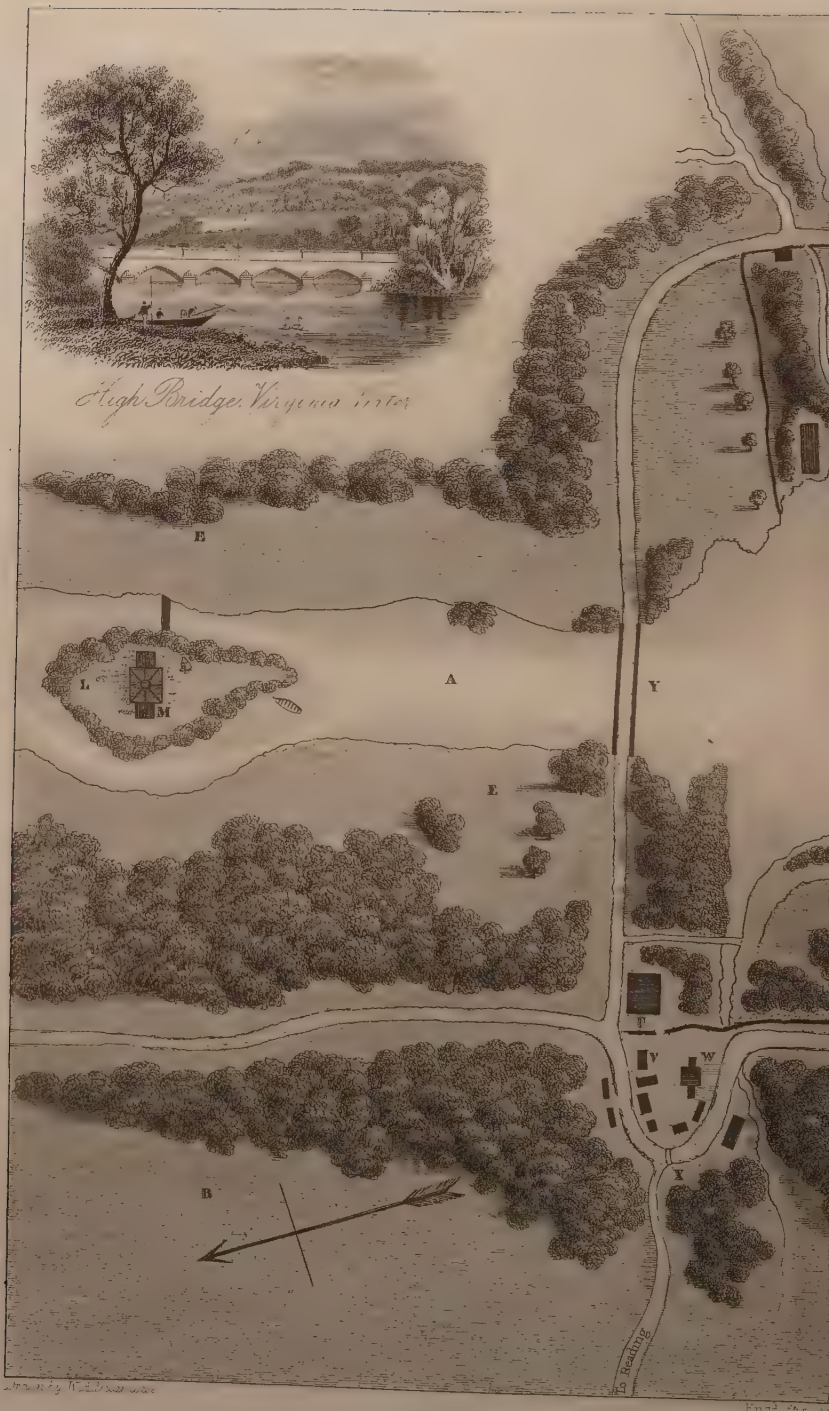
On the west side of Englefield-Green is an embattled mansion, with a fine lawn and shrubberies in front, that was built by the late Sir John Elwell, bart., who represented the borough of Guildford in the respective parliaments of 1747, 1754, and 1761. He married the Right Hon. Selina, widow of the Earl of Ranelagh, and daughter of Peter Bathurst, esq., of Clarendon-park, Wilts; by whom he had one daughter, Selina, who was first married to the Hon. Felton Hervey; and, secondly, to Sir Wm. Henry Fremantle, bart. G.C.H. Some years ago, the grounds were enlarged by the addition of those which had been attached to the villa of Miss Pocock; the latter having been purchased and pulled down by Sir Frederick Bathurst; to whom this estate reverted after the decease of Lady Fremantle, in 1841. A fine prospect of Shrub's hill, and many prominent features of Windsor park, are obtained from the west front of this edifice.

On the east side of the Green is the house formerly inhabited by the late Lord Viscount Bulkeley, of the kingdom of Ireland, who obtained it in right of his wife, Elizabeth Harriet, the only daughter of Sir George Warren, K.B., a lineal descendant of the Warrens, earls of Surrey. It was given to that lady by her aunt, Mrs. Carpenter, sister to Sir George, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Cholmondeley.

Among the other seats and villas in this neighbourhood deserving notice is Round Oak, the residence of Thos. Rawdon Ward, esq.;—Englefield House, remarkable for its double row of lofty elms, where the late Sir F. Hervey Bathurst, bart., some time lived;—Englefield-Green Lodge, now the property of Richard Torin, esq., (who has also a handsome seat on the Green), but at present occupied by Col. Sir Joseph Whatley;—and Englefield-Green Cottage, formerly the retreat of Mrs. Mary Robinson,[36] the celebrated Perdita of Shakspeare's Winter's Tale, was sold by that lady a short time before her decease to Mr. C. C. Wetton, of Egham; by whom a convenient house was erected on its site. He has, also, built a good row of houses on the Green, with a terrace and gardens in front.

[35] Vide 54th George III. cap. 153. The boundaries of the "Common or Waste Lands called Englefield Green," are described thus, viz., "The several Dwelling houses and the Pleasure and other grounds thereto respectively belonging, on the North, East, South, and part of the West sides thereof, and the Road leading towards Lion Green from Bishopsgate and the said Green to old Windsor, on the other part of the West side thereof."—Id. clause 31.

[36] Mrs. Robinson, who was the daughter of a merchant of Bristol named Darby, was educated by the celebrated Mrs. Hannah More and her sisters; but her marriage with an unprincipled and worthless attorney at the early age of fifteen, had an unhappy effect


High Bridge, Virginia inter
E
L
M
A
Y
E
T
V
W
X
B
To Reading

To Egham
TO LONDON
TO WINDSOR
FROM BAGSHOT
K
K
K
K
J
I
G
T
S
N
O
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C
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Egham Park, the seat of Col. Henry Salwey, should also be mentioned as an extremely pleasant and eligible residence, the property having been enlarged and much improved at different times. The house was originally built by David Jebb, esq., who is hereafter noticed under Wentworths, and who disposed of this property to George Parry, esq., in 1807. Col. Salwey is a much-respected and brave officer, who served with the Coldstream Guards in the years 1813 and 1814; and was present at nearly all the actions in the Pyrenees, the crossing of the Bidassoa, and capture of St. Jean de Luz; and thence onward to the investment of Bayonne, and repulse of the sortie.

Virginia Water.

Virginia Water, with its contiguous woods and plantations, is situated on the north-western confines of Surrey, and is chiefly within the parish of Egham; but the upper parts of the lake and grounds are in Berkshire. This portion of the Forest district was planted and annexed to Windsor Great Park under the direction of William, duke of Cumberland, youngest son of George the Second, who commanded at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden in 1745 and 1746. He commenced his improvements here whilst ranger of Windsor park, and resident at the lodge which still bears his name, at a short distance from the top of the Long walk. He also erected a summer-house, which he called the Belvidere (now the Belvidere

on her future conduct. She was beautiful in person, and of a gay and lively disposition, combined with a fondness for dress, flattery, and admiration; qualities which, uncontrolled by virtue and good principles, are too frequently the bane of their possessor. Unfortunately, in her case, her husband was an immoral man; and being content to live upon the wages of his wife's infamy, she was induced to admit the occasional visits of noblemen of a libertine character. She afterwards had recourse to the stage; and her first appearance was in the part of Juliet, for which Garrick became her tutor. Her subsequent performance of *Perdita*, in the Winter's Tale, engaged the illicit affections of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George the Fourth), with whom she cohabited about two years in a high degree of splendour; and when the connexion was broken off, found herself in possession of an annuity of 500*l*., and jewelry to the value of 8000*l*. Some little time after, she entered into a similar connexion with a military officer; upon whom, with a strange infatuation, she lavished the whole of her disposable property; and, eventually, had the grievous affliction of being deprived of the use of her limbs, from rheumatism, in consequence of following him to a sea-port, during a severe winter night, to relieve him from some pecuniary embarrassment. She possessed considerable literary talents, which she began to exert professionally in 1788, on her return from the Continent, where she had passed five years in search of health; but she never regained the use of her limbs. During her literary course, she published various novels and romances; poems and dramatic pieces; of all which, her poems, in two volumes, have continued the longest to be read. She died at Englefield-Green in December, 1800, in the forty-second year of her age, and was buried in the rural church-yard at Old Windsor; where some lines written by herself, and also some stanzas by the late Mr. Pratt, (author of the Gleanings, &c.) are inscribed upon her tomb.

fort), on Shrubb's hill, a commanding spot, which is mentioned under that name in the foundation-charter of Chertsey abbey.[37]

The grounds were planted and the lake formed under the immediate superintendence of Paul Sandby, an ingenious landscape painter; from whose judicious foresight this demesne now exhibits some of the grandest effects of rural and woodland scenery which the modern art of landscape gardening is able to produce. Although between three and four miles in circumference, this division of the Great park is so perfectly secluded, that a traveller unacquainted with the locality might pass along the adjacent roads without being aware that he was near any object that deserved his attention. The lake itself, which is one of the largest artificial sheets of water in England, was formed by diverting the small streams of the district into a natural basin, but which was deepened and extended both in length and breadth, in order to adapt it for its present purpose. The distant boundaries of the lake are almost everywhere concealed by shrubberies and plantations; and the imagination is thus led to conclude that this expanse is much greater than it really is. Its entire length is about one mile and a half; and its breadth in the widest part, which is continued for about half its length, is about one-third of a mile.

In forming the lake it was necessary to construct a strong dam at the lower part, where the surplus waters flow off towards a bridge, called Waterloo bridge, (which crosses the high-road), and after meandering through a wide range of pleasant country, unite with the Thames below Woburn park, near Chertsey. Much damage was done to the lower lands by the breaking down of this dam in the year 1768; but after some time it was effectually repaired with vast masses of rocky stones; between and over which the water now rushes in an irregular *Cascade*. This is a pleasing object at all seasons; but when the lake is swelled by heavy rains, the force and beauty of the fall is proportionably increased.

In the southern bank, near the waterfall, is a large *Cavern*, constructed principally of rude fragments of stone, of great size, which, many years ago, were dug up at Bagshot heath. From this spot a verdant walk leads to the *Ruins*, which form one of the chief points of attraction within the grounds. Although artificial erections of this kind give but an imperfect idea of the grand effects produced by

[37] The Duke is known to have expended large sums in improving and ornamenting the park; and when occasionally in want of cash, he had recourse to the aid of his eldest sister, the Princess Augusta. He employed numerous labourers, who were regularly paid when he had money; but when it failed they were dismissed until his coffers were replenished. On one occasion, when resorting to the Princess for assistance, she hinted that 'he did not want so many workmen.' "True," was his reply, "but they want me."—Bray's SURREY, vol. iii. p. 252.

the lapse of time on the decayed and mouldering temples of remote ages, there is much to admire in the picturesque and varied combinations which nature and art have here congregated. The Ruins are composed of antique columns, entablatures, capitals, and other remnants of classic architecture, brought from Greece and the shores of the Levant; together with fragments of statuary, Roman altars, &c., partly grouped in masses, and partly thrown confusedly upon the turf amidst bushes and underwood. A magnificent view of the imperial towers of Windsor is obtained from the upper portion of the ruins, above the arch along which the cross-road to Blackness and Windsor is carried. On the margin of the lake, opposite the ruins, is a very noble beech tree, which deserves notice from its great size and symmetrical growth.

At a short distance above the ruins is the *Belvidere Fort*, which overlooks all the beautiful scenery of the lake, and is surrounded by bastions and salient angles, pierced with embrasures, and mounted with small brass cannon. The *Keeper's Lodge*, near the little village at Blackness, which forms the usual place of admittance for strangers, is a neat edifice, rendered pleasant by the adjacent plantations. About a quarter of a mile eastward from this, is a handsome bridge of five arches, called *High Bridge*, crossing a narrow part of the lake, and forming a carriage road. Between two and three furlongs above the bridge is *Chinese Island*, which derives its name from a small building in the Chinese style, erected there by command of his late Majesty, George III. Descending from this point, and turning to the right, we arrive at another island, near the widest part of the lake, on which an elegant Chinese pavillion was built by his successor, George IV., and has been called, from its general appropriation, the *Fishing Temple*: this is now undergoing repair. The surrounding grounds are laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented by an aviary and fountain. At a little distance is the *Boat-house*; and on the opposite bank, towards the south-east, are other buildings, in which the tents and marquees, which are used by the invited guests in fine weather, are deposited during the winter season. On the bosom of the lake is a small frigate, called the *Victorine*, which is manned and skilfully manœuvred during the occasional entertainments given by royalty in this beautiful retreat. Her present Majesty has been a frequent visitor here; and George the Fourth, whilst resident at Windsor in his latter years, very often took an airing in these grounds. He also built some splendid rooms at the Fort, in which, although never finished, he frequently gave large parties.

The distinctive features of Virginia Water are accurately delineated in the annexed Plan, which will be clearly understood by the following

index to the initial references; but it must be remarked, that the letter M has been erroneously attached by the engraver to the building on Chinese Island.

AA Virginia Water, lake, and streams.
BB Woods, plantations, &c.
CC Arable land, turf, and heath.
DD Turnpike and other carriage roads.
EE Private drives, and turf walks.
FF High railings (shewn by black lines).
G Her Majesty's fishing temple.
H Boat house.
I Tents and marquees.
J The Frigate Victorine.
K Buoys.
L Chinese island.
M Belvidere fort.
N Cavern near the waterfall.
O Road to Thorpe, &c.
P Keeper's lodge.
QQ Ruins, columns, &c.
R Boat of her Majesty's private band.
S The Waterfall.
T Waterloo bridge.
U Blackness gate.
V Blackness village.
W Sun inn, Blackness.
X Turnpike, ditto.
Y High bridge, crossing Virginia Water.
Z Coworth, Mr. Nettleship's house.

There is a very pleasant but secluded woodland walk, leading from the lower part of the lake, where it is crossed by a rustic bridge to the little hamlet of BISHOPSGATE; which is "a beautiful spot surrounded by the most delightful varieties of hill and dale, of wood and water." It is situated on the verge of the Great Park; and the sweetly-picturesque scenery which surrounds it is, in many parts, heightened into magnificence by the soaring towers of Windsor castle. Here, near the entrance to the park, is the pleasant villa of the Powneys, which formerly belonged to George Cumberland, esq., author of the Maid of Snowden, and several works on art; who was greatly attached to this vicinity. Here, also, (that is, at Bishopsgate,) at a more recent period the late poet Shelley resided for some time. On the other side of the entrance to Windsor park is the very elegant residence of the Hon. Henry R. Westenra, M.P. for Monaghan in Ireland, now called the DELL; which formerly belonged to the late Hon. John Coventry. Near it is PARK-PLACE, the seat of Capt. Seymour, which commands some of the most charming landscapes that can ever be delineated by artistic skill.

CHRISTCHURCH, Virginia Water.—The great extent of this parish, and the increasing number of the inhabitants, many of them residing in hamlets at a considerable distance from Egham, rendered the erection of a district church in a convenient situation highly desirable; and, after much consideration among the parishioners and the gentry of the neighbourhood, (of whom Benjamin Torin, esq., and the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Henry Fremantle, bart., were among the most zealous,) all immediate difficulties were overcome, and the foundation of a new Church was commenced near Virginia Water, in September, 1837. The ground forming the site of this edifice was generously given by

Mrs. Irvine, of Luddington-house, near Egham, (to whom it had been awarded under an inclosure act); and her daughter, Miss Irvine, with the most estimable, because truly Christian benevolence, has endowed the new church with the munificent sum of 2000*l.* Nearly the whole amount, about 2000*l.*, required for its erection, was subscribed by the parishioners and residents in the vicinity; and the professional aid of W. F. Pocock, esq., architect, of Knightsbridge, (who furnished the designs), and of Randolph Horne, esq., solicitor, of Staines, was offered gratuitously and in a most praiseworthy manner. On its completion, the church was consecrated and dedicated to our Saviour Christ, on the 3rd of November, 1838, by the Bishop of Winchester; who has assigned to it a district comprising Shrub's Hill, Knowle Hill, Trumps Green, St. Ann's Heath, Prune Hill, Egham Wick, and Virginia Water. The patronage is vested in three trustees, namely, Miss Irvine, the Rev. Fountain Elwin, and Alexander Gordon, jun., esq.; by whom the present minister, (formerly curate of Egham,) the Rev. Thomas Page, M.A., was appointed in November, 1838.

This edifice, which is designed in accordance with our early specimens of pointed architecture, occupies an extremely pleasant and commanding situation at a short distance from the main road, and nearly opposite to the well-known sign of the Wheatsheaf at Virginia Water. Its plan is cruciform; and at the west end is a square tower, surmounted by a plain octangular spire (crowned by a vane), and supported at the angles by graduated buttresses, terminating in high pinnacles, crocketted. It is principally built with light-coloured bricks; but the spire and dressings are of stone. At each end of the transept is a window of three lancet lights; and these, as well as the other windows, are fitted up with foliated iron-work to contain the glass. The interior is well arranged, and has a very neat and respectable appearance. The timbers of the roof, which are arranged somewhat in the style of our college halls, are, as well as the entire ceiling, coloured to resemble oak. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed at the intersection of the nave and transept; the latter being chiefly occupied by appropriated pews, and the nave by free sittings for the poor. Besides other enrichments, the chancel is ornamented with small niches and a sculptured altar-piece, behind which is the vestry; which answers in situation and appearance to the Lady chapel of former times. The extreme length of this building is ninety-six feet; and its width, along the transept, forty-eight feet. It is calculated to afford accommodation for about four hundred and fifty persons.—Near the church is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, which has been recently built for the officiating minister.

The following are the names of those persons who contributed subscriptions to the amount of twenty pounds and upwards, towards the erection of this church.—

Her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria	200*l.*	Benjamin Torin, esq	35*l.*
Her Majesty, the Queen-Dowager	30*l.*	John Forster, esq.	30*l.*
Colonel Challoner	250*l.*	John Mitchell, esq.	30*l.*
Edgell Wyatt Edgell, esq.	250*l.*	Nevile Reid, esq.	26*l.* 5*s.*
Messrs. Reid, Nevile, and Co.	105*l.*	Rev. H. L. Bennett	25*l.*
Mrs. Irvine	100*l.*	George Gostling, esq.	25*l.*
Joseph Dobinson, esq.	50*l.*	Major Lardy	25*l.*
Lady Wm. Keith Douglas	50*l.*	Mrs. Logan	25*l.*
Thomas Lowndes, esq.	50*l.*	Mrs. Mitchell	25*l.*
Lady Anne Culling Smith Sir Eardley Culling Smith Miss Louisa Culling Smith	50*l.*	Lieut.-Col. Salwey, M.P.	25*l.*
		Mrs. Bennett	20*l.*
		Miss Caroline Bennett	20*l.*
Mrs. Stewart	50*l.*	John Field, esq.	20*l.*
Miss Frances Wyatt	50*l.*	Miss Hamilton	20*l.*
The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fremantle Lady Fremantle	35*l.*	Richard Torin, esq.	20*l.*
		T. R. Ward, esq.	20*l.*

On the summit of the adjacent hill is a square tower, embattled, called the Clock-case, which was built by command of the duke of Cumberland, when making his improvements at Virginia Water. Its present name was derived from a clock which that prince caused to be placed in it; but it was originally designed for an Observatory; for which purpose, from its lofty site and the vast extent of the surrounding prospects, it seems particularly adapted.

Wentworths.—This was formerly a part of the adjoining estate called Potnall Park, which having come into the possession of David Jebb, esq., son of Dr. Jebb, dean of Derry, was by him selected as the site of an intended mansion; and he began to make plantations here with that view. Having afterwards determined to settle in Ireland, where he had large concerns in the flour trade, he sold this property to Culling Charles Smith, esq., about the year 1801; and that gentleman both cultivated and greatly improved the grounds, which were much augmented by a purchase made under the Egham inclosure act. He, also, erected a good house here, in the Gothic style of architecture, which is now the residence of St. George Caulfield, esq.; Mr. Smith having lately removed to Wetton-Terrace, on Englefield-Green. The grounds exhibit a considerable diversity of surface, with graceful undulations; and the higher parts are thought to be nearly as elevated as Bagshot heath, the altitude of which, as ascertained from a trigonometrical survey made a few years ago under the direction of the board of Ordnance, is four hundred and sixty-three feet above the level of the sea.

Potnalls, or, as it is now called, Portnall Park, anciently belonged to the crown; and in the act of parliament passed in the first year of Henry the Seventh for the resumption of all grants of crown property made after the 34th of Henry the Sixth, the "office of keping of the Parke of *Pottenall*," which had been granted to Richard Pigot, by the king's letters patent, is specially exempted.[38] So, also, is that of "the Parke of *Bagshote* in this county," (which had been granted to William Mitchell), as well, indeed, as many other and far more important offices in every part of the kingdom.

In February, 1528, this park, which is described as "not then inclosed, but had been lately so, and was then as waste within the Forest of Windsor," was granted by Henry the Eighth, under a writ of privy-seal, to Sir William Fitz-William, subject to the payment of a red rose to the sheriff of Surrey.[39] About the middle of the following century, it was demised to Arthur Mainwaring, esq., for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rent of thirty-six shillings, under the designation of "a wood, or coppice, called *Potter's Park*, lying near Queen's-Wood, in that part of the forest called Chertsey-Walk," but in this parish. In July, 1661, it was again demised, at the same rent, to John Lyne, gent.; but it having been found to be worth forty-six shillings per annum beyond that sum, Lyne was obliged to pay a fine of ten pounds on obtaining possession.

In the last century, Portnall Park became vested in Dr. Jebb, dean of Derry, whose son David, as before stated, sold that part called Wentworths to Mr. Culling Smith; and the remaining portion he exchanged for land near Englefield-Green, with the late Rev. Thomas Bisse, A.M., who erected a small house on this estate. But a mansion of a far superior description was built here a few years ago, by Col. Chaloner Bisse Challoner, the son of that gentleman; and in which he now resides. Other essential improvements have been made, also, by Col. Challoner, in this demesne, which includes some fine views, and commands extensive prospects.

On the heath, at the distance of about a mile from Potnalls to the south-west, are remains of an ancient *Entrenchment*, of an oblong form, but somewhat irregular in its boundaries. Its length is about half a mile; and its general breadth about three furlongs. It is situated on high ground, at a short distance from the 23rd mile-stone on the Bagshot and Southampton road.

[38] Rolls of Parliament, vol. vi. p. 374.

[39] Vide Rot. Pat. 9th Henry VIII.; and Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, No. 238.

THE

HUNDRED OF ELMBRIDGE, OR EMLEY BRIDGE.

PARISHES IN THE FIRST DIVISION, VIZ. :—

EAST MOULSEY.—WEST MOULSEY.—WALTON-UPON-THAMES.—WEYBRIDGE.

SECOND DIVISION :—

COBHAM.—THAMES DITTON.—ESHER.—STOKE D'ABERNON.

ELMBRIDGE, or more properly, EMLEY-BRIDGE hundred, and which is called *Amele-brige* in the Domesday book, appears to have derived its name from the river Mole, anciently denominated the Emley, or Emlyn stream, which meanders through this district in a north-easterly direction, and flows into the river Thames at East Moulsey.[1] On the north, this hundred is bounded by the Thames; on the east, by the hundred of Kingston; on the south, by those of Copthorne and Effingham; and on the west, by that of Godley.

In the 7th year of the reign of Henry the Third, 1223, Ralph de Imworth held this hundred; and it appears from the proceedings before the king's Justices at Guildford in 1279, that it then belonged to his son Reginald. In the 9th of Edward the Second, 1317, it was in the possession of Roger de London; and subsequently a moiety of the profits arising from the hundred pertained to the family of Braose; at length, in 1481, the whole came into the possession of the corporation of Kingston, by grant from Edward the Fourth; and it was confirmed to them by Charles the First.

[1] See the account of the river Mole in our 1st volume, pp. 171—182.

EAST MOULSEY.

The parish of East Moulsey, or East Molesey, consists of a triangular tract of land near the junction of the river Mole with the Thames, which forms its boundary on the north, as the Mole does on the east and south-east; on the south it borders on Esher; and on the west, on West Moulsey.

Molesham is the name of two manors mentioned in the Domesday book, of which Richard de Tonbridge was tenant-in-chief; and also of one manor held of the crown by *Odardus Balistarius* (Odard the Engineer); and as those manors have no distinguishing epithet in the record, it is difficult, if not impossible to determine how far they respectively corresponded with the existing manors of Molesey Prior and Molesey Matham, which conjointly are supposed to comprise the parishes of East and West Moulsey, as well as lands belonging to some adjoining parishes.

Mr. Manning, in the 1st volume of his History of Surrey, represents the parish of East Moulsey as containing both the manors just mentioned; but in his account of West Moulsey, in the second volume, he has shewn that the manor of Molesey Prior was chiefly in the parish of East Moulsey, and that of Molesey Matham in West Moulsey.

It is stated in the Domesday book that "John holds of Richard de Tonbridge *Molesham*, which Aluric had held of King Edward, when it was assessed at 3 hides and a half; but when surveyed, at 5 virgates. There are 3 carucates of arable land. One carucate is in demesne, and seven villains and eight bordars have two carucates and a half. There are 16 acres of meadow; and a wood yielding 4 swine. In the time of King Edward, and when surveyed, it was valued at 60 shillings; when Richard received it, at only 40 shillings." It is further stated, that John held in the same manor one hide, which was given to Richard in augmentation of Walton; and which Ulward had held of King Edward. "Here are two villains, with 2 oxen, valued at 5 shillings."—Roger de Abernon also held of Richard de Tonbridge a manor called *Molesham*, which Toco had held of King Edward. It was then assessed at "6 hides and a half; but when surveyed, at 6 virgates. The arable land consists of 3 carucates. One is in demesne, and four villains, and four cottars have 2 carucates and a half. There are six bondmen, 16 acres of meadow, and a wood yielding 6 swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 3 pounds; afterwards at 40 shillings; and when surveyed, at 70 shillings."

The Manor of Moulsey Prior.

The Priory of Merton in Surrey was founded in the reign of Henry the First, by Gilbert Norman, who is supposed to have given, or procured to be given, this manor as part of the endowment of the convent, for which a quit-rent of 7*s.* 6*d.* a year was paid to the corporation of Kingston. *Heverichesham*, (Hersham) in Walton, was then reckoned a part of this manor, for which the prior had a grant of free-warren in the 36th of Henry the Third. The conventual estate here was taxed at 66*s.* a year in the reign of Henry the Fourth. In the 10th of Henry the Eighth, the prior and convent demised to Sir Thomas Hennege, knt., the manor of "*East Mulsey*, with all their land and all their tithes in the precinct of Est Mulsey and Thames Ditton, and their live stock there, namely, 11 oxen, price of each 12*s.*; one sow, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 2 hogs, each 2*s.* 8*d.*; 8 pigs, each 12*d.*; and 5 pigs, each 4*d.*: for which he was to pay at Christmas and Easter, in money, 12*l.*, namely, 6*l.* at each festival; and to deliver at Christmas, 6 capons, value 2*s.*; 6 geese, value 2*s.*; 6 hens, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 10 quarters of wheat, value 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 10 quarters of rye, 2*l.* 10*s.*; 30 quarters of barley, 5*l.*; and 30 quarters of oats, 3*l.*; in all, 26*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*" The lease was for a term of sixty-six years.

King Henry the Eighth, when engaged in making the "Chase" of Hampton, wished to have possession of the manor and estate of East Moulsey, or Moulsey Prior, for which he gave to the fraternity of Merton, in exchange, lands, tenements, advowsons, &c., which had belonged to the priory of Calewiche in Staffordshire. And thereupon "John, Priour of the monastery of our Blessed Lady of Marten, in the county of Surrey, and the Convent, by indenture dated March the 10th, in the 27th year of the reign of King Henry, conveyed to the king all their manor of Est Mulsey, and all their tithes, oblations, and profits in Est Mulsey, parcel of the parsonage of Kingston, and all their lands, &c. in Est Mulsey, or elsewhere, reputed parcel of the said manor."[1]

Sir Thomas Heneage, or Hennege (before-mentioned), was counsel to the prior of Merton, and resided at East Moulsey, in a sumptuous mansion which he had himself erected. The estate which he held on lease from the priory of Merton becoming the property of the crown, he appears to have resigned it, and obtained from the king a new grant of Moulsey Prior, with tithes in East Moulsey of the annual value of 10*l.*, and in Thames Ditton of 25*l.*; with court-leet and view of frank-pledge; reserving to the king and his heirs all

[1] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. *474; from the Inrollment at the Rolls Chapel.

timber, wood, underwood, wards, marriages, mills, mines, quarries, goods and chattels of felons, &c.; also the advowson of all churches and chapels, and a mill in East Molesey called Sterte mill, and two ferries leading from East and West Molesey to Hampton-Court. This may be regarded as a renewal of the lease which Sir Thomas had procured from the convent, for it was granted for a term of sixty-six years, commencing from Michaelmas 1518, the date of the preceding grant, from which it seems to have differed, merely, in requiring the payment of a fixed money rent of 25*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, instead of the former rent, which consisted partly of provisions. This lease expired in 1584; but in 1571, Anthony Crane obtained from Queen Elizabeth a grant in reversion of the manor, which included a mansion-house, with two acres and two roods of land annexed, and one hundred and twenty-five acres and two roods of other land, at the same rent at which it was held by Sir Thomas Heneage. In 1585, the widow of Crane had a grant of Sterte mill and the two ferries, for forty-one years. Subsequent grants for terms of years were made to different persons; but in 1677, Sir James Clarke, knt., obtained a grant of the manor of East Molesey, with a capital messuage called East Molesey manor, the fishery of the river Mole from Cobham bridge to the Thames, and divers lands therein described, for the respective terms of seventy-eight, seventy-seven, and seventy-six years, from Michaelmas, 1697; May 27, 1698; and Lady-day, 1699; at which times some intermediate leases that had been granted to other persons would terminate.

Since the expiration of those terms, in 1775, the lease of this manor has been always granted from the crown to the proprietors of the manor of Molesey Matham, or West Moulsey, except in one instance, when a grant in reversion was made to a stranger; but before the estate came into his possession, his interest was purchased by the persons who held Moulsey Matham. It is now held by Lord Hotham, grand-nephew to the celebrated Admiral Hotham, an Irish peer, and a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Sir John Hotham, bart., one of his lordship's ancestors, who was governor of Hull at the commencement of the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First, being discovered in 1643, together with his son, to be in correspondence with the royalists, was decapitated for that offence on Tower-hill, on the 2nd of January, 1644-5. His son, Sir John Hotham, knt., had suffered the same fate, and at the same place, on the previous day.—Admiral William Hotham, the first baron of this family, was so created on the 7th of March, 1797, in consideration of his splendid naval achievements against France at the commencement of the revolutionary

war with that country. His present lordship, (the third baron,) sat as member for Leominster in every parliament from 1820 until 1841; in which year he was elected one of the representatives for the East Riding of Yorkshire; his principal seat being at South Dalton in that district.

East Moulsey is a populous but scattered village, pleasantly situated near the confluence of the river Mole with the Thames at a short distance from Hampton-court bridge. This was formerly a chapelry to Kingston; but early in the year 1769, an act of parliament was passed, constituting the Living a perpetual curacy, independent of Kingston; and thus East Moulsey became a distinct parish. The patrons and impropriators are the Provost and Fellows of King's college, Cambridge, to whom this advowson was sold in the year 1786, by George Hardinge, esq.; subject, however, to the deduction of their next presentation, which had been previously granted to Mrs. Legh, of Kingston, and afterwards sold by her to William Attwick, esq., who presented to the living in 1797. The church is in the deanery of Ewell, but it is not mentioned in the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First.

The Registers of this parish are nearly complete, of baptisms from the year 1668; of burials from 1681; and of marriages from 1695.

Curates in and since 1800.—

William Ellis, LL.B. Instituted on the 27th of January, 1797: died on the 1st of November, 1834.

Wilfrid Speer.[2] Instituted on the 20th of November, 1834.

The Church is a small mean-looking edifice, rudely built, and merely consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low wooden tower (in which are three bells) rising above the roof at the west end. The numerous sepulchral memorials and hatchments, however, which it contains give a character to the interior that could be little expected from the humble appearance of the outside. There was, formerly, an entrance-porch on the south side, but that has been long converted into a vestry; and the present entrance is at the west end. The chancel is separated from the nave by an obtusely pointed arch; and both are filled with pews. Two large pews (or family seats) have also been constructed, opposite to each other, on the north and south sides of the nave, to which there are distinct entrances from without. The east window, which consists of three divisions in the pointed style, with smaller lights above, is not unhandsome. At the west end is a small singing-gallery, and organ.

[2] This gentleman has been recently suspended for three years.

The principal monumental inscriptions are as follow.—On a *Brass* affixed to a grave-stone in the nave:—

"Here lyeth ANTHONIE STANDEN, Gent. third son of Edmond Standen, Esq.,. which Anthonie was Cup-bearer to the King of Scotland, sometime Lord Darley, [*Darnley*], father to King James now of England, and also sworne Servant to his Majestie; who, after much experience of the various state of humane things, marying [marrying], bequeathed himself to a quiet and private life, where notwthstanding evermore endevoring (although with his owne cost) to make peace betweene those that were att debate, promoting y^{e} poore man's cause, often wth his owne expence, and full of other pious workes, he departed this life the 10th of March, 1611, in the 71 year of his age. This stone *Elizabeth* his widdowe hath placed for a remembrance of him."

Arms:—Arg. a Mullet Or; on a Chief indented, of the last, a Lion passant, Gules.

In the chancel, on the north side, is a small tablet of white marble, commemorative of SIR JOHN LYTCOTT, knt., which was placed here by Mary, his widow, who was sister to the unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury. The following is a translation of his epitaph, which is in Latin:—

"Sacred to the Memory of SIR JOHN LYTCOTT, Knt. Lord of the manors of Moulsey, who after having served in his youth, with the highest reputation in the wars in Ireland, had the order of Knighthood bestowed on him by King James, who also made him Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. He married *Mary*, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Overbury, of Bourton, in the County of Gloucester, Knt.; by whom he had fifteen children, nine of whom survived him. He died full of days and of faith, on the 16th of September, 1641, aged sixty-five."[3]

Several handsome memorials of the *Clarke* family (lords of this manor) are also in the chancel; including those for SIR JAMES CLARKE, knt., who died in his fifty-seventh year, on the 31st of March, 1703; and was buried here, together with his father, mother, wife, and seven children;—JAMES CLARKE, esq., "sometime Serjeant of the Chandry to King Charles the Second; Constable of the Castle

[3] Mr. Bray states that he had in his possession "a very curious MS. written in the most beautiful hands, round hand in some places, Italian in others, and imitation of print," by one of the sons of Sir John Lytcott. "He dedicates it to his posterity MDCLXXVII. *anno ætatis quadragesimo secundo*, not to be exposed to any body else publickly. He says his father was one of the five eldest families in Oxfordshire, where they once had a large estate: he died at Molesey, 1641, before the writer was eight years old."—He says that "his mother was the daughter of Sir Nicholas, and sister of Sir Thomas Overbury poisoned in the Tower; that he was by his own desire put apprentice to a merchant; that he married Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Richard Culling of Exon, with whom he had £7000 fortune; that he prospered in business; that he lost 11 or 12 thousand pounds, by being surety for some friends: that he had means to repair his losses: about 1665 he retired to a country life at Stratford under Old Sarum, being forced so to do for want of a good tenant to his estate there: he continued there till 1671, when he was appointed Comptant General of the Customs. He then gives most excellent rules for the conduct of his children; penned, as he says, at such times as he was not in his office."—SURREY, vol. ii. p. 808.

of Dublin, and Store-keeper of the Custom-house there; Comptroller of the Household to the truly-noble and great James, first Duke of Ormond (when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), and Steward of his House to the time of his death"; he was afterwards chief clerk of the Kitchen to King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Anne; and died on the 20th of November, 1709, aged seventy-five;—Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, (widow of the above James), eldest daughter and co-heir of Capt. John Masson, of Stamford in Lincolnshire, a great sufferer by his loyalty to King Charles the First; she died "full of years and good works," on the 13th of January, 1725-6, in the eighty-second year of her age;—and Sir James Clarke, knt., who "after many years of ill health and the most painful disorders," departed this life April the 16th, 1728, aged fifty-two years.

Another handsome tablet, ornamented with emblems of naval warfare, records the memory of Adm. Sir John Sutton, K.C.B., who died on the 8th of August, 1825, in the 68th year of his age; and also of *Frances* his lady, (and three children), who was the daughter of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, and sister of Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Hotham, and who died on the 10th of April, 1836.—Above the latter is an old tablet of black marble, inscribed in memory of Mary Overbury, daughter of Sir Edward Pynchon, of Writel in Essex, and wife of Walter, son of Sir Nicholas Overbury, knt., of Bourton in Gloucestershire. She died in the second year of her marriage, in childbed, on the 9th of March, 1623, aged twenty-two years.

In the nave is a neat tablet to the memory of Adm. Sir Edmund Nagle, K.C.B. G.C.H., one of the grooms of his Majesty's bedchamber, who died at the age of seventy-five, on March the 14th, 1830; and also of *Mary* his widow, who was the daughter of Henry Harnage, esq., and widow of John Lucie Blackman, esq., of Craven-street, London: she died at the age of ninety-eight, on the 13th of May, 1836. Admiral Nagle was a nephew of the celebrated orator and statesman, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. He was a brave and skilful officer, and a great favourite of his late Majesty, George the Fourth: both himself and his lady died at their residence at East Moulsey.—Another tablet records the interment here of Sir George [Blackman] Harnage, (the son of Lady Nagle by her first husband), who was created a baronet on the 28th of July, 1821; and who assumed the name of Harnage by royal permission, in the October following, in virtue of his maternal descent from an ancient family of that name, which held a high rank in the county of Salop, in the time of Edward the Third. He died in 1836, aged seventy years.

In the recess on the north side is a lozenge-shaped tablet in memory of Hezekiah Benson, gent., "formerly Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster, under the Rev. Richard Knight, D.D." He was connected by marriage with the Eedes, or *Aedes'* family (as the name is spelt on this monument) of East Moulsey; and died July the 15th, 1735, aged seventy-five. The memorial for the *Eedes* records the interment here of Francis Eedes, esq., who died on the 26th of August, 1667, in his ninety-fifth year;—Richard, his son, ob. 16th of January, 1690, in his seventy-seventh year;—and Francis, the son of Richard, who died in his twenty-fifth year, on the 3rd of October, 1690. In the south recess are inscriptions for several persons named *Carpenter*; for the convenience of which family this part was erected about the middle of the last century.

Among the *Charities* connected with East Moulsey is the "Church and Poor's Estate"; which comprises between eighteen and nineteen acres of land, in three parcels, lying adjacent to the river Mole, and called respectively the Hale and Hale Platts, and the Platts. How this property was acquired is unknown; but from entries in the parish books it appears that the parish was in the constant and uninterrupted possession of the premises from, at least, as far back as the year 1710, until a recent period; and that the rents were appropriated to the repairs of the church and the relief of the poor. This land had been usually let on lease for twenty-one years, "but in November, 1789, the then churchwardens and overseers took it upon themselves to grant a lease of the estate to Thomas Sutton, esq., afterwards Sir Thomas Sutton, for a term of 99 years from Christmas preceding, at the annual rent of 31*l.* 10*s.*, at which rent it had been let for 21 years before, and subject only to the usual husbandry covenants." This long lease seems to have been granted from an apprehension that the parish might, possibly, be dispossessed of the estate under a claim which had been raised by Mr. Sutton, the father of the lessee, (who was also the lessee, under the crown, of the manor of East Moulsey, or Moulsey Prior,) that the lands so demised were "ancient waste and common lands belonging to the said manor";—and, in fact, the commissioners for the inclosure of the parish of East Moulsey, (under an act passed in 1815,) did so determine, and this property was then set out and allotted in accordance with that decision.

In consequence of this iniquitous proceeding, the parish was induced to adopt measures for the security of their title; and "an information was filed in Michaelmas term, 1818, by the attorney-general, at the relation of the then minister and parish officers, and others, inhabitants of East Moulsey, to have the lease set aside, as

having been improperly and improvidently granted; to which suit Lord Hotham and Sir G. F. Henry Berkeley, as being jointly interested in the estate formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Sutton, were made defendants. In the course of the proceedings, the question of the title of the parish to the lands contained in the lease was again raised by the defendants; but at length, in June, 1823, the Master of the Rolls gave judgment in favour of the relators, "whose title to the lands he considered to be fully and satisfactorily established;" and by his decree, made the 12th of June, "he directed the lease of 1789 to be given up to the churchwardens (to be cancelled), together with the possession of the charity lands comprised therein."—The defendants, also, were directed to pay to the relators their taxed costs; yet notwithstanding this decree, they still refused to deliver up the lands in question, on the plea that the said lands "had been set out and awarded to them as impropriators of the great tithes," by the commissioners under the inclosure act. This refusal occasioned a further petition to be presented to the court; and, in the November following, the Master of the Rolls again ordered the lands to be given up to the parish, and subjected the defendants to pay the costs of the application.[4]

Another donation of some importance was made by William Hatton, esq., of East Moulsey; who, by will dated May the 3rd, 1703, devised certain messuages and other premises in Mark-lane, London, upon trust, for the payment of an annuity of twenty pounds to the minister of East Moulsey,—provided such officiating minister was settled there with the consent of the inhabitants; or, if otherwise, that the said annuity should be paid to the poor of the parish not receiving alms. He also directed that six new rugs, "of the price of 15*s.* a piece," should be purchased out of the rental of the same estates, and distributed yearly, on the 1st of November, to six poor householders, wanting bed-clothes, in the several parishes of East and West Moulsey, Thames-Ditton, and Kingston. Besides these bequests, he devised his two messuages in East Moulsey, (one of which had been his own residence,) together with the attached orchards, gardens, &c., upon trust, for the general use of the then, and future ministers of East Moulsey, under the same provisions as related to the annuity. Mr. Hatton died on the 30th of April, 1728, aged fifty-eight years, as appears from his tomb in the church-yard, on the north side of the chancel. *Ann*, his widow, who was the daughter of Sir George Tash, knt., of Delaford in Buckinghamshire, and who died on the 29th of July, 1734, aged seventy-four, was interred in the same place.

[4] Vide FURTHER REPORT of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities; pp. 618, 619.

Besides the above, there are several smaller *Charities* in this parish, which have been given at different times for the use of the poor; and also, an annual rent-charge of ten shillings, bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Kemp, of Lalcham in Middlesex, in April, 1730, for the young men of East Moulsey "to ring and make merry with, on the 6th of August, yearly, in remembrance of the donor."

In this village is a respectable dwelling called *Walnut-tree House*, which is traditionally said to have been built on the site of an old mansion of some importance; the vaults, or cellars, being constructed with substantial masonry and wide archways, and of greater extent than could be required for the present house.

At Moulsey Park, the pleasant seat of J. Dodd, esq., was formerly an extensive powder mill, situated on the river Mole, which flows through the grounds. Some of the buildings still remain; but the powder manufacture has been discontinued many years.

In the road from East Moulsey to Hampton-ferry is a chalybeate spring, called the *Spa*, which is reported to have been formerly much visited by parties from Hampton-court. It is situated in a meadow called Kemp's eyot, and walled in.

Hampton-court Bridge.—An act of parliament was passed in the year 1750, empowering James Clarke, esq., the then owner of this manor, to erect a bridge across the Thames from East Moulsey to Hampton-court, and to receive certain tolls, which were specified in the act. It was provided, however, that if the crown, on the expiration of Mr. Clarke's lease in 1776, should defray the expenses of the work, that both his right and the payment of the tolls should cease. The bridge was built accordingly, and first opened for public use on the 13th of December, 1753. It was of wood, and so ill-constructed, that long before the termination of the lease, it had become unsafe; and a new one was therefore built, of a more stable character, about the year 1778, and is still in use. This bridge, which is also of wood, was raised under the superintendence of Mr. White, builder, of Weybridge. It stands upon piles, and consists of ten arches, surmounted by a low parapet; and has a light and not unpleasing effect when approached from the water.

Near the banks of the Thames, where the river forms a long curve between East and West Moulsey, is a wide flat called Moulsey-hurst, which was formerly notorious for the many pugilistic contests and occasional duels that were fought there. At the present time, it is chiefly remarkable as being the place where the *Hampton races* are held; which attract multitudes of people of all ranks to this spot, in the three days annually appropriated to those sports in the month of

June.[5] On the second and principal day, a Queen's plate, of one hundred guineas value, for all ages, is run for; and several other stakes of importance, including the Steward's Handicap for one hundred sovereigns, are contended for during the continuance of the races.

WEST MOULSEY.

This parish, as the name implies, is situated on the western side of the river Mole; and on the north, it is bounded by the Thames.

It seems to be nearly co-extensive with the manor of Molesham, held, at the time of the survey of the kingdom in the reign of William the First, by Odard the engineer, [*Odardus Balistarius*]; and in the Domesday book it is thus described:—"Odard holds Molesham, which was held of King Edward by Tovi. It was then rated at 6 hides and 1 virgate, now at 1 hide. There are 2 carucates of arable land: one is in demesne, and there are ten villains and five cottars with 4 carucates. There is a Church, and two bondmen. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 100 shillings; afterwards 50 shillings; and now at 4 pounds."

The descendants, or representatives, of Odard the engineer, or captain of the bowmen, appear to have held this manor in the reign of Henry the Second, and to have assumed a local designation; for in 1176, Sampson *de Mulesey* was charged with 30 marks for an amercement in the forest;[1] and he is stated to have held a certain part of Mulesee, by the serjeanty of a bow, from the date of the conquest of England.[2] In 1207, Sampson de Mulesee paid a fine of 20*s.* for his serjeanty; and there are in public records repeated notices of persons of the family of Mulesey, who held this estate in the reign of Henry the Third, by the service of providing a bowman for the king's army, or performing the service in person.[3] Sampson de Molesey, who held lands here worth 100*s.* in 1241, is supposed to have left a son who was styled John de Matham. This person, or one of his descendants of the same name, died in 1334, the 7th of Edward the Third, when an inquisition was taken, and it was found that he died seised of the manor of Molesey, held by serjeanty, as above-stated; leaving Walter his son and heir, aged thirty, who survived but a few months; and Sampson, his brother and heir, in the 11th of Edward the Third, paid to the king 100*l.* as his own relief, and the same sum for that of

[5] In the present year (1842) the 14th, 15th, and 16th of June, were the days on which the races were held.

[1] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 782; from the Pipe Rolls.

[2] Testa de Nevill, p. 225.

[3] Vide Rot. Pip.; 19 and 26 Henry III.

his late brother, Walter. In 1359, Sampson de Matham obtained the king's license to settle this estate, in succession, on his four sons; and from the inquisition which took place previously to the granting of this license, it appears that the rents and profits of this manor were as follows:—

There was 'a capital messuage of no value beyond reprises; and a ruinous dove-house of no value; 184 acres of arable land, at 4*d.* an acre, 3*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; 60 acres of arable, in Crach-eyott, parcel of this manor, at 1*d.* an acre, and no more, because the land is dry and sandy, as appears by view, 5*s.*; 20 acres of separate pasture for sheep, at 1*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.*; 6 acres of meadow at Molesey, at 12*d.* an acre, because it is dry, lying on high ground, 6*s.*; a water mill, 6*s.* 8*d.*; rents of assise of free tenants and villains, 13*l.* 10*s.*; profits of courts when the Leet is held on the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 6*s.* 8*d.*'—This manor was held of the king, by the service of finding one hobeler[4] in the war against Wales, at his own cost for forty days, and after that time, at the king's cost.—There were, also, lands and tenements in Walton, worth 16*s.* 9*d.*, held of John de Leghe, by 6*s.* 8*d.* a year for all services; lands at Esher, worth 16*s.* 2*d.*, held of the bishop of Winchester, by the payment of 2*s.* a year at his court at Esher; and lands at Kingston and Haverychisham [Hersham] worth 6*s.* 4*d.*, together with a separate fishery, worth 2*s.*[5]

In consequence of the settlement made by Sampson de Matham, the manor of Molesey came into the possession of his eldest son, Hamelin, who married Cecilia, daughter of Richard Lyon, of Liston in Essex, an eminent lapidary and wine-merchant in London, and one of the sheriffs in 1374. It is said that Wat Tyler, leader of the insurgents by whom the city was infested in 1381, had been the servant of Mr. Lyon, who was beheaded during the rebellion.[6]

[4] Hobelers, or Hobilers, were light-armed horsemen, employed in reconnoitring, conveying intelligence, and similar services; not acting in line with the regular cavalry, but rather in small detached parties. The equipment of a hobiler, as appointed by King Edward the Third, consisted of a horse, a haqueton (or armour of plate), a bacinet (a kind of scull-cap), iron gauntlets, a sword, a knife, and a launce. These troops are mentioned as composing part of the army with which Edward the Second entered Scotland in 1322. Towards the end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, or in that of Queen Mary, the designation seems to have been disused, and such troops were called demi-launces, and light-horse.—Grose, Military Antiquities, vol. i. pp. 107—9.

[5] Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. *472.

[6] Morant, Hist. of Essex, vol. ii. p. 320.—After mentioning the destruction of St. John's Hospital, Smithfield, Grafton says,—"And the same tyme they slue in the Citie a riche Citizen called Richard Lion, for that Watte Tyler once dwelled with him, and on a tyme did beate him, wherefore he was nowe reuenged vpon him, and caused his head to be striken off, and put vpon the poynt of a speare, and made it to be borne before him throughout London."—Chronicle, vol. i. p. 421; edit. 1809.

Hamelin de Matham left two daughters his coheiresses; one of whom appears to have married John Michell; and in the 33rd of Henry the Sixth, Margaret Michell held the manor of Mulsey.[7] It was subsequently sold to Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, and founder of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, who settled it on that institution, as a part of the endowment, by deed, dated December the 17th, 1518. King Henry the Eighth being desirous to annex this manor, as well as Moulsey Prior, to the Chase of Hampton-Court, induced the president and scholars of the college to exchange it with him for the manor of West Henreth, or Hendred, in Berkshire, together with certain church property in that county and in Oxfordshire; and they accordingly conveyed the estate to the king, by indenture dated March the 4th, in the 27th year of his reign, under the description of the manor of Mulsey, in the county of Surrey, and all houses, &c., in Mulsey, West Mulsey, Walton, Harsam [Hersham], and Thamys Ditton; and this transaction was ratified by act of parliament in the same year.[8]

The manor was held on lease by different persons in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary; and in 1585, Elizabeth granted a lease of it to Sir Christopher Edmondes and Dorothy his wife. That lease came into the possession of Sir John Lytcott, as the heir or representative of Lady Edmondes; and in 1633 he purchased, for the sum of 862*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, the fee-simple of the manor, of Ralph Freeman, alderman of London, to whom, or to Basil Nicol and John Sampson in trust for him, it had, in the foregoing year, been granted by Charles the First, by the description of the manor of Mulsey-Matham, a water-mill there, Hurst coppice, and the herbage, pannage, and depasturing thereof, other lands, and Kew ferry, valued together at 34*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* a year.[9] In 1641, Sir John Lytcott conveyed the manor and lands to trustees, to the use of himself for life, and after his decease, to be sold for the benefit of his family.[10] In April 1647, the trustees, the widow, and the eldest son of Sir John, joined in a sale of the estate, with the rectory and parsonage of East Moulsey, for the sum of 4000*l.*, to Henry Pickering of London; who on the 30th of March following sold it, for 4050*l.*, to Jas. Clarke, esq. That gentleman held the offices of serjeant of the chandry in the household of King Charles the Second; chief-clerk of the

[7] Escheat; from Harl. MS. 6148; 65.

[8] Manning, Surrey; from Inrollment at the Rolls' Chapel; and Information of the Rev. Dr. Cooke, president of C. C. Coll.

[9] Rot. Pat. 28 Nov. 7 Chas. I.; Rot. Claus. 8 Chas. I.

[10] Sir John Lytcott died on the 16th of September, 1641; as appears by the monumental inscription for him in the church of East Moulsey.

kitchen to King William and Queen Mary, and to Queen Anne; constable of the castle of Dublin, and store-keeper of the custom-house there; comptroller of the household to James, duke of Ormond, when he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and steward of his house when he died, November the 20th, 1709, aged seventy-five.[11] Mary, the daughter and sole heiress of James Clarke, conveyed the estate by marriage to Sir James Clarke, knt., of a different family from her own; by whom she had a son, James Clarke, esq., who died in 1758. He married Ann, the only daughter of Christopher Clarke, esq,; and Lydia Henrietta, their only daughter and heiress, became the wife of the Rev. Sir George Molesworth. This manor was afterwards sold to Thomas Sutton, esq., and Sir Beaumont Hotham, baron of the Exchequer, to whom one moiety belonged in 1809; and the other moiety to Sir Thomas Sutton, by whose father it had been purchased.[12]

The Living is neither mentioned in the *Valor* of Edward the First, nor is it in charge in the King's books. It was anciently a chapelry to Walton-upon-Thames; and when that advowson was made part of the endowments of the Chantry of All-hallows, which was founded in the metropolitan church of York, by Henry Bowett, archbishop of York, in the time of Henry the Fourth, an annual stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was allowed to the officiating priest in the chapel of West Moulsey. "This sum," says Mr. Manning, "is paid by the Impropriator of Walton on Thames, to whom the tithes of this place belong, and who appoints the minister; and is now secured on land set apart on the inclosure of Walton commons in 1800." Some considerable additions, however, have been made to the salary of the curate since the commencement of the present century; and divine service is now more duly performed than was formerly the case, under the inadequate stipend given to the minister.—The Registers commence in the year 1574, and are continued until 1630; but they were afterwards irregularly kept until 1729; since which they have been duly attended to. The glebe land comprises about twenty-five acres.

Curates of West Moulsey in and since 1814.—

Christopher D'Oyly Aplin. Instituted on the 24th of February, 1814.

B. Milne. Instituted in December, 1827.

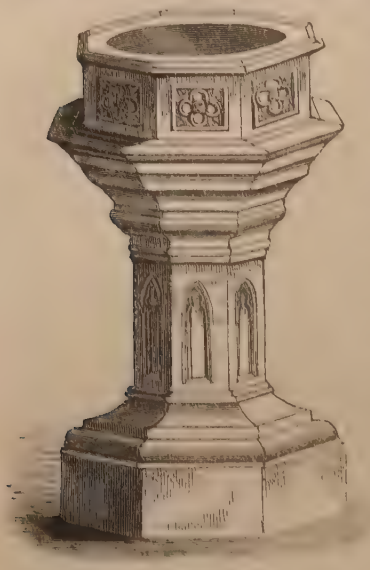
Robert Hoblyn, A.M. Instituted April the 26th, 1830.

John Pritchard Mills, B.A. Instituted in February, 1840.

[11] In 1688 Mr. Clarke had a grant from the Herald's Office of the following arms:—Arg. on a Bend engrailed Gu. a Bezant betw. two Swans proper. Crest, a Swan proper, reposing his dexter foot on an Ogress.

[12] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 783.

Although a *Church* at West Moulsey is mentioned in the Domesday book, the present structure presents no indications of the Norman age. It is a low and irregularly-built edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south porch; with an embattled tower, containing three bells, at the west end. The tower, which is an intermixture of stone and flints, is supported by graduated buttresses at the western angles, and has a staircase turret at the south-east angle. There are no architectural features deserving notice in the interior. The Font, which stands near the western entrance, under the gallery, is of an octagonal form, as well as the column supporting it, and is ornamented with quatrefoils, &c., within square panels, as well as by numerous mouldings. The gallery was erected about forty years ago, at the sole expense of Joseph Palmer, esq., for the accommodation of the minister of the parish and certain families; and each of the two large pews in front are let at two pounds per annum; which sums are expended in coals for the use of the poor.[13]



FONT AT WEST MOULSEY.

[13] On the front panelling of the gallery are the following particulars respecting another donation by the above gentleman, namely:—

"Mr. Palmer's Charity, £500, 3 per cent. consols, produces per annum £15; and a piece of land formerly called East Mead, but now Thames Close, in the parish of Walton, containing one acre, three roods, and fifty-five perches, more or less, leased to Mr. Thomas Stanborough for 21 years from the 24th of December, 1813, rent per annum, £8; making in the whole, £23.

"Disbursements of the before-mentioned gift of Mr. Palmer.—

Parish Clerk	1	1	0
Winding Clock	1	11	6
Coals for Church from Nov. 1 to March 1	1	1	0
For lighting Fire	0	10	6
Potatoes for actual Residents	4	4	0
In Coals, one half the first week in December, the other half on Christmas eve	10	10	0
Residue	4	2	0
	£23	0	0

"The residue in Bread on New Year's day; and if it will allow of two distributions, the second in January or February, under the Minister for the time being; and if the Clergyman and trustees chuse, to be distributed by the Churchwardens for the time being."

The pulpit, which stands on the north side of the nave, and its sounding-board, are of panelled oak.—Opposite to it is a neat tablet of white marble, erected to "the memory of the Hon^ble^ George Cranfield Berkeley, second son of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley; Admiral of the Red in his Majesty's Navy; Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lord High Admiral of Portugal during the successful struggle of that Nation against French usurpation. Like many of his Ancestors he devoted his Life to the Service of his Country. He died on the 20th of February, 1812, aged sixty-four years."—His widow, the Lady Emily Charlotte Berkeley, a daughter of Lord George Lennox, who died on the 19th of October, 1832, aged seventy years, was also interred here.

In the chancel are two small *Brasses* of female figures, but the inscription (as well as another small figure that was on the same grave-stone) is gone. On another slab, within the railing of the altar, is the following inscription and arms, also in brass:—

> "Here lyeth bvried the body of Thomas Brende of West Molsey, Esquire, who had by his two wives eighteene children, videlicet, by *Margerie* his first wife, fovre sones & six davghters, who dyed the second of June, 1564. By *Mercie*, his last wife, he had fover sonnes and fower davghters. She left her life the xiii of April, 1597, and lyeth here bvried. He lived the age of fovre-score and one yeres, and departed this worlde the xi of September, 1598, and left one sone and five davghters at his death."

Arms:—1st, a Chevron Gu. betw. three dexter hands, couped: Crest, a Dragon's head and wings issuing from a Coronet. 2nd, the same arms, impaling—On a Chevron Gu. betw. three Hinds, trippant, as many annulets.

This parish, as well as East Moulsey, partakes of the charity of Mr. Alderman Smith; the proceeds, amounting to about five pounds yearly, being generally laid out in clothing for the aged and infirm poor. When the inclosure took place in 1800, three acres and a half of land on Dunstable common, in this parish, were awarded in lieu of other small parcels dispersed in the common-fields, and known by the name of the *Church Lands*: the rent is applied, under the direction of the vestry, to the repair and general uses of the church. The Rev. Herbert Binney, D.C.L., rector of Newbury in Berkshire, is the patron of the living.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES.

This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Thames, on the east by Esher, on the south by Cobham, and on the west by Wisley, Byfleet, and Weybridge, comprises the three manors of Walton-upon-Thames, Walton-Leigh, and Apse Court; of each of which the following particulars are given in the Domesday book:—

"Edward of Sarisberie [Salisbury] holds *Waltone*; which Azor

held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 6 hides; now at 3 hides. The arable land consists of 8 carucates. Two carucates are in demesne; and there are eight villains, and three cottars, with 7 carucates. There are eight bondmen, a mill valued at 12 shillings and 6 pence, and 40 acres of meadow. The wood yields fifty swine. There is one Forester at 10 shillings. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 8*l.*; subsequently at 100*s.*; now at 12*l.*: yet it produces 14*l.*"

"In Amelebrige Hundred, Richard [de Tonbridge] holds *Waletone*, which Erding held of King Edward. Then it was assessed at 6 hides; now at 3 hides. The arable land consists of 8 carucates. Two carucates are in demesne; and eight villains, and three cottars have 3 carucates. There is a Church; a mill at 12*s.* 6*d.*; and a fishery at 5*s.* In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 8*l.*; afterwards at 100*s.*; and now at 14*l.*

"The same Richard hath 6 hides in the manor of *Absa* [Abbs or Apse Court] which Abbot Wluuold delivered to him in augmentation of Walton, as the Homagers of Richard report; but the Jurors of the Hundred state that they never saw a Writ or Officer of the King to give him seisin of it. Nine Thanes held this land, who could remove with it where they pleased. There are ten villains, and six cottars, with 4 carucates. And there are two bondmen; 46 acres of meadow, and a wood yielding six swine. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 3*l.*; afterwards at 40*s.*; now at 4*l.*

"In *Ebsa* a villain holds half a hide, for which, to the present time, he gave to the homagers of Richard 30 pence, rent [*de gablo*]. It is now quit, in the King's hands. And Picot holds of Richard in Ebsa, half a hide, which was held by Ælmar, without the King's grant, because Ælmar's predecessor [*antecessor*] held it. Now Picot holds it. It is valued at 5*s.*——Picot also holds of Richard half a hide in Ebsa, which Ælmar held in the time of King Edward; and could remove with it where he thought fit. It is now valued at 12*s.*"

The manor held by Edward of Salisbury, and which is now called the manor of *Walton-upon-Thames*, was given by him, with other estates, to his daughter Maud on her marriage with Humphrey de Bohun, who was related to William the Conqueror. He was nicknamed Humphrey *with the Beard*, from his wearing it very long, which was not customary among the Normans. Humphrey, his son by the above lady, obtained the earldom of Hereford, in consequence of having married Margery, the eldest daughter of Milo, earl of Hereford; and this manor remained in the tenure of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, until 1373, the 46th of Edward the Third; when

Humphrey de Bohun died seised of it, with other estates, leaving two daughters, Eleanor and Mary, his co-heirs. The former became the wife of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester; and the latter, Mary, was married to Henry of Bolingbroke, the eldest son of John of Gaunt, who obtained the manor of Walton, as part of her dower, and assumed the title of Earl of Hereford.[1] On the deposition of Richard the Second, he was chosen king, and ascended the throne by the title of Henry the Fourth. In the 2nd year of Henry the Fifth, an act of parliament was passed for making a division of the estates of the Bohuns between Ann, the heiress of Eleanor, one of the daughters of Humphrey Bohun, who died as above stated, in 1373, and King Henry, the son and heir of Mary, the other daughter; when the manor of Walton was assigned to the latter, and descended to his son, Henry the Sixth. After Edward the Fourth had acquired possession of the crown, a parliamentary enactment took place for vesting in him the personal estates of his unfortunate competitor, the deposed king, who died a prisoner in the Tower, in 1471. His only son, Prince Edward, having been put to death after the battle of Tewkesbury, and neither of his uncles, the sons of Henry the Fourth by Mary Bohun, having left issue, the inheritance of the Bohun estates legally devolved on Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, lineally descended from Eleanor the sister of Mary Bohun. King Edward, however, kept possession of the property; but on his death, Buckingham became a most active partizan of Richard, duke of Gloucester; and contributed greatly to raise him to the throne, to the exclusion of his nephew, Edward the Fifth. A few days after his accession, Richard the Third signed an order for the livery of the lands in question to the duke of Buckingham, and promised that an act should be passed in the next parliament, for legalizing and confirming the grant. The duke's subsequent rebellion, however, against the king terminated in his own destruction; and neither he nor his family obtained the Bohun estates, which remained vested in the crown.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the manor of Walton-upon-Thames was valued at 16*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.*[2] Leases of this estate were granted by Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, and Elizabeth; and in 1612, Francis Drake, esq., had a lease for lives, from James the First. In 1632, Charles the First granted the manor of Walton-on-Thames, Redhill-Grove and other woods, to Sir Henry Brown and John Cliffe, at the nomination of Sir William Russell, (with the reservation of such lands belonging to the manor as had been inclosed in Oatlands park,

[1] He was afterwards made Duke of Hereford by Richard the Second.

[2] Lansdowne Manuscripts, British Museum.

certain rents anciently paid to the manor, and lands in Walton, which had been annexed to the honour of Hampton-court,) to hold in fee, at the rent of 22*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.* In 1650, this rent was conveyed by Thomas Coke and others, trustees for the sale of the fee-farm and other rents of the late King Charles, to William Lilly, (the astrologer,) of St. Clement Danes, gent. In 1678, Francis Drake, esq., was lord of the manor; but whether he held it under the lease above mentioned, or had purchased the fee-simple, is uncertain.

From the Court Rolls it appears that John Phillips, gent., held the manor in 1698; and the same year, William Robinson, esq., held his court here. The latter was knighted in 1703; and was secretary to the duke of Ormond, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of Queen Anne. The manor descended to Sarah, wife of John Bonsey; who jointly held their court at Walton in 1714. Mr. Bonsey dying shortly after, his widow married John Palmer, esq.; who survived her, and became owner of this estate, which she settled on him. By will, dated in 1758, he gave this manor and that of Walton-Leigh, which he held on lease from the crown, to Thomas and John, the sons of his brother, Richard Palmer, and to Henry, the son of Henry Palmer. The share of Henry Palmer descended to his daughter Frances, who married Thomas Hurst; whose son, Palmer Hurst, sold it to the late duke of York, previously to the passing of the inclosure act in 1800. After the death of the duke of York in 1827, his interest in the manor was sold to Edw. Hughes Ball Hughes, esq., (the purchaser of Oatlands); to whom it still belongs. The two-thirds held by Thomas and John Palmer came into the possession of their nephew, Richard Palmer, D.D., who was chaplain of the House of Commons from 1765 to 1769, and had a prebendal stall at Canterbury; and on his death, this property descended to his son, the Rev. John Palmer, of Adisham in Kent.[3] It was next possessed by Gillias Payne Palmer, esq.; but has passed from him, under a mortgage, into the hands of William Clark, esq., solicitor, of Chertsey.

The Manor of Walton-Leigh.[4]

The manor of *Waletone*, held at the time of the Domesday survey by Richard de Tonbridge, is now called *Walton-Leigh*, from the name of a family to whom it belonged in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In the 27th of Edward the First, 1299, Avelina, the widow of John de Leghe, died seised of this manor, which was held, by the

[3] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 761—63.

[4] The tithing of Crotford, in the parish of Chertsey, is included in the manor of Walton-Leigh.

service of one knight's fee, of the Honour of Clare, then in the hands of the king, in consequence of the minority of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who succeeded to the inheritance; but at the same time, one-third of this manor was in the possession of Joan, widow of Nicholas de Cruce, by way of dower. At this time the whole manor was valued at 10*l.* 12*s.* 7¾*d.*, as appears from the Escheats of the above year.[5]

John de la Leghe, the son and heir of Avelina, made some demise of the manor to Sampson de Matham, which afterwards occasioned a dispute about the presentation to the living; for Hamelin de Matham, the son of Sampson, in 1374, presented Roger Wyngerworth; but Sir Thomas Leghe, who then held the manor, gave the benefice to another rector, and succeeded in establishing his right to the patronage.[6]

John Leghe, or Leigh, sold a moiety of this manor to Walter de Langton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, for his life; and the bishop, who was treasurer of England under King Edward the First, obtained from that prince a grant of free-warren in the manor. He died in 1322, the 15th of Edward the Second; and the lands, &c. belonging to the manor which he had held, reverted to the heir of John Leigh, then a minor and a ward of the crown. His mother, Margaret, however, who after the death of his father had married Robert de Kendale, had possession of the manor, and died seised of it in 1348; leaving John de Leghe her son and heir, aged forty. In 1350, Hugh le Despenser, the representative of the Clares, earls of Gloucester, died seised of one-fourth of a knight's fee in Walton-on-Thames, which Hugh de Leghe held of him in demesne, value twelve pounds per annum. Sir Thomas Leigh, who, as stated above, held the manor in 1374, was the son of John; and from him it regularly descended to Giles Leigh; of whom it was purchased by King Henry the Eighth, and annexed to the Honour and Chace of Hampton-court.

[5] The houses within the Court, with the garden, were worth 2*s.* Arable land, 150 acres, at 4*d.* an acre; and 100 other acres, at 2*d.* an acre. Meadow land, 18 acres, at 18*d.*; and a separate pasture, 2*s.* Wood, eight acres, 12*d.* a year; in all, 46*s.* 8*d.* There were 27 free tenants, of whom John de Matham paid 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; and the Prior of Sandon, 6*d.*: the others are all named with their rents and services, two of whom were to deliver a certain number of sticks of eels; Gilbert de Saleman, a plough-share. There were also seven villains, who were to harrow the Lord's oats, each with one horse 6 days, worth 15*d.* to weed the corn 2 half days, each, with one man 5½*d.* to mow 12 acres of meadow, 2*s.* 11*d.*; to mow and bind 44 acres of corn, without any allowance of food, 14*s.* 7*d.*; carrying and stacking the corn 3 days, 4*s.* 3*d.*: pleas and perquisites of courts, 3*s.*—Escheats, 27th Edward I. No. 23.

[6] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 778, note.

The manor of Walton-Leigh continued to be vested in the crown until a recent date, and was from time to time granted on lease to different persons. Charles the First, in the 4th of his reign, demised it for twenty-one years to Christopher, earl of Anglesea; whose widow and administratrix married Benjamin Weston, esq., who held the lease in right of his wife. Subsequently, leases have generally been granted to the owners of the manor of Walton-on-Thames. Thus it came into the possession of the Palmer family. Mr. Palmer Hurst, who held one-third of the manor, sold his share, in 1800, to the late duke of York: the other two-thirds belonged to the Rev. Richard Palmer, D.D.; and since, to his son, the Rev. John Palmer.[7] On the sale of the crown lands which had been held by the duke of York, in 1828, the entire manor became vested in Edw. Hughes Ball Hughes, esq., its present lord.

The Manor of Apse, (or Ebsa), in Walton.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, as appears by the Domesday book, six hides of land in this manor were held by nine Thanes, (*Teigni,*) who were not subject to any mesne lord; but it would seem that they had been dispossessed of their rights after the Conquest, as we learn from the same record that their estate was transferred by Wluuold, abbot of Chertsey, to Richard de Tonbridge, then lord of the principal manor of Walton, in augmentation (*emendatione*) of that manor. Richard was holder, also, of the superiority of three small estates in Apse, each consisting of half a hide. For one of these a rent (*de gablo*) of thirty pence had been paid; but this property must have been relinquished to the king before the survey took place, as the record states, "it now remains quit in the king's hands." This latter estate was afterwards granted by the crown in frank-almoigne, but with a peculiar service attached, to which the manor is still subject.

From the *Testa de Nevill* we learn that Richard Blund, and William (son of Gunnild), and William (son of Gilbert), and Osbert Malherbe, held of the king *in capite*, half a hide of land in Apse, for distributing alms, and giving a barrel of ale on All-Souls' day annually, for the benefit of the souls of the king and his ancestors. This customary tenure is mentioned in other records. In 1319, the 12th of Edward the Second, it was found on an inquisition that Hawise de Hantot, the widow of Ralph de Hevere, had held of the king twenty-four acres of land in Apse, by the service of furnishing fifteen bushels of malt for ale, two bushels and a half of corn for bread, and one hog or

[7] Manning and Bray, Surrey. vol. ii. pp. 763-4.

twelve pence in money, to be given in alms, on All-Souls' day, for the souls of the kings of England.[8] In the following year, Thomas Hevere, the son and heir of Hawise, paid half a mark for his relief, to obtain the livery of this estate. It is probable that Thomas Hevere left a female heir, for in 1362 Oliver Brocas died seised of the estate at Apse, in right of his wife Elizabeth, leaving John his son and heir, aged fifteen. On an inquisition taken after the death of Oliver Brocas, it appears that he had held a messuage and twenty-four acres of land in Apse by the above service; and also by the service of receiving the distresses for the king's debts, in the hundred of Emelebridge, to be placed in the lands and tenements of John Grenetre of Apse, which he held of the manor in bondage; and that a former lord of the manor had granted the land to the ancestors of John Grenetre, on condition of performing the service in question. It is further stated, that the tenements of Grenetre were of no value beyond reprisals. The families of Hevere and Brocas, besides the land held of the crown in frank-almoigne, also held the manor of Apse, and other lands, the superiority of which was vested in the earls of Gloucester.

John Brocas died in 1377; and on an inquisition taken in the ensuing year, it was found that the manor of Apse consisted of a capital messuage and a garden, valued at sixpence a year; 193 acres of arable land, at four-pence an acre; 13 acres of meadow, at one shilling; and one acre of coppice, of no value beyond that of fencing: and that the premises had been seized by John Campden and others, under a statute staple acknowledged to them for securing one thousand marks; and that eighty acres of arable land, and four acres of meadow, were held of the heirs of the Lord le Despenser, a minor and ward of the crown, which lands, valued at 4*l.* 7*s.* 2¾*d.*, consequently were in the hands of the king's officers. Bernard Brocas, who appears to have been the son and heir of John, in 1394, conveyed or released to John Reketon, or Beketon, and others, all his right in Apse, Walton, Thames-Ditton, and Moulsey. This conveyance, probably, was to trustees for the sale of the estates. On the decease of Oliver Brocas in 1362, Sir William Croysir, or Crosyer, of Stoke Dabernon, seized all the premises at Apse, and took the rents and profits; hence it may be inferred, that he held a mortgage of the estate; and, whether by sale or compromise, the manor afterwards came into the possession of his family. For from the escheats of the 6th of Henry the Fifth we find that Editha, the widow of

[8] Extractæ grossor. Finium Cancellar. 12 Edw. II. Abbrev. Rotulor. Original., vol. i. p. 245.

William Croysir, esq., the son and heir of Sir William, had died seised of the manor of Apse.

In 1542, John Carleton and others had license to alienate twenty-four acres at Apse to John Agmondesham and Eleanor his wife. In the 34th of Elizabeth, Robert Benne sold these twenty-four acres of land, or waste, to Cuthbert Blackdenne; who, in the 44th of the same reign, conveyed the land to Francis Leigh and Mary his wife. That gentleman was made a baronet by James the First; created Baron Dunsmore, in the 4th of Charles the First; and earl of Chichester, in 1644. On his death, which took place in 1653, this estate descended to Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, who had married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Lord Chichester, whose titles also devolved on his son-in-law. Lord Southampton had no male issue by his lady; and of his four daughters, three died while young. The survivor, Elizabeth, married Joceline, earl of Northumberland; after whose death, in 1670, she re-married Ralph, earl, and afterwards duke of Montagu. Charles Montagu, earl of Halifax, sold this estate to Jeremiah Brown, esq.; whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to Jeremiah Hodges, esq.; whose son, Colonel Hodges, of the Surrey Militia, sold it to Edmund Hill, esq., who was owner in 1809.[9] That gentleman bequeathed his property to John Hamborough, esq.; after whose decease this estate was sold by the trustees acting under the directions of his will, to Richard Sharp, esq., its present owner and occupant.

The estate at Apse, or Apps Court, as the name is now spelt, comprises about two hundred and twenty acres of land; of which, somewhat more than one hundred and forty-five acres are inclosed within an old wall of red brick. Of the "capital mansion" which is said to have once stood here, not any thing remains. The present house was built by Mr. Hamborough. It is a neat and comfortable dwelling, constructed with light-coloured bricks, but has no architectural character of importance. In front, in the centre, is a small semi-circular portico; on each side of which are bows extending to the roof and ends of the building. The grounds are flat; but there is a pleasant lawn; and some fine oaks and elms diversify the scenery. The road from Walton to West Moulsey skirts the southern side of this estate, which is situated at about the distance of one mile and a half from the former place. A barrel of beer, or ale, and a quarter of corn, in bread, are still distributed, annually, to the poor by the owner of this property on All-Souls' day, (November 2nd,) in respect to the customary tenure, recorded in the *Testa de Nevill*, and other muniments.

[9] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 765—7.

The Manor of the Rectory, in Walton.

The advowson of this parish belonged to the Legh family, owners of the manor of Walton-Leigh as early as the thirteenth century; but in the latter part of the following century, (anno 1384,) the right of presentation was exercised by Galfrid Michel, a descendant of the Mathams, to whom that manor had been demised. Not long after, it came into the possession of Henry Bowett, archbishop of York; who having founded the Chantry of All-hallows in his Cathedral church, he endowed it, in 1413, (1st of Henry the Fifth,) with two acres of land in this parish and the advowson of the church, for the support of two chaplains, or chantry priests, who had liberty to appropriate the living for their sustentation. This was done; and a stipend of 12*l.* was assigned for the vicar of Walton; 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the curate of West Molesey; 20*s.* was to be paid to the bishop of Winchester; 6*s.* 8*d.* to the dean and chapter of that church; and 13*s.* 1½*d.* to the archdeacon of Surrey.

In 1542, Robert Gybbon and William Watson, the chantry priests of All-hallows, demised the rectory to John Carleton and Joyce his wife, for a term of forty-one years. In the 6th of Edward the Sixth, a reversionary lease for twenty-one years was granted by patent to Hugh Rogers, at a reserved rent of 22*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; but in 1584, the term of the first lease having expired, that obtained by Rogers was surrendered, and the rectory was demised by patent, dated May 26th in that year, to Richard Drake, esq., Ursula his wife, and their son Francis, for their lives. Francis Drake, of Woodstock Park, in Oxfordshire, of the same family with the preceding, seems to have held the estate in fee-simple; for by his will, dated December the 26th, 1698, he devised his manor and rectory of Walton-on-Thames to his son, William Drake, whose daughter and sole heiress, Adria, married Denton Boate, esq., in the year 1739. There was no issue of this marriage; and Mrs. Boate, who survived her husband, in 1754, bequeathed her estate to Christopher D'Oyly, esq., a barrister of the Inner Temple. He died in 1795, having, by a will made in 1788, devised the estate to his wife Sarah, for her life; and afterwards, to his nephews: and in April, 1803, it was sold by Mrs. D'Oyly, with the consent of the other parties, to Edward Peppin, esq.[11] Since that, the manor of the rectory has been resold under a mortgage, and is now the property of John Spicer, esq., of Esher Place. The tithes belonging to the rectory were, also, sold to the landholders or other persons; a piece of ground, about forty-one acres in extent, which had been assigned to this estate under the inclosure act of 1800, being

[11] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 770-71.

reserved to make good the payments to the vicar of Walton, the curate of West Moulsey, &c., which had been charged on the rectory, as above-stated, when the living was appropriated by Archbishop Bowett.

This Living is a vicarage in the deanery of Stoke. In the *Valor* of the 20th of Edward the First it is reckoned at fourteen marks; and in the King's books, its clear value is stated at 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; it being discharged of first fruits, and not subject to reprisals. In consequence of the smallness of the income, the benevolent Sir William Perkins, of Chertsey, (founder of the Free-school there,) gave 400*l.* in the years 1723 and 1725, to obtain Queen Anne's bounty for the minister. In 1832, the value of the living was stated at 310*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; that total being comprised of the following items, namely:—"rent of land at Hatton, 28*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; ditto of 64 acres and 3 roods, (awarded by the commissioners under the inclosure act in 1800,) at St. George's Hills, 25*l.*; dividend on 452*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, 13*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; stipend in lieu of great and small tithes, (temp. Edw. VI.) 12*l.*; Easter offerings, 60*l.*; surplus fees, 19*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; monumental fees, 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; evening lecture, 22*l.*; church-yard, 6*l.* 6*s.*"—The patronage is vested in the crown.—The early Registers have been lost. In the succeeding one, the first entry has the date 1636; but the book is imperfect.

Vicars in and since 1800.—

Thomas D'Oyly, A.M. Instituted in 1798.

Thomas Hatch, A.M. Instituted December the 13th, 1816.

Walton-upon-Thames is a large and populous village, pleasantly situated near the banks of the river Thames, and having all the appearance of a market town. Here are several large inns and respectable shops; and the houses are generally of brick: the streets are unpaved. The surrounding country is highly cultivated; and the Walton pea-gardens supply a vast quantity of peas for the London market; from two to three hundred persons, hop-pickers, gypsies and others, being employed in gathering them for some weeks during the season. There is a fair at Walton on the Wednesday in Easter week, for cattle, sheep, &c., and on that and the following day, for toys and other articles of general use.

The *Church*, which is a spacious and commodious edifice, dedicated to St. Mary, stands near the entrance to the village from West Moulsey. Like most ancient churches, it has undergone so many alterations that, although mentioned in the Domesday book, no external traces of that age are discoverable. In its present state, this edifice consists of a nave and side aisles; a chancel, with a vestry on the north side; and a heavy-looking tower at the west end, which has been so greatly deformed by repairs that, with the mere exception of the

entrance doorway and the window above (restored a few years ago,) it is only noticeable for its ugliness. It contains six bells, (the tenor bell weighing 23½ cwt.), with a good clock; and is surmounted by a tall flagstaff, terminated by a vane. All the old walls are of flints, rough stones, and chalk intermixed, plastered over in parts and repaired with brick.

The interior excites greater interest, as well from the Norman columns which separate the nave from the aisles, as from the monuments it contains, several of which are of a far superior character to what are generally to be seen in country churches. The nave is separated from the aisles by four sharp-pointed arches on each side; those on the north springing from the fluted capitals of Norman round columns, and those of the south from octangular piers. Above the aisles, and across the west end, are large galleries; the latter containing a finely-toned Organ by father Schmidt, which includes the following stops;—sesquialtra, fifteenth, principal, stop-diapason bass, open diapason, cornet treble, principal treble, dulciana, stop-diapason treble. The high-pointed arch which opened from the tower, at the back of the organ-gallery, was inclosed in the year 1779.[12]

[12] Within the panelling in front of the different galleries the following particulars of the *Charitable Benefactions* belonging to Walton parish are recorded in continued inscriptions.

West Gallery.—Under the Will of *Henry Smith, Esq.*, Alderman of London, dated April 24th, 1617, this Parish receives one-tenth part of the rents, issues, and profits of an Estate called Inwood, situated in the parish of Warbleton, in the county of Sussex. This charity is annually distributed in Cloth amongst such of the needy and deserving poor as the Minister and Churchwardens may appoint. [The yearly produce of this charity at the present time is about 20*l.*]

Thomas Fenner, Citizen and Carpenter of London, by his Will, dated February 8th, 1635, devised a Messuage, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, unto the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish, and their successors for ever, upon trust, that they should yearly, within one month after the Feast of the Nativity, give and distribute, or cause to be given and distributed, all the rents and profits thereof, unto and amongst twenty poor persons inhabiting, or dwelling in this parish,— such as should be conceived to be in most want and necessity, by even portions. These premises have been rebuilt and enlarged, and the charity is yearly distributed at Christmas, by the Minister and Churchwardens, among twenty poor persons of this parish, in the purchase of coals, provision, clothing, &c.

Elizabeth Kirby, by Will dated January 30th, 1729, gave £200, to be laid out in the purchase of Freehold Lands, for the benefit of ten poor Widows of this parish, for ever. The above Legacy with £100, the property of *Jeremiah Browne* [of Apps Court], was laid out under the direction of the Court of Chancery, in the joint purchase of an Estate at Effingham in this county; and two-thirds of such estate were vested in certain trustees, in order that the Minister and Churchwardens might receive and equally divide the rents, yearly, among such ten poor widows as should be considered by them to be most deserving, according to the intentions of the said Elizabeth Kirby's Will;—and the remaining third part was conveyed to Jeremiah Browne, who gave the same to other

The windows possess but little uniformity, either in size or shape; most of them having been altered at different times. That, however, at the east end of the south aisle, which is of large and handsome proportions in the pointed style, retains its original character: it is separated by mullions into three principal lights, and has enriched tracery in the heading. The pewing is good, and occupies nearly the whole area of the church, which is paved with red tiles. In front of the west gallery is a small yet cleverly-executed carving of the royal arms, in oak. The pulpit and reading-desk, which are placed near the third column in the nave on the north side, are also of carved oak. The Font is merely a small marble bason, standing on a slight column, at the west end of the nave, and has been in use about fifty years. The east end of each aisle is stated by Mr. Manning to belong to Ashley-house. On a semi-column near the pulpit, deeply cut into the stone, is the following verse, which is stated in our annals to be

trustees to the intent that the Minister and Churchwardens might receive and distribute the rents equally among Four such poor Widows as should be named by the said Jeremiah Browne, or such of his heirs and assigns as should possess Apps Court in this parish. In the year 1830, under the Acts of Parliament of the 1st and 2nd George IV., and with the sanction of the Bishop of Winchester, this Estate was exchanged with Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, Bart., of Effingham, for 9a. 0r. 18p. in Walton Meadow in this parish, and new Trustees were appointed. This Charity is distributed in money at Christmas, by the Minister and Churchwardens, among such poor Widows as may be recommended by themselves and the possessor of Apps Court.

North Gallery.—Michael Kneebone's Gifts. *Michael Kneebone*, by Will dated January 28th, 1771, gave the sum of £350, 3 per cent. consols, to the Minister and Churchwardens of this parish, in trust for the benefit of Ten poor Widows of this parish not receiving alms, if so many were to be found; to each of whom he directed the sum of Twenty Shillings to be given out of the interest money accruing from the said stock; the same to be distributed annually, on Michaelmas day, old style, being the Birth day of the Donor in the parish of Walton, without any deduction whatsoever. This Charity is distributed in money, on the 11th day of October in every year, in the Church, among the Ten poor Widows who may be selected by the Minister and Churchwardens.

South Gallery.—*The Church and Poor Estates.* Upon the inclosure of this parish in the year 1800, a certain piece of land called Sandy Field, containing 8a. 1r. 17p., and upon which a cottage has since been erected, was allotted to the Churchwardens and Overseers of this parish, in lieu of their common-field lands. The rent, after deducting a portion arising from 2a. 2r. of the said land which is appropriated to the purposes of Thomas Fenner's Charity, is received by the Churchwardens and accounted for in the disbursements of their office.

This parish is also in possession of a small piece of land containing about 1 acre, situate in the parish of West Moulsey in this county. The rent is received by the Churchwardens and applied to the repairs of the Church. There is also another small piece of land, containing 15 poles, situate in this parish on the south side of the high road leading from Walton to Hersham, and upon which two brick tenements have been erected. The rent is received by the Overseers, and carried to the general account. This parish is also in possession of a piece of land situate at Hersham, containing 19 poles, upon which a house has been erected. The rent is received by the Overseers, and carried to the general account.

the subtle reply made by the Princess Elizabeth, (afterwards Queen,) in respect to her belief as to the real presence in the sacrament:—

"Christ was the Worde and spake it:—
He took the Bread and brake it,
And what the Worde doth make it
That I believe, and take it."

There are many sepulchral memorials in this edifice, the most remarkable of which are those undermentioned.

In the north aisle is a magnificent monument by Roubiliac, erected in commemoration of Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, the 2nd and last possessor of that title, and great-nephew to Robert Boyle, the celebrated philosopher. It consists of a high basement of grey-coloured marble, upon which, on a yet more elevated pedestal of black and grey marble, stands a whole-length statue of Lord Shannon in the military costume of his time, but bare-headed. He has a truncheon in his right hand, and is leaning on a mortar; a cloak, or mantle, which descends in graceful folds, being thrown over his shoulders. The back-ground is of grey-veined marble, and represents a tent, or pavillion; and at the sides are various warlike emblems, as flags, a mounted cannon, balls, kettle drums, &c. On the basement, seated, leaning on an urn, and looking mournfully upward at her deceased lord, is a female figure, representing Lady Shannon, the drapery of which is most skilfully executed. Both figures, as well as the surrounding trophies, are of statuary marble. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of Richard Boyle, Lord Viscount Shannon, Volunteer when a youth at the glorious Battle of the Boyne; by his personal bravery distinguished at the Battle of Landen in the first year of Queen Anne; Colonel of Prince George of Denmark's Regiment of Marines; and at the memorable attack of Vigo, in 1702, being appointed to command on shore, he rendered himself conspicuous by repulsing a superior body of the Enemy's troops, and forcing their outworks at the head of the Grenadiers. By Emulation excited to be a Soldier, by Enterprize ennobled as an Officer, by Experience matured into a Commander, his Birth adding lustre to his Pretensions, his Pretensions authorized by his Merit, promoted Swiftly, not undeservedly, to the Command of various Corps of Foot, Horse, and Horse-Guards, and to the successive ranks of General Officer during a long and continued Peace, he attained by Royal regard and just favour what he was ambitious to atchieve by Service; and having discharged a variety of Commands as a Soldier, his Duty as a British Senator, and as one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, with equal Zeal for the honour of the Crown and the welfare of his Country, he Dy'd universally beloved and esteemed, Captain and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Horse and Grenadier Guards, Generalissimo of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, and Field Marshal of all his Majesty's Forces, Obiit December, 1740, Ætat. 65."

"This Monument was erected by his only daughter, *Grace, Countess of Middlesex*, (Justly sensible of the inexpressible loss of her respectable Parents,) in obedience to the Will of her mother Grace, daughter and coheiress of *John Senhouse* of Netherhall, in the County of Cumberland, Esq., whose ashes, together with those of her beloved Lord, are here deposited."

In the nave, above the fourth pier, on the north side, is a large and handsome mural monument of white marble, thus inscribed:—

"To the Memory of Sir Henry Fletcher, of Ashley Park, in the County of Surrey, and of Clea Hall, in the County of Cumberland, Bart.; of which last County he was the Honourable and Independent Representative in Parliament for Forty successive years. He died beloved and lamented, the 10th of April, 1807; aged 78 years.[13]

"This Tablet was erected in obedience to the Will of his Affectionate Wife Dame *Catharine*, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Lintott, of Southwater in the County of Sussex, Esq., and niece of Sir Thomas Aubrey, of Llantrithyd, in the County of Glamorgan, Bart. She departed this Life the 17th of October, 1816, aged 85 years."

Arms:—Arg. a Cross engrailed Sab. betw. four Plates charged with as many Pheons of the field: on an inescutcheon Arg. a Lion ramp. Gu.

At the east end of the nave is a small monument of white marble, in the form of an open book, the leaves being inscribed as follows:—both Mr. D'Oyly and his wife were buried near the gate of the vicarage in the church-yard:

"Sacred to the Memory of Thomas D'Oyly, A.M., who put on immortality in the year of our Lord 1816. To his general benevolence he added so many meek and Christian Virtues as may well justify this slight tribute to his worth, by his affectionate Wife and afflicted Widow, who survived her lamented Husband 17 years,—and died in the year of our Lord 1833."

The chancel is separated from the nave by a large pointed arch, and is nearly filled with pews; but has nothing remarkable in its architecture. In the east window, which is constructed in the pointed style, having three cinquefoil-headed divisions below, and smaller lights above, is some old stained glass: the chief subjects are two shields charged with a symbolical representation of the Five Wounds of Christ, and an ancient device of the Holy Trinity.

Immediately beneath the altar-table (which is of oak) is a slab of black marble, inscribed as follows:—

"Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland, Barron of Nayland. He dyed March 17, 1662."

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 3rd, an Eagle displayed, reguardant, *Weston*; 2nd and 4th, Three Fleurs des Lis, *Stuart*.

This nobleman died at Ashley Park. By Frances his lady, daughter of Esme Stuart, duke of Lennox, he had one son, Charles, and three daughters; the former of whom succeeded to the earldom, but was slain in the great sea-fight with the Dutch in 1665.

Another slab records the memory of Mr. William Lilly, the far-famed astrologer, who acquired so much notoriety during the reigns of Charles the First and Second. On this grave-stone, which was

[13] In Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii., is a half-length portrait of this Sir Henry, engraved in mezzotint by J. Young from a painting by J. Keenan; now in the possession of the present baronet at Ashley Park.

originally placed over the spot where Lilly was buried, "on the left side of the Communion table,"[14] but which was long ago removed to its present situation in front of the south entrance to the chancel, is the following inscription:—

"Ne Oblivione conteretur Urna
Gulielmi Lilli
Astrologi peritissimi
Qui Fatis Cessit
Quinto Idus Junii, Anno Christi Juliano
MDCLXXXI.
Hoc Illi posuit Amoris Monumentum
Elias Ashmole
Armiger."

The name of Joseph Banks, esq., LL.B., an eminent conveyancer and chancellor of the diocese of York, who died on September the 10th, 1788, aged sixty-eight years, is recorded on another slab; together with that of his wife, *Mary*, ob. November the 18th, 1789, aged seventy years.

Near the entrance of the chancel, on the north side, is a neat sarcophagus-like tablet of white marble, in memory of "*Mary*, the beloved wife of the Rev. *Henry Hickman*, who died in giving birth to an infant daughter at Walton on Thames; June 3rd, 1840";—both of whom were interred in the church-yard.

The next is a large upright monument, ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and a cornice on which are two small figures of Genii, the one holding an extinguished torch, the other sounding a trumpet. The inscription, which is in Latin, records the virtues of the Rev. Matthew Kirby, S.T.P., who died on the 14th of April, 1721, at the age of seventy-three. *Elizabeth*, his wife, who was also buried here, died in her sixtieth year, on the 1st of February, 1730.

A small pyramidical tablet of white marble, placed over the vestry door, records the memory of Henry Skrine, esq., LL.B.,[15] of Warley in Somersetshire, who died at Walton on the 27th of February, 1803, aged forty-seven, and was buried near the south porch in the church-yard. Below the inscription is a bas-relief of a large oak overshadowing (or skrine-ing, i. e. screening) some younger trees, two

[14] Lilly's History of his Life and Times, p. 247; edit. 1822. Ashmole, in his slight additions to that work, says, that the "fair black marble stone," which he placed over Lilly's grave, cost him 6*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Lilly died at Hersham in this parish.

[15] This gentleman was the son of Richard Dickson Skrine, esq., of Cobham in this county. He was a traveller and topographical writer, and published the following works, viz.—"Three successive Tours in the North of England, and great part of Scotland"; 1795; 4to.:—"Two successive Tours through the whole of Wales, with several of the adjacent English Counties"; 1798; 8vo.:—and "A general Account of all the Rivers of note in Great Britain, &c. concluding with a minute description of the Thames"; 1801; 8vo.

or three of which are divested of foliage, which are said to refer to some deceased members of his family. His widow, *Letitia Sarah Maria,* daughter of Mr. Chalie, an eminent wine-merchant of London, died at the age of fifty, on the 24th of January, 1813, and was interred near the remains of her husband.

Against the east wall, on the north side of the altar, several small *Brasses* are affixed upon an oaken frame, which were first publicly noticed by Grose, in the "*Antiquarian Repertory.*" He states that they were for a long time loose, and kept in the vestry; although it was evident they had once laid over a grave-stone, but in what part of the church, or on what occasion taken up, was not known.—These memorials consist of four separate plates, as shewn in the annexed cut; together with a fifth plate, on which the following inscription is engraved:—

Here lyeth ye bodye of Iohn Selwyn, gent. Keeper of her Ma'ties Parke of Otelande under ye Right honourable Charles Howward, Lord Admyral of England, his good Lord & Mr. Who had issue by Susan his wyfe 6 Sunes et 6i daughters all lyving at his death, and departed out of this world the 22nd daye of Marche, Anno Domini 1587.

BRASSES OF JOHN SELLWYN.

The account of this memorial given by Mr. Grose, is as follows:—

"An ancient Sexton many years ago (the Cicerone of the place), explained the figures engraved thereon, by the following traditionary story, which, though strange, seems, from the concurrent testimony of the monument, not to be without foundation.

"John Selwyn, the person represented both in the praying posture, and in the act of killing the Stag, was as appears by the inscription, under-keeper of the Park at Oatlands, in Surrey, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the bugle-horn, the insignia of his office, is shewn in both figures.

"This man was, (according to the before-named historian), extremely famous for his strength, agility, and skill in horsemanship, specimens of which he exhibited before the Queen, at a grand stag-hunt in that Park; where attending, as was the duty of his office, he, in the heat of the chace, suddenly leaped from his horse, upon the back of the stag, (both running at that time with their utmost speed) and not only kept his seat gracefully in spite of every effort of the affrighted beast, but drawing his sword, with it guided him towards the Queen, and coming near her presence, plunged it into his throat, so that the animal fell dead at her feet. This was thought sufficiently wonderful to be chronicled on his monument, and he is accordingly there portrayed in the act of stabbing the beast."[16]

The small plate, on which Selwyn is shewn killing the stag, has a similar representation on the back, and it was formerly suspended by a ring, in order that both sides might be examined; but it is now screwed down. The only difference between the subjects is, that on the reverse side Selwyn is bare-headed and has spurs on, and that he grasps one of the antlers of the stag with his left hand, whilst stabbing him through the neck with his *couteau de chasse*, with the other.[17]

Over Selwyn's monument is a small tablet, with a Latin inscription, commemorative of *Mrs. Sarah Watkins*, wife of William Watkins, esq., who died December the 4th, 1710, aged forty-two; and also of *Apolina Watkins*, his mother, ob. June 1706, aged sixty-nine.

Against the east wall, on the north side of the altar, is an impressive

[16] Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. pp. 1, 2.—Mr. Grose's account of these brasses constitutes the first article in that work.

[17] "From this double representation," says Grose, "some have thought that Selwyn performed this feat more than once; others, with more probability, attribute it to the first engraving not having been approved of by the family, as deficient either in likeness or some other circumstance; therefore a second might be done, and to save the expense of a fresh plate, was executed on the back of the former." A different version of the above exploit, (but unquestionably an erroneous one,) is sometimes told at Walton, namely,—that at the very instant when Selwyn thrust his sword into the stag, the animal threw back its head, and piercing the man's heart with its antlers, they fell dead together.

memorial of affection, executed in statuary marble, and bearing the following inscription:—

"To the Memory of *Mary*, wife of Admiral *Sir Thomas Williams*, of Burwood House in the Parish of Walton, this monument is erected by her devotedly-attached, and deeply-afflicted husband. She died on the 17th of December, 1824, in the 47th year of her age."

This was executed by J. Gott, of Rome, in the year 1827. The design is allegorical, and includes two female figures, sculptured in high relief, representing Faith, or Christianity, soothing Grief. The latter figure is leaning mournfully on a pedestal, surmounted by a sepulchral urn; whilst the former sustains a cross, and is pointing to the skies.—Adm. Sir Thos. Williams died on the 1st of October, 1841, and was buried in the new chapel-yard at Hersham, in this parish.

On the south side of the chancel is another finely-executed monument, by Chantrey, in white marble, exhibiting a weeping female, in bold relief, leaning upon a sarcophagus, on which is the name Christopher D'Oyly. On the pedestal is a small sculpture of a pelican feeding its young: the inscription is as follows:—

"To the Memory of Christopher D'Oyly, Esq., descended from an ancient family in the County of Oxford: a Barrister of considerable eminence: a man of clear discernment and sound judgment: equally distinguished for unsullied integrity, as for the exercise of every social virtue. His professional abilities were ever engaged in acts of humanity; in allaying animosities; in composing differences. Firm was his confidence in the truth of Christianity; and a lively Hope of the Rewards which it proposes, supported him under the pressure of a painful and lingering disease. He died on the 19th day of January, 1795, in the 78th year of his age."

"In Memory of Mrs. Sarah D'Oyly, (grand-daughter of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., and widow of the late Christopher D'Oyly, Esq.,) who departed this life on the Twenty-eighth day of November, 1821, in the Ninety-seventh year of her age." [18]

The following inscription records the interment of Thomas Fitz-Gerald, esq., a descendant of the Geralds, earls of Kildare; of whom the Fair Geraldine, the poetical ladie-love of the accomplished Earl of Surrey was a branch.—It is noticed by Aubrey, as being on a grave-stone near the south wall of the chancel, but it is now covered by a pew:—

"Hic jacet et Thomas, vir, qui de stirpe Giraldi
Kildariæ Comitis, nobilis ortus erat.
Hic jacet et *Francisca* uxor, *Randolphea* proles,
Antiquo Armigerum stemmate quæ orta fuit.
Lætus uterque satis nulli lugendus amico,
Quem verè coluit spectat uterque Deum."

[18] Mrs. D'Oyly, when resident at Twickenham, was a very early patron of Chantrey, the sculptor of this monument; some of whose first works were executed in her residence.

Over the entrance to the chancel from the church-yard, is affixed a long tablet of black marble within a red-veined frame, which has an ornamented pediment, containing sculpturings of a death's head and hour-glass. This bears the date 1619, and is inscribed "In further memory of the same THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq., and *Frances*, the eldest daughter of Thomas Randolph, Esq., Post Master of England." Below this are several verses, expressive of the mutual affection, benevolence, religion, and general character of the persons commemorated.

An upright oval monument, ornamented with sculptured drapery, cherubs, and armorial bearings, records the memory of Lady *Mary Edwards*, wife of Sir James Edwards, bart., and daughter of the Rev. Matthew Kirby, who died at the age of forty-two, on October the 31st, 1739.

In the Vestry, which is a square apartment on the north side of the chancel, but was originally a chapel, is preserved a somewhat singular instrument, devised for the punishment of female talkativeness, called the GOSSIP'S BRIDLE; which is represented in the annexed wood-cut in its two positions,—open, and closed.

THE GOSSIP'S BRIDLE.

This machine is made of thin iron, and so contrived as to pass over and round the head, when the whole clasps together, and is fastened at the back of the neck by a small padlock. The bridle-bit, as it is called, is a flat piece of iron, about two inches long and one inch broad, which goes into the mouth, and keeps down the tongue by its pressure: an aperture in front admits the nose to pass through.—The following account of this ungallant contrivance was given in some publication of the last century, the title of which cannot at present be ascertained. Although injured by rust, the inscription can still be read without much difficulty.

"There is in the venerable church of Walton on Thames a curious instrument, presented to the parish more than two hundred years ago by a person of some consequence at that period, whose name was

Chester. It was intended to be worn as a punishment by the Fair Sex who had been guilty of defamation, and whose tongues engendered mischief. It is of singular construction, and when fixed on, one part enters the mouth and prevents articulation. It bears the following inscription, and the date 1633:—

"Chester presents Walton with a Bridle
To curb Women's tongues that talk too idle."

"Its presentation arose from the circumstance of the individual whose name it bears losing a valuable estate through the instrumentality of a gossiping lying woman."

In this vestry were interred the remains of the Rev. Samuel Croxall, who was vicar here upwards of twenty-five years, and died on the 8th of March, 1729, aged seventy-four years. He was the father of the poet and fabulist of that name, who was a native of this village.

Many of the *Rodney* family, which settled at Walton in the reign of Queen Anne, (and the ancient honours of whose race were so nobly maintained by the late Admiral Sir Geo. Rodney,) lie buried in this church; and among them, Henry Rodney, esq., and *Mary* his wife, (eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Newton, envoy-extraordinary to the grand-duke of Tuscany), the parents of the admiral. In the monument which records their names, over the entrance from the porch, it is stated that Henry Rodney died on Christmas day, 1737, being his *birth-day*, aged forty-seven; and that Mary, his wife, died on the 21st of January, 1726, being her *birth-day* and *wedding-day*, aged forty-four.

There are many tombs and other sepulchral memorials in the church-yard; adjoining to which, on the northern side, is the Vicarage house and grounds. Among the tombs is a large one of freestone, at the east end of the south aisle, inscribed to the memory of several individuals named *Fowke*, formerly of this village; and particularly of Holland Fowke, esq., second son of Rear-Admiral Fowke, who died on the 28th of February, 1778, aged twenty-eight years; and *Elizabeth*, his relict, daughter of Samuel Wood, esq. That lady died on the 7th of November, 1828, at the age of seventy-four, (after a widowhood of more than fifty years!) and was buried close to the side of her husband, in fulfilment of the desire which both had expressed whilst living. The tomb is surmounted by a tall urn, and over-shadowed by a drooping willow, which was planted by the Rev. Thorpe William Fowke, A.M., now vicar of All-Saints, Sudbury; the brother of the deceased.

On the east side of the church-yard is a small pyramid, surrounded

by an iron railing, which was erected by the late Sir John Frederick, bart., of Burwood park in this parish, and is inscribed as follows:—

"In Memory of DAME MARY FREDERICK, wife of Sir John Frederick, bart. Died 18th November, 1794.—Buried at St. Olave's.

"In the vault underneath are deposited the remains of SIR JOHN FREDERICK, bart., of Burwood Park. He died the 16th day of January, 1825, in the 76 year of his age. He represented the County in Five Parliaments.

"On the north side:—In Memory of JOHN FREDERICK, Lieut. 2d Guards. Wounded and Died at the Landing in Aboukir Bay.—Buried in Nelson Island.

"Here lies THOS. NATHANIEL FREDERICK, Lieut. Navy. Died November 21st, 1818, aged 35.

"On the south side:—In Memory of SIR JOHN FREDERICK, bart., died 9th April, 1783, aged 75. His wife, *Dame Susannah Frederick*, died 3rd January, 1787, aged 70.—Both buried at St. Olave's, Old Jewry."

At a short distance from the above, and also guarded by iron rails, is a tall pedestal, which marks the burial-place and records the memory of the late Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B., viz.—

"In Memory of SIR THOMAS BROWN, K.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, and Lieut.-General in the Army, late of this Place. At an early age he joined the Forces of the East India Company, and his important services in the Field from the Defence of Fort Marlborough in 1793 to the Storm of Jawnd with a small force of Cavalry, towards the end of the Mahratta war, are recorded in the frequent Thanks of the Commander in Chief under whom he served the Indian Government and the Court of Directors, and obtained from his Majesty the honourable distinction of the Order of the Bath. He was born near Monaghan 15th August, 1761, and died at Thames Ditton 19th May, 1838."

On another tomb (and the last which we shall now particularize), is the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. of this Parish, (Late Solicitor to his Majesty's Customs,) Who departed this life the 21st of November, 1822, aged 79 years.

"Farewell vain World, I've seen enough of thee,
And now am Careless what thou say'st of me.
Thy smiles I crave not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my head rests quiet here.
What faults you've found in me take care to shun,
And look at home—enough there's to be done."

Among the more distinguished natives of Walton was ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, regarded as having been the first who, in a sea-engagement, practised upon scientific principles the manœuvre of breaking the enemy's line of battle, and thus greatly contributed to the triumphs of the British navy in modern times. He was born February the 19th, 1718, and was the second son of Henry Rodney, commander of the yacht in which king George the First was accustomed to cross the sea, on his visits to his German dominions. His

majesty and the duke of Chandos acted as sponsors to the infant son of Captain Rodney, who from them derived his baptismal appellation of George-Bridges. He was sent when very young to Harrow school; which he left when but twelve years of age, and under the immediate patronage of royalty entered the navy.[19] After having been engaged in subordinate service for several years, he was in 1742 appointed by Admiral Matthews to the command of the Plymouth, a 64 gun ship, in which he returned to England; having brought safely home three hundred sail of merchantmen from Lisbon, through the midst of the French fleet, then cruising in the chops of the Channel to intercept them. Some years of active employment followed; and in 1746 he was made captain of the Eagle, in which he assisted in the capture of a number of French merchant-ships, homeward-bound from St. Domingo; and he afterwards highly distinguished himself in the victory of Admiral Hawke over the French fleet, commanded by M. de l' Etendiere, off Cape Finisterre.

After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, Rodney remained but a short time unemployed, as in March, 1749, he was appointed to the command of the Rainbow; and two months after, made governor and commander-in-chief on the Newfoundland station, which was his first appearance in the rank of commodore. He continued on that station till October, 1752, when he returned to England, to enter on the duty of a senator, having been chosen M.P. for the borough of Saltash. In February, 1753, he married Jane, the sister of Spencer Compton, earl of Northampton; but that lady died in 1757. Subsequently to his marriage, Capt. Rodney was promoted to the Fougueux, of 64 guns; and on the 8th of February following, to the Prince George, of 90 guns; in which last ship he remained till May, 1757, when he sailed in the Dublin, of 74 guns, with Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, in the expedition against Rochefort. The next year, he served under Admiral Boscawen, in the reduction of Louisbourg. In 1759, his services were rewarded with the rank of rear-admiral; and he was sent in command of a squadron to destroy a French flotilla at Havre-de-Grace, destined for the invasion of this country, which service he most gallantly and effectually performed, having bombarded the town, causing the explosion of the magazines, and the ruin of the hostile armament.

In 1761, Admiral Rodney was chosen M.P. for Penrhyn; and the same year, he obtained the command of an expedition against the island of Martinique, then belonging to France, which after an obstinate defence was surrendered on the 12th of February, 1762. Other

[19] The King gave his protegee "a letter of service," said to have been the last ever granted. LIFE OF ADMIRAL RODNEY, by Major-Gen. Mundy, vol. i. p. 38.

conquests shortly followed; and all the French Caribbee islands became subject to the crown of Great Britain. After the conclusion of the treaty of Paris in 1763, he had for some time no naval command; but in the preceding year, he had been made Vice-admiral of the Blue; and on the 21st of January, 1764, he was created a baronet. That year, he married (secondly) Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, esq. In November, 1765, Sir George Rodney was appointed governor of Greenwich hospital; in which office he distinguished himself by his endeavours to add to the comforts of the pensioners. In 1768, he became a candidate for the representation of the borough of Northampton, and after an expensive contest he was returned. He was made Vice-admiral of the White in 1770; and in the year following, Vice-admiral of the Red. He had previously been nominated commander-in-chief at Jamaica; on which appointment, he was obliged unwillingly to resign the governorship of Greenwich hospital. It appears that he hoped to have, also, obtained the post of governor of Jamaica, which was vacated by the death of Sir William Trelawney, in February, 1773; but in this, says his biographer, he was disappointed; and "Sir George having been recalled, with a heart full of chagrin returned to England, and struck his flag at Portsmouth, on the 4th of September, 1774."

The services of this brave and meritorious officer seem to have been so ill appreciated, and so inadequately rewarded, that he was involved in pecuniary difficulties, and was even obliged to seek a refuge in France from the persecution of his creditors. While thus neglected by his countrymen, the French government made tempting offers to obtain his services; but he indignantly rejected those overtures. Yet, though too firm a patriot to be induced to join the ranks of a hostile power, he accepted the liberal assistance of a French nobleman, the Marechal Biron; by means of which he was enabled to free himself from the embarrassments which had detained him in a foreign land.

The war with America, which had now commenced, and in which France, Spain, and Holland soon joined in supporting the revolted colonies, afforded Rodney opportunities for gaining fresh laurels. In June, 1778, he was appointed to the honourable station of Admiral of the White; and on the 1st of October, the ensuing year, he was constituted commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands and Barbadoes. He sailed from Plymouth Dock on the 29th of December; and on the 8th of January, 1780, discovered a fleet of Spanish merchantmen, with a convoy, all which he captured. A few days after, he fell in with a squadron of thirteen Spanish ships of the line, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, and after an obstinate resistance, he

succeeded in taking six of the enemy's vessels, including that which carried the admiral's flag; and one was blown up during the engagement: the loss on board the British fleet was comparatively inconsiderable. Admiral Rodney was rewarded on this occasion with the thanks of both Houses of parliament; the freedom of the city of London, with the customary gold box; the constituency of Westminster chose him as their representative; and the king made him a supernumerary knight of the Bath.

From Gibraltar, whither the admiral took his prizes, he sailed on the 13th of February for the West Indies. He had under his command twenty-one ships of the line, and was opposed by the French Count de Guichen, whose force consisted of twenty-three sail of the line. When the hostile armaments met, the nautical skill of the British chief enabled him to place his ships in such a position as led him to anticipate a certain and decisive victory; but his signals for a close engagement were disobeyed by most of his captains; and the mortifying result was a drawn battle. One of the disobedient commanders, who had been most flagrantly culpable, was broke by sentence of a court-martial; and the example had so good an effect that, together with the judicious management of the admiral, the fleet was, ere long, brought into a state of the most perfect discipline.

In 1781, the Dutch having declared war against us, a reinforcement of seven sail of the line was despatched to the West Indies, with the assistance of which Rodney captured the important island of St. Eustatius. In the autumn of this year he returned to England, on account of ill health; and after a short stay at Bath, he again crossed the Atlantic. He had under his command a fleet of thirty-six sail of the line; with which, on the 12th of April, 1782, he gained a most memorable victory over Count de Grasse. It was on this occasion that Admiral Rodney put in practice, with most eminent success, that system of tactics which is alluded to at the beginning of this memoir, and to the invention or origination of which others have laid claim; though the honour of having been the first naval commander who practised the manœuvre of breaking the enemy's line cannot, with any shew of reason or justice, be denied to the subject of this notice.

Before the news of the victory over de Grasse had been received in England, it unfortunately happened that the ministry, from party considerations, had sent out Admiral Pigot to supersede Rodney, who having surrendered his command, sailed from Port Royal bay on the 22nd of July, and landed at Bristol the 25th of September, where he was received with the most enthusiastic congratulations on his splendid triumph over the foes of Britain. Votes of thanks from parliament;

a peerage, by the title of Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Somerset, with a pension of two thousand pounds a year, rewarded his services; and he passed the rest of his life in private.[20] Lord Rodney died in London, May 24th, 1792; and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory at the public expense; the sculptor, Rossi, receiving six thousand pounds for his labour. The house at Walton, in which Rodney was born, has been long ago pulled down.

Samuel Croxall, a divine, and one of the minor poets who lived in the former part of the eighteenth century, was the son of the Rev. S. Croxall, vicar of Walton-on-Thames, who, with his wife, was interred in the chapel, or vestry, there. The son was born at Walton, on the 3rd of February, 1688. He was sent to Eton; and thence removed to St. John's college, Cambridge, to qualify himself for the clerical profession. Whilst at the university, we are told, he became enamoured of Mrs. [Miss] Anna Maria Mordaunt, to whom he dedicated an amatory poem, founded on the book of Canticles; a specimen of which production appeared in Steele's "Miscellany," in 1713, under the title of "Solomon's Song, chap. iv." His first avowed publication appears to have been "Two Original Cantos, in imitation of Spenser's Fairy Queen," 1714; designed as a satire on the administration of Harley, earl of Oxford. In 1715, he addressed a poem to the Duke of Argyle, on his victory over the rebels in Scotland; and the same year, he published "The Vision," a poem addressed to the Earl of Halifax. In 1720, issued from the press in a complete state, with the title of "The Fair Circassian," his imitation of the Canticles of Solomon, which was regarded by some of his contemporaries as a profanation of the Bible; in consequence of which he was exposed to severe animadversion. This work is by no means destitute of merit as a poetical composition; but the author himself seems to have been aware that it was not unexceptionable, as he did not give it the sanction of his name, it being stated to be written by a "Gentleman Commoner of Oxford." Probably, the alleged faults of the poem contributed to make it popular; and in little more than thirty years it had passed through eight editions. Another popular work from his pen was "The Fables of Æsop and others, translated into English, with Instructive Applications"; which was first published in 1722.

[20] Under the article *Tactics*, in the "Penny Cyclopædia," it is erroneously stated that, in the battle with the Comte de Grasse, the idea of breaking the French line was, "at the moment," suggested to Admiral Rodney by Sir Charles Douglas, his flag-captain. But fuller enquiry has shewn, that Rodney had determined upon his mode of attack long before the action was fought.

This, also, from its having been adopted as a class book in schools, has gone through many editions; although the translations are not elegant, nor the applications always judicious. Croxall was a considerable contributor to the translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses edited by Dr. Samuel Garth; and the versions he furnished are, in general, more successfully executed than those of some of his coadjutors. His other productions, including six sermons, published separately, require no particular notice. He obtained from the university the degree of D.D.; and his services as a party-writer were rewarded by the whigs of that day with abundant preferment in the church. Soon after he quitted college he was instituted to the vicarage of Hampton, in Middlesex; and in 1731, he obtained the benefice of the united parishes of St. Mary, Somerset, and St. Mary, Mounthaw, London; both which he held till his death. He was chancellor, prebendary, canon residentiary, and portionist of the church of Hereford; in 1732, he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Salop, and made a royal chaplain; and in 1734, he became vicar of Selleck, in Herefordshire. His death occurred at the age of sixty-four, in February, 1752. Dr. Croxall is reported to have governed the church of Hereford during the declining years of Bishop Egerton; and he is charged with having destroyed an old chapel adjoining the episcopal palace, to furnish materials for the erection of a house for his brother, Mr. Rodney Croxall.[21]

Among the *Memorabilia* of this parish, it should be noticed that Bradshaw, the stern president of the High Court of Justice at the trial of Charles the First, had a house at Walton; and also, that the Protector Cromwell is traditionally said to have been some time resident at Ashley park.

Bradshaw's mansion, although greatly dilapidated and altered by mean and inappropriate repairs, still retains an air of importance, and may be regarded as a rather picturesque example of the domestic architecture of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First. It stands at a short distance from the back of Church-street, in a small close, where some aged elms still flourish. There is one room, on the ground-floor, that exhibits considerable remains of the original fittings up, in its carved chimney-piece and panelled wainscoting. The large beams, or rafters, which partly form the ceiling, and the ends of which are shewn in the wood-cut, form also a portion of the floor above; the intervals between them being filled in with boards. Scarcely any care is now taken of this relic of the olden times; and the whole is let out in tenements to poor persons.

[21] Biographia Britannica; 2nd edit.; vol. iv.; 1789; art. *Croxall.*

THE HOUSE OF PRESIDENT BRADSHAW, WALTON.

Water for domestic purposes is obtained at Walton from the land springs; the wells in the neighbourhood being from ten to twelve feet deep. Some years ago, the Rev. Thomas Hatch made two attempts to procure water on the vicarage premises, by boring; but no spring was found, and the work was abandoned. In each place, the boring was continued to the depth of upwards of three hundred and twenty-five feet. Below the depth of a few yards from the surface, the strata chiefly consisted of the hard blue clay, or marl, which forms so considerable a part of the London basin deposit.—There are gravel-pits belonging to the parish, which have been long in use; and Sir Richard Frederick has a private pit at Burwood park. The upper soil is mostly of a light and sandy description; but all kinds of timber and forest trees grow and flourish here. In some parts, strata of iron ore are met with. Pheasants are numerous in the several parks and inclosed grounds of this neighbourhood; and rabbits are found in abundance.

Walton Bridge, which crosses the river Thames, and connects this parish with that of Shepperton, in Middlesex, derives its origin from the public-spirited exertions of Samuel Dicker, esq., an affluent inhabitant of this village, whose residence was immediately adjacent to the south end of the bridge, at Mount Felix, now the beautiful demesne of the Earl of Tankerville. In times of flood, great inconvenience and much danger attended the transit of goods and passen-

gers by the common ferry, which was about a quarter of a mile below the present bridge. With a view to remedy this, as well as to facilitate the intercourse between the opposite shores, Mr. Dicker, in the session of 1746-7, (20th of George the Second,) applied to parliament for an act, to enable him to erect a bridge from *Cowey-hill*, at Walton, to *Windmill-hill*, in Shepperton, on the Middlesex side, and to levy tolls for its general support. After much opposition from the barge owners and others concerned in the navigation of the river, the act was passed; and Mr. Dicker, having in vain offered to give five thousand pounds "to any man or body of men who would undertake to build the bridge," caused it to be erected at his own expense; a Mr. William Etheridge being the architect, and who obtained so much credit for his skill, that he was afterwards appointed surveyor of Ramsgate harbour.

Dicker's bridge was of a very peculiar design, and exceedingly steep; but there was great merit in the mechanism of its three principal arches, which were formed of the best oak timber, based upon stone piers. The span of the centre arch was one hundred and thirty-two feet, and its height above the water, at the highest floods, was twenty-six feet; an elevation that, combined with its peculiarity of construction, rendered the bridge an object of much interest when beheld from the water, or from almost any part of the adjacent country. The immediate side arches were each forty-four feet in the span, and eighteen feet above the river in flood-time. All the beams and joints were strongly knit together by mortices, iron pins, and cramps; and all the timbers (except those only which stood at the central points of the middle piers,) were placed in inclined positions, tangent to a circle of one hundred feet in diameter. The parapets were carried up to the height of eight feet above the roadway; and being left open, they formed a wide lattice-work, through the apertures of which some fine views were obtained of the river scenery. At each end, partly serving as abutments to the wooden arches, and partly to facilitate the passage across the bridge, and give issue to the water during floods, were five arches of brick; but three of those on the Middlesex side were afterwards stopped up, the water seldom reaching them. Whilst the work was in progress, a temporary bridge for horses and carriages was thrown over the Thames in the summer of 1748; but that was removed on the completion of Dicker's bridge, which was first opened in August, 1750.

The traffic between the counties was greatly increased by the opening of this thoroughfare; and the roads leading to the bridge on either side were much improved in consequence. It is a curious fact

that Mr. Dicker, (who appears to have estimated his own knowledge of the science of bridge-building on rather too high a scale), felt convinced that his bridge would last "for two hundred years, without repairs;"[22]—and yet, within less than one-sixth of that period, the timbers were found to be so much decayed, that it was considered necessary to rebuild the wooden part with different materials. Accordingly, in 1780, an act of parliament was obtained (20th of George III. cap. 30,) by Michael Dicker Sanders, of Exeter, esq., the nephew and heir of Mr. Dicker, to empower him to execute the same; and some additional tolls were granted with reference to the expenses.

Under that authority, and aided by the professional assistance of James Payne, esq., architect, (who designed the bridge at Chertsey,) Mr. Sanders completed the present bridge, at an outlay of about two thousand pounds. The chief alterations were made in the central division, which was greatly reduced in height, and four large arches were turned with stone, in place of the three wooden ones above described; but the superstructure was carried up with brick-work. Through these arches alone runs the stream of the Thames, except during floods, when the surplus waters flow off through the adjoining small arches.[23]

This bridge is wholly within the parish of Shepperton: there is also a second bridge on the Surrey side, which is directly connected with the former by the roadway, and consists of fifteen small brick arches, extending across the hollow of a long meadow between Oatlands park and the Thames. This was erected to avoid the necessity and danger of a ferry here during high floods; and the tract it crosses is traditionally reported to have been a part of the ancient channel of the river, which is said to have altered its course in this vicinage between three

[22] See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for March, 1754, in which a letter was reprinted of Mr. Dicker's, on the expediency, &c. of erecting a bridge across the Thames, at Blackfriars. His words are these—"I think that I can demonstrate, that *Walton Bridge*, or another Bridge built of the best timber as that is, and in that manner, will last for the space of at least 200 years, without any repairs. And when in course of time the timber shall be decayed, posterity may frame upon the ground such another bridge, to be raised upon the same piers (which will last above 1000 years), and when framed it may be set up in six months' time;—or, if they please rather, posterity may build a stone bridge like Westminster Bridge, on the same piers."—In Ireland's "*Picturesque Views on the River Thames*," (vol. ii. p. 73,) it is stated that the plan of Dicker's bridge "was by a Mr. White [builder], of Weybridge, though some other person has taken the merit of the design."

[23] Some years after the alterations, Mr. Sanders fell into difficulties, and this property was sold by his trustees, under a foreclosure, to John Symmons, esq. (the mortgagee), of Paddington; who quickly re-sold it to the late Thomas Allen, esq., a well-known and affluent tailor, of Bond-street. His son, Thos. Newland Allen, esq., of the Vache in Buckinghamshire, (of which county he was High Sheriff in 1841,) is the present owner; and Hampton bridge also belongs to him.

and four hundred years ago. There is no written evidence to substantiate the fact; but it seems not improbable that occasional deviations of the current may have taken place, from the strong rush of the water over the low meadows of this district in wintry storms, when the weight and velocity of the stream is considerably increased.[24]

At a short distance above Walton bridge is the celebrated spot called Cowey Stakes, where Cæsar is reported to have crossed the Thames when in pursuit of the Britons under Cassivellaunus, the gallant ruler of the Cassii. Before entering into this question, which has proved a fruitful source of controversy among many learned antiquaries, it may be expedient to refer to what the Roman chieftain has himself stated in respect to this point of his military operations.

In his second invasion, Cæsar landed on the eastern coast of Kent, at *Rutupæ* (now Richborough), near Sandwich, where extensive remains of a Roman fortress still exist. After securing his fleet, and repulsing some attacks of the Britons, he determined to march westward, in pursuit of Cassivellaunus; who, having been deserted by the confederate chiefs, retreated with his remaining forces into his own territories, on the north side of the river Thames; and which, according to Cæsar's account, were separated from the maritime states by that river, at the distance of about eighty miles from the sea.[25]

Cæsar, as he himself informs us, then led his army towards the river on the confines of the country of Cassivellaunus. The stream could be forded, by infantry, only in one place, and even there not without difficulty. On arriving at that point he ascertained that a great body of the enemy was stationed on the opposite side of the river,—that the bank was defended by sharp stakes driven into it,—and that stakes

[24] Aubrey, in his account of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 94-5, is the earliest writer who has noticed this tradition, which he does in the following words:—"I was told by Elias Ashmole, Esq., [who died in 1692,] that the old current of the river Thames is here changed, and that part of Middlesex, which is over against this Place, was formerly divided about 2 or 300 Years ago, from Surrey, when a Church was also swallow'd up by the waves."—An addition, at a more recent time, has been made to this vague report, in naming *Shepperton* church as that which was destroyed by the torrent; yet there is not the least evidence of such an event in any known and creditable record.

Mr. Mackay, in his "*Thames and its Tributaries*," has inadvertently fallen into an error in regard to this reported alteration in the course of the river; the tradition, according to his statement, being that the stream "formerly run *southward* of the town, instead of to the north, which it now does."—It is quite evident, however, from the nature of the ground, that the river must always have preserved a northerly direction in respect to the situation of this village; and the tradition is correspondent to that fact.

[25] "Majores undique in eum locum copiæ Britannorum convenerant, summa imperii bellique administrandi, communi consilio, permissa est Cassivellauno, cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit quod appellatur Tamesis, à mari circiter millia passuum LXXX."—Commentariorum de Bell. Gallico, L. v.

of the same kind were fixed in the bed of the river, concealed by the water; which information was furnished by prisoners and deserters. Cæsar, having made his cavalry advance, ordered the legions, or infantry, immediately to follow; which they did with such celerity and vigour that, although they had their heads only above water, the hostile troops could not withstand the onset of the legions and horsemen, but retiring from the bank of the river, took flight.[26]

The place at which the Romans forded the Thames, according to Camden and his followers, is that since called *Cowey Stakes.* These stakes in the bed of the river are mentioned both by the Anglo-Saxon historian, Bede, and by the British chronicler, Geoffrey of Monmouth. The former says, the stakes were to be seen in his time, that they were as thick as a man's thigh, and were armed with *lead*—"*et circumfusæ plumbo,*" and immovably fixed at the bottom of the river. Geoffrey gives nearly the same account of the stakes.

Camden represents himself as having been the first to identify Cowey Stakes as the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames. After giving the substance of the Roman general's narrative of that transaction, he adds—"of which passage I think I have now first revived the fleeting memorial."[27] Camden's opinion has been strongly supported by Mr. Samuel Gale, in "A Dissertation on Cæsar's Passage over the Thames," read at the Society of Antiquaries on the 9th of January, 1735, and opposed by Horsley, the Hon. Daines Barrington, Dr. Owen, Gough, Lyon, Lysons, and others.

From the information collected by Mr. Gale and Mr. Bray, it appears that numerous stakes, answering to the description of the writers above quoted, have been removed from the bed of the river at this place, at different periods. The former remarks, that "as to

[26] "Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, [Britannorum sc.], ad flumen Tamesim, in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit, quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægre, transiri potest: eo quum venisset, animadvertit, ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas: ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita; ejusdemque generis sub aqua defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. Iis rebus cognitis à captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit; sed ea celeritate atque impetu milites ierunt, quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent, ripasque dimitterent acse fugæ mandarent." —Id. Elzevir edit. 1661.

[27] Horsley supposes Kingston to have been the place of Cæsar's passage; and the same opinion is advocated by different writers in Jesse's recently-published "Gleanings in Natural History." Daines Barrington and Dr. Owen conceive it to have been on the Medway; the latter believing Cæsar's 'Ad Tamesim' to have meant that river. Gough conjectures that More-ford, that is, the great Ford, between Kingston and Richmond, was the place; the Rev. Mr. Lyon fixes it at the great estuary formerly existing in the neighbourhood of Canterbury and Ashford; and the late Rev. Mr. Leman imagined that the passage was effected between Petersham and Twickenham.

the wood of these stakes, it proves its own antiquity, being by its long duration under water so consolidated as to resemble ebony, and will admit of a polish. It is evident from the external grain of the wood that the stakes were the entire bodies of young oak trees." He adds, in a note, "Since writing this, one of the stakes entire was actually weighed up between two loaded barges, at the time of a great flood, by the late Rev. Mr. Clark, jun. of Long Ditton."[28] Mr. Bray says, "One Simmons, a fisherman, who had lived here and known the river all his life, told him, in 1807, that at the place called Cowey Stakes, he had weighed up several stakes of the size of his thigh, about six feet long, shod with iron, the wood very black, and so hard as to turn an axe. Their boats sometimes ran against them. The late Earl of Sandwich used to come to Shepperton to fish, and gave him half a guinea a-piece for some of them. There were none in any other part of the river that he ever heard of. One remained in the river, which they were not able to weigh: it was visible when the water was clear: his net had been caught and torn by it. His tradition is," that "they formed part of a bridge built by Julius Cæsar, and he described them to have stood in two rows, as if going across the river, about nine feet asunder, as the water runs, and about four feet asunder as crossing the river."[29]

Salmon, who admits that Camden was right "in fixing Cæsar's passage hereabouts," first broached the opinion that the Cowey *Stakes*, or "British *Chevaux de Frize*,—left in the river but a little beyond memory,"—as he jocosely insinuates, were merely the remains of "a Wear for fishing"; and this conjecture has, likewise, been entertained by Daines Barrington, Lysons, and some other writers. But, let it be remembered, that no similar stakes have been found in any other part of the Thames, which has been assigned as the place of Cæsar's transit with his army; nor has any *proof* ever been offered of the

[28] Archæologia, vol. i. p. 189.

[29] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 759.—The objection that has been made by Mr. Barrington and other writers against the efficiency of the stakes at Cowey to prevent troops from crossing the ford seems to be obviated by some remarks made by Mr. Bray, at the end of his account of Walton, relative to the track of the ford in question. He states, on the authority of a Mr. Crawter, "who was well acquainted with Walton and the river there," that the line of the ford was not transversely straight across the stream, but formed a curve, nearly in a semi-circle; so that the line of stakes must have twice intercepted the passage. Hence it appears that, but for the intelligence Cæsar obtained from prisoners and deserters, his horsemen, in ignorance of the stratagem, might have become entangled among the stakes, and the Britons have thus prevented their passage, or occasioned them great loss in effecting it.—Some twenty or thirty years ago, it was stated in the public prints, that a stake shod with iron, and about twenty six feet long, had been taken up by a fisherman in this part of the river.

existence of a wear on this spot; nor has any ancient record, or document, ever been referred to, or discovered, to give validity to the supposition. If these stakes, says Mr. Bray, "were merely the remains of a wear, it may be asked why a wear was so strongly constructed in this particular place as to remain so many ages, when nothing similar is found in any other part of the river?"

Between Walton bridge and Lower Halliford, in Shepperton parish, the river flows in a semi-circular course of great extent, and includes a large tract of low meadows within the bend. It was here that the Cowey *ford* crossed the stream in a circuitous direction downward; and, even within memory, it has been traced by persons wading through the current when the waters were low. Within the last thirty or forty years, however, the bed, or channel of the river, has been much deepened in this part, under the superintendence of the city authorities, in order to improve the navigation; in consequence of which, all remains of the ford have been destroyed, and every trace of the Cowey stakes obliterated.

That this neighbourhood has been the scene of extensive warlike operations is unquestionable. The great entrenchment on St. George's hills, (which will be described hereafter), traditionally called Cæsar's camp; the entrenchments in Oatlands park, which were formerly distinctly to be seen, and the finding of wedges, or celts there, as mentioned by Gough; the names of *Wal-ton*, *Camp* Close (between Cæsar's camp and Oatlands), and *War* Close (at Shepperton), are all indicative of hostility, and all have reference to the warfare carried on in this district in the remote ages of British history.

The following list includes the names of the principal seats and villas in Walton parish, together with those of their respective owners, and occupants.

Apps Court	Richard Sharp, esq.
Ashley Park	Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.
Ashley Lodge	Miss Campbell.
Burhill	Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte, esq.
Burwood House	Late Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B.; recently purchased by Lord Francis Egerton.
Burwood Lodge	Thos. Henry Clarke Terry, esq.
Burwood Park	Sir Richard Frederick, bart.
Elm Grove	Rev. William North.
Manor House (formerly the residence of Palmer Hurst, esq.)	Mr. Joseph Crutchfield.
Old Manor House (near the church)	Mrs. Taylor.
Oatlands (partly in Weybridge parish)	Edward Hughes Ball Hughes; but at present tenanted by Lord Francis Egerton.
Pains Hill	Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late William Henry Cooper, esq.

Silvermere	Henry G. Atkinson, esq.
Walton Cottage	Rev. Henry Hickman.
Walton Grove (formerly the Rectory House)	James Stilwell, esq.
Walton Vicarage	Rev. Thomas Hatch, A.M.
Walton Villa	Thomas Young, esq.

At Walton, also, are the pleasant residences of the Earl of Tankerville; Major-General Clealand; Edward Wilson, esq.; Mrs. Heathcote; and Samuel Arnold, esq.: and at Hersham, in this parish, are those of R. J. Butt, esq.; Wm. Garrow Monk, esq.; Lieut. John Davies Middleton, R.N.; and Henry Westcar, esq.

There are few estates in Surrey which possess so many attractions, within a small compass, as that of the Right Hon. George Augustus Bennet, 5th earl of Tankerville; which is situated on the banks of the Thames, near Walton bridge, and includes an elegant Villa, erected in the Italian style between the years 1835 and 1839.

The ancestors of the *Bennets*, earls of Tankerville, appear to have been settled at Clapcot, a hamlet in the parish of Allhallows, Wallingford, in Berkshire, at an early period; and they are stated to have flourished there in high respectability, in the reign of Edward the Third. John Bennet, of Newbury, is mentioned in the list of the gentry of that county, in 1433, published in Fuller's Worthies. In the parish church of Allhallows was a monument, now destroyed, commemorating Thomas Bennet, esq., of Clapcot; whose eldest son and heir, Richard, had by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tisdale, esq., of Deanly, Berks, three sons; from the second of whom, Sir John Bennet, knt., the earls of Tankerville take their descent. That gentleman, who was settled at Dawley in Middlesex, took the degree of Doctor of Laws, at Oxford, in 1589; and he afterwards held various ecclesiastical and civil employments. In the 43rd of Elizabeth he had a seat in parliament for the city of York; and he was among those on whom James the First, immediately after his accession to the throne of England, bestowed the honour of knighthood. In 1617, he was sent to Brussels on an embassy to the archduke, regent of the Spanish Netherlands, to complain of a libel against the "British Solomon," published, as supposed, by Erycius Puteanus; and it seems that the king was offended because the archduke only interdicted the further publication of the alleged libel, and suffered the author to escape from his dominions.[30] Sir John Bennet was Judge of the Prerogative court of Canterbury; and in 1621, he was convicted of bribery and corruption in the execution of his office, and was imprisoned, and subjected to a fine of 20,000*l.*[31]

[30] Camden, Annal. R. Jacob. i. An. 1617. [31] Id. An. 1621, 1622.

He died in 1627. His eldest son, of the same name, was knighted by James the First, at Theobald's, in 1616. By his consort, the daughter of Sir John Crofts, he had six sons. His second son, Henry, who was created Baron of Arlington, in March 1663, and installed a knight of the Garter, was one of the ministers of that profligate sovereign, Charles the Second, and his name is recorded among those who constituted the *Cabal* in that reign.[32] In 1672, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Arlington. John Bennet, his elder brother, was made a knight of the Bath at the above king's coronation; and he was subsequently nominated captain of the 'band of gentlemen pensioners.' In 1682, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron of Ossulston, in Middlesex: he died in 1688.

Charles, second Lord Ossulston, only son of the preceding, having married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Forde Grey, earl of Tankerville, who died in 1701, was himself created Earl of Tankerville in October, 1714. By this marriage, Chillingham castle, in Northumberland, with the chief portion of the large estates of the *Greys* of Wark, in that county, came into the possession of his family. He held the office of Justice in Eyre, south of the Trent; and in 1721, was made a knight of the Thistle. On his death in 1722, the earldom devolved on his eldest son, Charles, who held several offices in the courts of George the Second, and Frederick, prince of Wales; and in 1740, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland. He was taken ill on a journey from Aldborough-hatch, in Essex, to London, on the 14th of March, 1753; and he died the same night. By his countess, Camilla, daughter of Edward Colville, esq., (who survived till October the 8th, 1775, when she was 105 years of age,) he had two sons. The eldest, Charles, third earl, entered the Foot Guards in 1734; and served in the expedition against Carthagena, in 1741; when he was made a major, and afterwards, in 1743, a lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Laffeldt, in Flanders; and his death took place on the 27th of October, 1767. He married Alicia, third daughter and coheiress of Sir John Astley, of Pateshull in Staffordshire, bart.; by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters. Charles, 4th earl of Tankerville, his eldest son, was born in 1743; and in 1771, he married Emma, youngest daughter and coheiress of Sir James Colebrooke, of London, bart. He was

[32] In Burnet's character of the Earl of Arlington, he is stated to be "a proud man; whose parts were solid, though not quick;" and "who had got the art of observing the king's temper, and of managing it above all the men of that time." Pepys, in his "Diary," under the date 1667-8, states, that they spake bitterly in the House of Commons against him, saying, that "the king paid too dear for my Lord Arlington's *intelligence*, in giving him 10,000*l.* and a Barony for it."

appointed joint postmaster-general in 1782; and the same year, a privy-councillor: he resigned his office in April, 1783; but was again appointed under Mr. Pitt's administration in January, 1784. He died December 10th, 1822; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Augustus, the present earl of Tankerville; who was born April 28th, 1776: his second son, the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1806; and his third son, John Astley Bennet, became a captain in the navy, but died in September, 1812. His present lordship, who was treasurer of the household during the short administration of Mr. Fox, in 1806, was married to the daughter of the late duke of Grammont on the 28th of July, 1806, and has two children living; of whom Charles, Lord Ossulston, his only son, was born on the 10th of January, 1810, and is now M.P. for the northern division of Northumberland.—His daughter, Emma Corisande, is countess of Malmsbury; she having been married to the present earl, when Viscount Fitz-Harris, on the 13th of April, 1830.

The many improvements made on this estate by the late and present earls of Tankerville have rendered it one of the most interesting in Surrey. When Mr. Dicker resided here, of whose representatives this property was purchased by the late earl about seventy years ago, the grounds were of inconsiderable extent; but they have since been augmented by various purchases and allotments, until they now consist of about twenty-one acres. The old residence was a large plain edifice, of no architectural pretensions whatever; but the present mansion, as stated above, is an elegant Italian villa, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of William Barry, esq. the highly-talented architect to whom the building of the new Houses of Parliament has been entrusted. It stands upon a fine lawn, rendered picturesque by tall elms and venerable cedars, which front the mansion towards the river.

This mansion has a gently-elevated site, and consists of a spacious building, with a projecting wing at one end, terminated by a square tower; the basement story of which forms an arcade, and includes the principal entrance. The tower is about seventy feet high: it comprises three stories, and commands an agreeable prospect of the place and surrounding country, to which the silvery windings of the Thames give animation and beauty. Much elegance is displayed in the arrangements and fittings up of this villa. The decorative parts are, generally, of white and gold; and the ceilings, in the chief apartments, are thus enriched.

In the entrance-hall, or lower corridor, is a very fine bust, in white marble, of Lord Ossulston (his lordship's heir), which was sculptured

by C. Davis in 1838. There is, likewise, a beautiful figure of a *Venus* in repose; and three large vases, of Maltese stone, finely sculptured in bas-relief, standing upon pedestals. In the different suites of apartments, which open on each side from the corridors, are many pictures and drawings of considerable merit. Among them is a portrait of the Earl of Tankerville in his robes, by Wilkie; a large, and two smaller views, of Chillingham castle, in Northumberland; the Prisoner of Chillon, from Lord Byron's poem; the Duchess de Grammont, daughter of the Duke de Polinac, and mother of Lady Tankerville, on enamel, by Bone; Lady Tankerville herself, by Mrs. Mee; and the Countess, sister to her ladyship, by Madame le Brun; Lady Malmesbury, with a greyhound, by Landseer; St. Sebastian, a small half-length; Nymphs and Cupid, and companion; Rustic Jealousy; and a large and richly-coloured drawing of Windsor castle. Here, also, is a small bronze of Arthur, duke of Wellington, on horseback; together with a set of chairs, the seats of which have been very beautifully wrought in silk, by Lady Tankerville, with groups of flowers, all varied in design, but represented in their proper colours. In the upper corridor, is a small statue of a Genius, within a niche; and opposite to it, is the bust of the celebrated Madame de Barry, around whose neck is a sculptured wreath of flowers.

There are few places in Surrey which, within such a limited space, comprise so many picturesque views of variegated woodland scenery, as the grounds attached to this mansion. This chiefly arises from the great diversity of trees, of different species, (and thus contrasted both in form and foliage,) which have been planted and flourish here; although the soil is by no means of a superior description. Among the *coniferæ* tribe are several Cedars, about eighty feet high, with branches of considerable extent, feathering to the ground. Here, also, is a Cembra pine of a beautiful cone-like shape, about forty-five feet in height; a Chili pine (*Araucaria Imbricata*), about twelve feet high; and a finely-grown Silver fir (*Pinus Picea*), which was planted between sixty and seventy years ago by the late Lady Tankerville, and is now remarkable for its height and symmetry. There are, likewise, some scarlet oaks, of much beauty, about sixty feet high; several fine Turkey oaks; a scarlet or purple beech, the branches of which project full thirty feet on either side the trunk; some Spanish chestnuts, and Hickories, or American walnuts, one of which is very large; a white lime, grafted on the common lime, of kindly growth; a *Sophora Japonica*, remarkable for its size; two fine Judas trees; together with many tall elms and poplars; some magnolias, and flourishing orange trees. The grounds slope gently towards the Thames; the outward

embankment being separated from the towing-path by a low brick wall.

The rectangular plot of ground between the house and the projecting tower has been laid out as a *parterre*, and is inclosed by a balustrade, ornamented with vases containing flowers. The kitchen and fruit gardens are extensive and well stored; and there is a large and handsome conservatory about fifty feet high, in which rare and curious exotics are kept. Adjacent to the house, on the south-west, is a detached building, including the housekeeper's room, laundry, dairy, and other offices; and near it, is a range of stabling. In front of the entrance-lodge, by the road-side, is a large and lofty elm, the girth of which is about fourteen feet.

When Lord Tankerville erected his present mansion, a great improvement was made by altering the direction of this road, which leads into the village from Walton bridge, and formerly ran close to the old house. To effect this, about two acres of land were obtained from Oatlands park, and its entrance was thrown back to the required distance; the two lodges being rebuilt with the same materials, and in the same style as before. The new road was made both wider and more convenient than the old one, the site of which was afterwards annexed to his lordship's grounds, together with a group of tall elms and a small piece of land which had belonged to the Oatlands estate.[33]

Adjoining to Walton on the south-west is Ashley Park, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., which comprises an old mansion of red brick, and about three hundred acres of land; this estate having been much enlarged by allotments and purchases within the last forty years. In old writings it is called "*Asheley*," and described as "consisting of one messuage, which, with the lands thereto belonging, was parcel of the possessions purchased by King Henry 8th, and annexed to Hampton Court, and subsequently granted by letters patent to Roger Yonge, by King Edward 6th, in the 4th year of his reign."—Queen Elizabeth and King James the First made similar grants to several parties.

In the reign of the latter monarch, this was the seat of Christopher Villiers, earl of Anglesea, a younger brother of the duke of Buckingham, the royal favourite. He died in 1624, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. (or Wm.) Sheldon, of Houby in Leicestershire, esq., a son, Charles, and a daughter, Anne (or Susan). Charles, the second earl, married Mary, daughter of Paul, Viscount Banning, but died without issue in 1659; at which time Ashley Park was the

[33] Lord Tankerville's villa has been sometimes called *Mount Felix*, but without any authority, either from documents or from its owner.

residence of his grandmother, the countess, who had remarried Benjamin Weston, esq.; brother to Jerome, earl of Portland, who died here in March, 1662. By her second husband, Lady Anglesea had one daughter, who became the wife of Sir Charles Shelley, of Michelgrove in Sussex, bart. On the death of the countess, April 12th, 1662, she was interred in a vault belonging to this estate, in Walton church.[34]

In the year 1668, this estate was held by Henry, Lord Arundell; and it afterwards passed into the possession, severally, of Sir Walter Clarges, Sir Richard Pyne, knt., lord chief-justice of Ireland, and others, until, in 1718, it was purchased by Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, by whom much addition was made both to the house and park. That nobleman died here in December, 1740, and was buried in Walton church, where a noble monument by Roubiliac, (which has already been described, and which, unquestionably, is one of the best works of that celebrated sculptor), was erected to his memory.

Grace Boyle, his daughter and heiress, who was the wife of Charles Sackville, earl of Middlesex, (afterwards 2nd duke of Dorset,) dying before her husband, in 1763, bequeathed this estate to her cousin, Col. John Stephenson; after whose death, (and that of his three sisters, who died unmarried,) in 1786, it came into the possession of Sir Henry Fletcher, bart., the maternal nephew of the countess of Middlesex. That gentleman, who had been in the sea-service of the East India company, and afterwards one of the directors and chairman of that company, was created a baronet on the 20th of May, 1782. He died in April, 1807, and was buried in Walton church; having represented

[34] On the next re-opening of the vault, in the year 1709, preparatory to the interment of Sir Richard Pyne, the remains of the Countess of Anglesea were found, mouldering into dust; but the silken ribbons which had tied the wrists of her burial-shroud being undecayed, were taken up, and some years afterwards, (in June 1727), they were presented to Sir John Shelley, bart.; grandson to the Sir Charles who had married Lady Anglesea's daughter.

The vault was opened by desire of Lady Pyne, under the direction of the Rev. Samuel Croxall, incumbent of Walton; who, in a letter which he addressed to a Mrs. Woodroffe, at Sir John Shelley's in 1727, (and through whom he transmitted the ribbons to that gentleman,) said, that "on opening the vault, he found a stone with an inscription for the Countess, stating the time of her death," and that "on one side of the vault, lay the shape of a body, lightly covered with dust, the coffin being entirely decayed, and the very iron hinges so decayed as to crumble in pieces on being handled. A knot of ribbons hung on each wrist, and another was at her feet. The two former were perfectly sound, the gloss and smoothness continuing, with some remains of the colour, which was purple: the latter was rotten and fell to pieces."—Mr. Croxall's letter was seen among the papers of Sir John Shelley, by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, and published by him in the Topographer, vol. iii. p. 304. Mr. Shaw adds, that he saw the ribbons in a perfect state in 1790, firm and good; the colour being of a deep olive cast.

his native county of Cumberland, in parliament, for forty successive years. He was succeeded by his only son, the late Sir Henry; after whose decease, on the 10th of August, 1821, the present Sir Henry, his eldest son by his wife Frances Sophia, daughter of Thomas Vaughan, esq., of Woodstone in Lincolnshire, became the possessor of the title and inheritance.

ASHLEY-PARK HOUSE.

This mansion, which is a spacious edifice of red brick, has been assigned to the time of Henry the Eighth; and the circumstance of the estate having been annexed to Hampton-court (as noticed above), has given rise to, and may, perhaps, confirm the local opinion that the house was built by Cardinal Wolsey; but not any record of the fact is known to exist. It is evident, however, from the style of the architecture, that the more ancient parts of the house were erected about that age. It is in the form of an H, and has gables at each end; but the original shape has been altered, by introducing semi-circular projections (as shewn in the print) beneath the gables. Nearly all the windows, which were square-headed, and divided by stone mullions, have been modernized. Here is a lofty hall, which occupies the entire height of the building from the basement, and has recently undergone a thorough repair under the judicious directions of the

present baronet. It is neatly wainscotted with oak; and the upper compartments are enriched with portraits. The ceiling is painted in imitation of wood-groining, with armorial bearings of the family in the compartments. At the inner extremity of the hall is a capacious and handsome staircase. The gallery, which is one hundred feet long, occupies the entire length of one side of the house, and contains many family pictures;—the most remarkable being a small head of Lady Shannon, the wife of the nobleman whose monument is in Walton church; and Lady Middlesex, their daughter. There is, also, a good painting of Frederick, prince of Wales, the father of King George the Third.

Ashley park is well wooded, and contains some fine timber: the oak, elm, and lime, all flourish here. Besides which, the park includes some magnificent specimens of the *Pinus Sylvestris*, or Scotch fir; and it may fairly be questioned whether an equal number of these trees, of similar height and dimensions, are elsewhere to be found. Most of them are from ten to twelve feet in girth at three feet from the ground, (the largest being thirteen feet,) with a clear stem of from thirty to forty feet; the entire height being from eighty to ninety or a hundred feet. The wood is very solid, and of admirable quality, being quite equal to foreign deal. These trees are upwards of a century old; and in the topmost of their bold horizontal branches a considerable number of *Herons* make their nests. They present all the characteristics of the Highland pine, of which native forests still exist; and which, by many arborists, is considered to be a superior variety of the Scotch fir.

Hersham, in Walton.

The south-eastern part of Walton parish bears the general name of *Hersham*, where a somewhat extensive hamlet, now a chapelry, has been gradually attaining consequence during the last and present centuries. Originally, it appears to have been called *Hevers Hame*, (since contracted into *Heverisham* and *Hersham*), from the Hevers family, who had a residence here, and to whom the manor of Apse, in Walton, belonged in the early part of the fourteenth century. About the same time, this property would seem to have been held by the Prior and Convent of Christchurch, Canterbury, as they obtained a grant of free-warren for their manor here in 1317, the 10th of Edward the Second. How it has since descended has not been traced; but Hersham is now divided among several owners.

The distance of this hamlet from the parish church, and the progressive increase of the population, had long rendered it necessary to provide a more efficient means for the religious instruction of the

inhabitants than had previously existed. The erection of a *Chapel-of-Ease* was therefore contemplated; and a subscription was raised for the purpose, amounting to a total of 1409*l.* 8*s.* With that sum, augmented by a grant of 250*l.* from the Incorporated Society for building churches and chapels; of 500*l.* from the diocesan; of 102*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* collected in Walton church after a sermon by the Rev. Thos. Dale, A.M., vicar of St. Bride's; of 83*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* collected after a sermon at the consecration of the chapel by the bishop of Winchester, and other contributions, (and certain drawbacks on building materials), the whole forming a total of 2637*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, a new chapel was built and fitted up on the south-western verge of Hersham green, in the year 1839. The following are the names of the parishioners and others who subscribed to the amount of 20*l.* and upwards.

Adm. Sir Thos. Williams, G.C.B...	300*l.*	The Lord Bishop of Winchester	50*l.*
Sir Richard Frederick, bart.	150*l.*	Rev. T. W. Fowkes (Sudbury)	30*l.*
Henry Westcar, esq.....	100*l.*	Thos. Roberts, esq. (West-End)	30*l.*
Wm. Henry Cooper, esq. (late)	100*l.*	John Philip Fletcher, esq.....	25*l.*
Mrs. Cooper	50*l.*	Rev. Thos. Hatch, A.M.	25*l.*
Capt. E. Frederick	50*l.*	Wm. Garrow Monk, esq.	25*l.*
Capt. R. Frederick	50*l.*	Rev. Wm. North	25*l.*
J. W. Spicer, esq. (Esher)	50*l.*	Richard Sharp, esq.....	25*l.*
Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville	50*l.*	Lady Williams	20*l.*

Independently of the sums thus obtained for building the chapel, the munificent gift of 1000*l.* was made by Sir Henry and Lady Fletcher, of Ashley park, towards an endowment for the minister;—with which sum, 1108*l.* has been purchased in the 3 per cent. consols, in the names of the trustees, viz.—Sir Richard Frederick, bart.; John Philip Fletcher, esq.; and the Rev. Thos. Hatch. Two roods of land were also given for the site of the intended edifice, by W. Holmes, esq.; and about 270*l.* has since been collected, (of which 202*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* was the net produce of a *Bazaar* held in the grounds of Walton vicarage, in August, 1839,) as a fund towards the erection of a residence for a clergyman at Hersham.

Designs for the new chapel were made by several individuals; but those of Thomas Bellamy, esq., architect, being preferred by the committee, the present structure was commenced under the direction of that gentleman, in the spring of 1839; and it was consecrated and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, on the 8th of November in the same year; and opened for public worship on the following Sunday.[35]

This edifice is an adaptation of the Anglo-Norman style of archi-

[35] The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, viz.—Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.; Henry Westcar, esq.; Richard Sharp, esq.; the Rev. William North; Joseph Butt, esq.; and the Rev. Thomas Hatch, vicar, chairman. Sir Henry Fletcher, and Sir Richard Frederick, barts., were appointed treasurers.

tecture to the conveniencies of modern worship; and it must be regarded as a favourable example of that style of composition, particularly when the funds are limited. It is constructed of yellow brick, but has stone dressings to the windows, doors, &c. The walls are strengthened by flat buttresses; and there is a series of ornamental machicolations below the parapets. At the west end, in the central part, is a thin rectangular tower, the upper division of which forms a kind of open turret, wherein a small bell is suspended. The entrance-porch is in the middle of the south side; and corresponding in situation, on the north, is a small vestry. The interior, which is very neatly fitted up, has a light and cheerful appearance, there being seven windows on each side, besides others at the east and west ends. It contains four hundred and seventy-two sittings; one-half of which are open and free. The pews are painted in imitation of oak; and the rents paid for them have been fixed at a low scale to meet the circumstances and wishes of the hamlet at large. The christening vase was presented by the Rev. J. H. Skrine, of Teddington, in Middlesex. Including the furnishing, and all other incidental and miscellaneous charges, the total expense of this chapel was 2565*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; of which sum 122*l.* 5*s.* was paid to the architect for commission and travelling expenses; and 2120*l.* to Mr. Winsland, the builder. The Rev. Wm. North was the first officiating minister; but no fixed curate has yet been appointed.

There is a small burial-ground, which is partly inclosed by a brick wall. The only sepulchral memorial it yet contains, is a low flat tomb, surrounded by an iron railing, and thus inscribed:—

"Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B.
Died October 1st, 1841: in his 80th year."

At a short distance from the chapel, (but on the opposite side of the road), and of a similarity in design, is a small neat building, intended as an Infant school.

Near the south-east side of Hersham green, is the respectable estate and residence of William Garrow Monk, esq.; which, with the exception of the house, (which has been rebuilt, and is now a brick edifice, slated, in the modern style), was once the property of the celebrated *Lilly*; the inscription on whose grave-stone, in Walton church, has already been recorded.

William Lilly, one of the most noted writers on the once popular subject of Judicial Astrology, was born at Diseworth, a village in Leicestershire, May 1st, 1602. He was sent by his father, who was a farmer, to a grammar school at Ashby de la Zouch, where he remained some years, and, according to his own account, studied Latin and

Greek. At the age of eighteen he returned home, partly in consequence of the poverty of his family; and being unwilling, or unable, to attend to agricultural labour, he was employed for a few months as a teacher, and then determined to try his fortune in London, whither he proceeded in April, 1620. On his arrival in town, he was engaged (through the recommendation of a country attorney who had been concerned in his father's affairs) in the service of Mr. Gilbert Wright, who, as he states in his Memoirs, "could neither write nor read; but lived upon his annual rents, and was of no calling or profession." He had, however, been appointed keeper of the lord-chancellor's lodgings at Whitehall, and was afterwards master of the Salters' company. Lilly was now employed as a servant of all work; to attend his master to church and elsewhere; sweep the street; fetch water from the Thames for washing; weed the garden, and scrape trenchers. His master's wife, who was somewhat older than her husband, was it appears very jealous, and often consulted "such as were then called cunning or wise men," as to the probability of surviving her partner, with whom she was dissatisfied. Lilly would seem to have sometimes accompanied his mistress on those visits; and thence, apparently, he first acquired a taste for fortune-telling. This lady died in 1624, of a cancer in the breast; and Lilly, who had performed the offices of nurse and surgical attendant, found attached to her arm-pit, after her decease, a bag in which were several *sigils*, as he terms them; the obtaining of which contributed to strengthen his predilection for the occult sciences.

His master married again; and dying May 27th, 1627, the serving-man, without delay, paid his addresses to the young widow, to whom he was united in the bands of matrimony in the September following. "During all the time of her life," says Lilly, "they lived very lovingly;" and Lilly amused himself with angling, and attending the sermons of Puritanical ministers.

In 1632, hearing in the course of conversation of the astrological skill of Arise Evans, a Welshman in holy orders, who had preferment in Staffordshire, whence he had been compelled to flee "for some very scandalous" offences, Lilly procured an introduction to him, and became his pupil. After seven or eight weeks' study under this worthy tutor, he says he could set a figure perfectly. His wife, dying in October, 1633, left him property amounting to nearly 1000*l.*; part of which he laid out in the purchase of a moiety of thirteen houses in the Strand; his own residence being at a corner house there, adjacent to St. Clement's church.

In 1634, Lilly engaged with David Ramsay, clockmaker to the

king,[36] John Scott, and others, in seeking for hidden treasure in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, by means of the divining rods. He mentions a circumstance relative to this ridiculous mummery, which shews that he must, even then, have been a gross impostor or a mad enthusiast; but most probably, the former. The gold-seekers having found a coffin, which they did not think it worth while to open, (its seeming lightness not answering their expectations), Lilly says,—"From the cloisters we went into the abbey church, where, upon a sudden, (there being no wind when we began,) so fierce, so high, so blustering, and loud a wind did rise, that we verily believed the west end of the church would have fallen upon us: our rods would not move at all; the candles and torches, all but one, were extinguished, or burned very dimly. John Scott, my partner was amazed, looked pale, knew not what to think or to do, until *I gave directions and command to dismiss the dæmons*; which when done, all was quiet again, and each man returned unto his lodging, about twelve o'clock at night. I could never since be induced to join with any such-like actions. The true miscarriage of the business was by reason of so many people being present at the operation; for there was about thirty, some laughing, others deriding us; so that if we had not dismissed the dæmons, I believe most part of the abbey church had been blown down."—In the same year, in November, Lilly took a second wife, with whom he had a portion of 500*l.*; but, he quaintly remarks, "she was of the nature of Mars"; and that "he shed no tears," at her decease.

In 1636 Lilly removed to Hersham, where he continued until 1641; when being, as he says, weary of the country, and perceiving there was money to be got in London, he took up his abode there, and devoted his time to the study and practice of astrology, which he turned to a profitable account. In 1643, he became known to Bulstrode Whitlocke, a member of the House of Commons, and an active associate of Oliver Cromwell, under whose government he became a person of considerable influence in the state; and Lilly found him a serviceable friend and patron. The astrologer, in 1644, commenced the publication of an almanack, under the title of "Merlinus Anglicanus Junior." Shortly after appeared his "Supernatural Sight"; which was followed the same year by the "White King's Prophecy"; and the "Prophetical Merlin": and of the "Prophecy," he says eighteen hundred copies were sold in three days, "so that it was oft reprinted." His reputation for a superior knowledge of the occult sciences now procured him

[36] Ramsay was the scientific horologer and goldsmith, of whom the Wizard of the North made such good use in his novel of "The Fortunes of Nigel."

applications from persons of all ranks and parties; and he was not remiss in turning this opportunity to his own profit. He, likewise, published several other works on astrological subjects, which procured for him an increased and influential notoriety.

In 1645, he became involved in a controversy with Captain Wharton, a *royalist* astrologer and almanack-maker, who, being jealous perhaps of Lilly's rival fame, had styled him "an impudent senseless fellow;" at which our author was so aggrieved, that "before that time," as he tells us, he "was more a Cavalier than Roundhead, and so taken notice of; but after that, I engaged body and soul in the cause of Parliament, but still with much affection to his Majesty's person and unto monarchy."—It is sufficiently obvious, however, that Lilly paid more attention to profit than principle, and was ever ready to yield his services to any party for the sake of gain. In his Memoirs he boasts, not only of professional services to the king, but likewise asserts that he procured for him, when in Carisbroke castle, a file and a bottle of aqua-fortis, with which to sever the bars of his prison window, when meditating his escape from that fortress. His endeavours to profit by cajoling in turn both royalists and anti-royalists, sometimes brought him into difficulties; and he was more than once cited before the parliament, when he probably owed his safety to the interest of his patron Whitlocke, for which, indeed, he appears to have been duly grateful.

In 1651 he published "Several Observations on the Life and Death of Charles, late King of England." The next year, he bought a house and lands at Hersham for 950*l.*; an acquisition which enabled him to obtain great influence in Walton parish; and it must in justice be said, that he exerted his influence for the general benefit of the parishioners. He, also, expended a still larger sum in the purchase of fee-farm rents which had belonged to the crown, yielding 110*l.* a year; but those he was forced to resign after the Restoration. "I was drawn in," he says, "by several persons to make that simple purchase"; but "the loss thereof never afflicted me, for I have ever reduced my mind according to my fortune."

On becoming a second time a widower, in February 1653-4, Lilly married a third wife, in the month of October, the same year. This lady, as he records in his professional jargon, was "signified in his nativity by *Jupiter in Libra*; and she was so totally in her conditions, to his great comfort."

The versatile conjuror, after the return of Charles the Second, thought it prudent to obtain a pardon under the Great-seal; on which occasion he probably reaped the benefit of his generosity to his old

antagonist Captain Wharton. That person, who had been an active partizan of Charles the First, was seized and imprisoned, after the termination of the civil war, and as Wood says, "being threatened with greater punishment, he found William Lilly, his antagonist, a friend. After his Majesty's restoration, he became Treasurer and Paymaster of the Ordnance, and repaid Lilly his courtesy." It is to be hoped, for the credit of both parties, that these statements are true; but Lilly himself, in his Auto-biography, takes no other notice of this interchange of good offices with Wharton, than by saying that "upon his humble request" the latter "was enlarged and had his liberty."

After the fire of London in 1666, Lilly came under suspicion on account of a portentous hieroglyphic, exhibiting a grand conflagration, which he had published fifteen years before, in a tract intituled "Monarchy, or no Monarchy." He was summoned before the parliamentary committee instituted to make inquiry into the causes of the fire; but was fortunate enough to clear himself from the suspicion of having been an incendiary.[37]

In 1665, Lilly quitted London finally, and settled at Hersham, and there practised medicine, having in 1670 obtained a license for that purpose from the archbishop of Canterbury. Towards the close of his life he adopted one Henry Coley, a tailor, to whom he made a

[37] Lilly's HISTORY OF HIS LIFE AND TIMES; edit. 1822; 8vo.; *passim*. Wood, ATHENÆ OXON. vol. ii. c. 684. BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA; 1760; fol. vol. v. art. *Lilly*.—Butler, in his HUDIBRAS, has in his own inimitable verse and manner, portrayed Lilly under the character of Sidrophel; and nearly all that the poet has ascribed to him, as Dr. Grey remarks in his annotations, the reader will find verified in his auto-biography.

"Quoth Ralph, Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hyght SIDROPHEL,
That deals in Destiny's dark Counsels,
And sage Opinions of the Moon sells,
To whom all People far and near,
On deep Importances repair;
When Brass and Pewter hap to stray,
And Linen slinks out of the way:
When Geese and Pullen are seduc'd,
And Sows of sucking Pigs are chows'd;
When Cattle feel indisposition
And need th' opinion of Physician;
When Murrain reigns in Hogs or Sheep,
And Chickens languish of the Pip:
When Yeast and outward means do *fail*
And have no power to work on Ale;
When Butter does refuse to come,
And Love proves *cross* and *humoursome*,
To Him with Questions and with Urine
They for Discovery flock, or Curing."

Hudibras, Part II. Canto III.

present of the copyright of his almanack, which he had continued to publish for thirty consecutive years. His death took place at Hersham on the 9th of June, 1681; and he was buried, as already stated, in the chancel at Walton. He bequeathed his estate at Hersham to a son of his patron, Bulstrode Whitlocke; and his library was sold by his widow to his friend Ashmole, for the sum of fifty pounds.

The handsome *Villa* of Lieut. J. D. Middleton, R.N., at Hersham, was built about two years ago, from the designs of Thomas Bellamy, esq., the architect of the new chapel there. It is pleasantly situated near the banks of the river Mole, which skirts the lawn, and is crossed at a little distance by a small bridge on the road to Esher. This estate formerly belonged to Mr. John Scott, who erected the *Sans Pareil*, now the *Adelphi* theatre, in the Strand; and whose daughter, Jane, was the first wife of its present possessor. She died on the 6th of December, 1839, at the age of fifty-nine; having devised her property at Hersham and Walton to her husband, for his life; after which it reverts to her family.[38]

Burwood Park, in Walton parish, is the extensive and well-wooded demesne of Sir Richard Frederick, bart., by one of whose predecessors this estate, when of far inferior size, was purchased of the representatives of the *Lattons*, who were originally settled at Latton, in Wiltshire; and of whom John Latton, esq., (deputy-lieutenant for Surrey in the reign of Queen Anne,) died here at the advanced age of eighty-three, on the 15th of November, 1727. That gentleman was regarded with much favour by King William the Third, who appointed him to many offices; among which were those of equerry; master of the buckhounds and harriers, and of the game in Hampton-court chase; steward of the manor of Richmond, &c.; "all which," says Aubrey, "were conferred upon him without asking for, directly or indirectly, and were all held together during that reign."[39]

The *Frederick* family claim their descent from Christopher Frederick, serjeant-surgeon to King James the First. He was a citizen of London; and dying in October, 1623, was buried in the church of St. Olave, in the Old Jewry; where, also, lie many of his descendants. His fourth son, John Frederick, born in 1601, became an opulent merchant; and in 1655, he was one of the sheriffs of

[38] Mrs. Middleton was, in her youth, a very pleasing actress; and the success of her father's speculation was, in a high degree, dependent on her exertions. She lies buried with her parents in Walton church-yard, where an inscribed tomb has been erected to their memory. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, died on the 22nd of August, 1829, aged seventy-three; her father died November the 18th, 1838, at the age of eighty-six.

[39] Antiquities of Surrey, vol. iii. p. 124.

London. In the parliament assembled in 1660, he was a member for the borough of Dartmouth; and having previously received the honour of knighthood, he was chosen lord-mayor of London at Michaelmas in 1661. He had a seat in the 'long parliament,' for the city, from 1663 until January 1679, when that parliament was dissolved. Sir John Frederick held the office of president of Christ's hospital; and he rebuilt, at the expense of five thousand pounds, the hall belonging to that institution, after its destruction in the great fire of 1666. He died in March, 1685; and was interred in the church of St. Olave. His grandson, John Frederick, who was born in 1678, was created a baronet on the 10th of June, 1723; with remainder, in default of male issue, to his next brother, Sir Thomas Frederick, knt., and his issue male. Sir John Frederick, the first baronet, had two sons; and on his decease in October, 1755, the title descended to his eldest son, John, who died unmarried in 1757. His brother and successor, Sir Thomas Frederick, died in December, 1770, leaving only two daughters; in consequence of which, the baronetcy devolved on his cousin, Sir John Frederick, the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Thos. Frederick, knt., above-mentioned; who was governor of Fort St. David in the East Indies. In 1705, he married at Fort St. George, Miss Mary Moncrief; but afterwards returned to England, and dying in 1731, he was interred in the church of St. Olave. His son John, born at Fort St. George in 1708, succeeded to the paternal estate on the death of his elder brother in 1740; and he was also chosen in his room M.P. for the borough of Shoreham in Sussex; and subsequently, he had a seat in parliament for West Looe in Cornwall. He was appointed a commissioner of the customs in March, 1761; and on the failure of the male issue of the elder branch of the family, in 1770, as stated above, he succeeded to the baronetcy: his death occurred on April the 9th, 1783.

This Sir J. Frederick, by his wife Susan, daughter of Sir Roger Hudson, of Sunbury in Middlesex, and coheiress of her brother, Vansittart Hudson, esq., had, besides a son who died in infancy, another, on whom devolved his title and estates. The latter Sir John Frederick was born March the 18th, 1749, in Grosvenor street, London. In 1774, he was elected M.P. for the borough of Newport in Cornwall. On the death of the Hon. William Clement Finch, knight of the shire for Surrey, in 1794, Sir John Frederick was chosen in his room; he was again chosen for the county at the general elections in 1796; in July, 1802; and November, 1806: but at the quickly-ensuing election in 1807, he declined becoming a candidate, and was never again in parliament.

This gentleman erected a handsome mansion at Burwood, and enlarged the park by purchases of land, so that it contained three hundred acres, not traversed by any road or foot-path, previously to the inclosure of the parish pursuant to the act passed in 1800, when an addition of one hundred and fifty acres was made to it. Sir John Frederick, on October the 15th, 1778, married Mary, daughter of Richard Garth, of Morden, in Surrey, esq.; and by that lady, who died in December, 1794, he had six sons and four daughters. He died at Burwood park, January the 16th, 1825; and his eldest son having died in Egypt,[40] he was succeeded by his second son, Sir Richard Frederick, lieutenant-colonel of the Surrey Militia, who is the present owner of this estate.

Burwood park is situated at a short distance from the Walton station on the South-western railway, and immediately adjacent to Walton common, from which a considerable part of it has been inclosed. It contains some extensive plantations, particularly of firs, together with numerous trees of other kinds, and is, indeed, so thickly wooded that the mansion is secluded from sight from almost every point beyond its own immediate precincts. The general surface of the park is low and flat; but in some parts, the scenery is rendered picturesque by fine groups of trees, and enlivened by small sheets of water supplied by the ground springs. The house comprises a handsome suite of well-arranged apartments; including a saloon, dining and withdrawing rooms, a billiard room, and a library.[41] These contain a rather large collection of pictures; of which, the family portraits, miniatures, &c., deserve attention; and some of the other paintings possess much merit. In an attached conservatory are full-sized emblematical statues of the four Seasons. Some flourishing orange trees, and other exotics of a rare kind, are preserved here. The park is crossed by a winding carriage-drive.

At a short distance from Burwood park, southwards, is Burhill, the property and residence of Charles Kemys Kemys Tynte, esq. This, also, belonged to Mr. Latton in the early part of the last century; and was sold by him, together with the mansion-house, &c., of Esher, to Peter de la Porte, esq., who was one of the directors of the South-sea company during their iniquitous proceedings in the year 1720. He was, also, one of those whom the parliament amerced for their guilty participation in the frauds committed by the company;

[40] See before, under Walton, p. 333. He was a lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of Guards, and was mortally wounded at the landing in Aboukir Bay.

[41] In one of the windows are the Arms of the *Lattons*, viz.—Per pale Arg. & Sab. a Saltier engr. Ermines and Erm.; with other shields.

his fine being ten thousand pounds. That person bequeathed the estate to General Johnson; whose son assumed the name of Tynte, on succeeding to the property of Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, bart.; and from him, Burhill has regularly descended to its present owner. The house occupies a pleasant site, and commands some fine prospects. The grounds are partly bounded by the river Mole, which takes a very sinuous direction in this vicinage.

About half a mile from Burhill, and on the same road, (viz. from Walton to Ripley,) is Burwood House; which, with a considerable estate attached to it, was the property and residence of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B. He died in January, 1841, having bequeathed this estate to Thos. Williams, esq., his nephew; by whom it was disposed of by auction, in May last, to the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., for the sum of 31,000*l.*

The house, which is pleasantly situated on a fine lawn, is stuccoed in imitation of stone. It has been enlarged, or rather added to, at different times, but has few pretensions to architectural character, unless it be, that the parapets of the eastern, or principal, front are battlemented, and that the long line of the elevation is agreeably relieved by two projecting bows. The chief apartments, which include an entrance hall, a billiard room, dining and drawing rooms, a library, &c., are fitted up with much taste, and have a cheerful aspect: the chimney pieces are of statuary marble. The lawn is ornamented by beds of flowering shrubs, and skirted by the river Mole, which forms the boundary of the estate in that direction. In the grounds immediately around the house are many fine trees of an ornamental kind: among these, are two remarkable acacias, or locust trees; and a hickory, or butter-nut tree, as it is called in America. There are also some venerable, but decayed oaks, of a great size.

This property comprises about two hundred and thirty-four acres, which is separated into nearly equal moieties by the high-road; that on the western side being occupied as the Hill farm. Upwards of forty acres of the home estate are covered by flourishing plantations, intersected by carriage-drives, and varied in scenery by an agreeable intermixture of meadow and arable land.

St. George's Hill, which rises immediately to the west of the seats just described, consists of an oblong sandy ridge of considerable height and magnitude, but extremely irregular in its form. From most parts of the surrounding plain, it ascends with a gradual inclination; in others, it projects in vast angles, the upper parts being very abrupt, and in some of the hollows, almost perpendicular. Its altitude is much greater than that of St. Anne's hill at Chertsey: but the

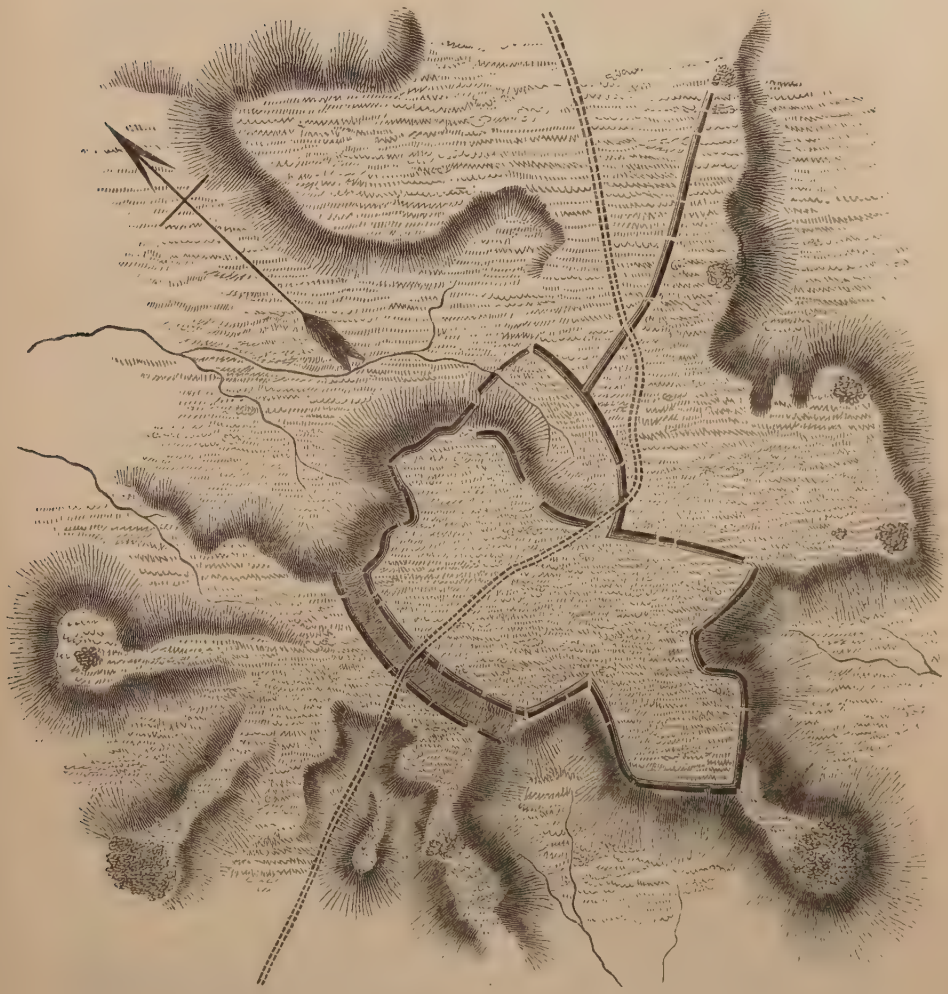
elevation is most distinguishable "when viewed from a distance, as all its protruding angles then appear united in one mass, stretching across the horizon, and being differently featured from all the eminences of this country."[42] Its extent, as ascertained by a Survey made in 1802, of the estates of the late duke of York in the manors of Walton, Weybridge, and Byfleet, is nearly 1170 acres; a considerable part of which has been since inclosed and planted, chiefly with firs.[43] Between seven and eight hundred acres have been recently sold to the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; the remainder belongs to Edw. Hughes Ball Hughes, esq., the purchaser of the Oatlands property after the duke of York's decease.

On the south-east angle of this eminence is an ancient ENCAMPMENT of considerable size, which, within the last eighty or one hundred years, appears to have acquired the name of Cæsar's Camp;[44] yet on what authority is questionable. It exhibits nothing of the regularity of a Roman work; and although, from different circumstances, it may be fairly assumed that it was occupied by the Romans, we must hesitate in ascribing its origin to that people. Its vallum and ditches are perfectly distinct; but the latter, which in some parts are very deep, are overgrown with large trees and underwood; the general area of the camp being covered with fern and heath. The banks, however, are much broken; and a comparatively modern road, or drive, as it is called, now crosses it nearly in midway. Its boundaries are exceedingly irregular, as will be seen by the annexed plan; yet the southern angle has the appearance of a modern bastion. On the west, there is a double ditch and vallum; but on the other sides, the outworks are single. There are appearances, however, of other lines of defence at different points, but the banks and acclivities are so thickly covered with wood and thickets, that it is difficult to distinguish the natural from the artificial. In some parts, indeed, the scenery partakes of the romantic character.

[42] Skrine's RIVERS, p. 356.—Mr. Skrine "pursued his lucubrations for some years," as he himself informs us, in a small villa in the outskirts of Walton common, "looking from its front towards the distant range of the Surrey Downs, and the nearer ridge of St. George's Hill, opposite to Burwood Park." Ibid. p. 366.

[43] The Survey was made by Lieut.-Col. Brown, assistant quarter-master general; and the view of the encampment on St. George's hill, which appears in the annexed woodcut, was traced from the vellum plan on which the particulars of the survey were laid down for the duke of York.

[44] The earliest writer who mentions Cæsar's name in connexion with this camp appears to have been Salmon, in the following passage;—"The Camp on St. George's Hill may be one of the most antient in the Island, and the work of Cæsar himself."—ANTIQUITIES OF SURREY, p. 175.



ANCIENT ENCAMPMENT ON ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WALTON.

This plan has been laid down upon a scale of ten inches to a mile. The area of the camp comprises between thirteen and fourteen acres of ground. Its medium breadth, where crossed by the road, is one hundred and ninety-five yards; its extreme length, from north to south, is four hundred and forty yards; the projection of the south bastion from the general line of the vallum is about one hundred and sixty yards: and the entire circumference of the whole, about three-quarters of a mile, or one thousand three hundred and twenty yards. On the southern side is an embankment extending to a considerable distance along the declivity towards Oatlands; but there is no trench

running down to Walton, as Mr. Manning states, probably from a mistake in recollection of a passage in Aubrey, who speaks of a trench running *towards* that town.

In his "Dissertation on Cæsar's passage over the Thames," (which has been already referred to in the account of Cowey stakes,) Mr. Gale has thus stated his opinion of this spot having been occupied by the Roman chieftain.

When speaking of Cowey ford, the writer says,—"I hope it will not be thought improper here to take notice that there is a large Roman Encampment, up in the country directly southward, about a mile and a half distant from the ford, and pointing to it. It is fortified with a double Vallum and ditches in a square form, situated on the top of a very high hill; where it is natural to imagine Cæsar entrenched him, as well to reconnoitre the country, as to give time to his fatigued troops to recover, after their difficult marches and various encounters with the Britons; and to wait for those that had been dispersed up and down the country: that being thus near the river he might be ready to execute his grand design of passing the Thames with his whole force, and which, he says, was done '*ea celeritate atque impetu*,' that Cassivelaun and his Britons, at the sight of Cæsar's soldiers, horse and foot, plunging into the water, being intimidated, precipitately fled from the opposite bank (tho' fortified with stakes), into their well-known coverts and woods; and were closely pursued by the Romans, even to the '*Oppidum Cassivelauni*;' (a fastness between two fens,) which some think to have been the old Verulamium, others at Cassiobury, both in the Hundred of Cassio, in Hertfordshire."[45]

Notwithstanding the opinion of Mr. Gale, that this was a Roman encampment, the extreme irregularity of its form and outline seems strongly to militate against the idea of its being of Roman *origin*. We should rather assume that it was originally *British*, and constituted one of those hill fastnesses from which our rude ancestors were driven by the superior discipline and weapons of the Roman soldiers. The discovery of some ancient urns at Silvermere, a few years ago, may be referred to as corroborative of this opinion.

This spot was well chosen for a military post, not only from its commanding situation, but also from the advantage it possessed of obtaining water from the numerous springs which rise immediately around, and of which the broad expanse called Silvermere was probably a natural reservoir in the very earliest times. Some deep

[45] Archæologia, vol. i. pp. 188, 9.—Milton, in his brief History of England, agrees with Camden, in assigning the place of Cæsar's crossing the Thames to Cowey stakes.

entrenchments still remain undisturbed, leading from the higher parts of the eminence to this lake. Some of these trenches are sufficiently deep to conceal a man on horseback; and they were doubtless intended to shelter the soldiers when going down to the water to drink; for *Silvermere* must always have existed; and most probably it derived that name, from the silvery appearance it presents when beheld from the higher grounds.

Many extensive views are obtained, both from this encampment, and from the high spurs, or promontory-like projections which branch out from its sides, (as shewn in the plan,) and especially from that called Turnshire hill, or Spence's thrift.[46] This height projects about two hundred yards, in a westerly direction, and terminates in a bold bluff head, the ground sinking precipitously around it into deep hollows. It is surrounded by a clump of old and tall firs; and the extremities of other points are similarly distinguished. From this hill

[46] Speaking, generally, of the views obtained from St. George's Hill, Mr. Skrine has described them as follows:—"The prospect it commands is almost unbounded over Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Kent, to the north and east, but Cooper's Hill and Bagshot Heath form a strong, though by no means a near, outline on the west; beyond which (towards the south) the ridge called the 'Hog's Back' between Guildford and Farnham, terminates in a bold clump; and the points of the 'Hind-head Hills' in Sussex, on the Portsmouth road, rise to view, piled on each other, like Pelion over Ossa. From this clump, above Guildford, the whole range of the Surrey Downs [the North Downs] extends in a waving line, rising abruptly with the high street of that county town from the bridge over the Wey, which forms the intermediate valley, to a very considerable altitude. These bold summits create the southern boundary to St. George's Hill as far as Croydon, distinguished by various plantations, and a great number of fine parks and seats, beyond which some distant parts of Kent close the prospect, as the eye in its circle approaches the east, one of which (near Sevenoaks) is crowned with the singular clump of the 'Knockholt Beeches.' Richmond Hill, appearing to advance from the east beautifully towards the eye, cloathed with thick groves, hides London from our view, but its attendant cloud denotes the position of the capital, and the two hills of Highgate and Hampstead appear in their usual bold display as we pursue the circle towards the north gradually. Harrow on the Hill takes a prominent position in this level, backed by the ridges of Bushy Heath and Moor Park; westward again from the north, a very high and distant spot in Buckinghamshire is marked with a clump planted by the late Lord Despenser, nor far from Wycombe, and called Whittington Park.

"Few points in England command so extended an horizon; and the almost desert wildness, which prevails on the west and south, is singularly contrasted by the numerous towns, villages, and cultivated districts on each other side. Some of the nearer objects are peculiarly striking, among which the majestic pile of Windsor Castle stands pre-eminent: the great mass of Hampton Court Palace also makes a conspicuous figure, and the groves and shrubberies of St. Anne's Hill finely overhang the town of Chertsey. Below, the Thames winds in several bold sweeps through the meads which separate Shepperton from Weybridge, beneath the park of Lord Portmore, and the long-extended plantations of Oatlands."—Skrine's Rivers, pp. 356—9. It should be remarked, that the "almost desert wildness," which is here spoken of, has in a great measure been removed since the time of the writer, by plantations and cultivated inclosures.

the views assume a fine panoramic character; the prospects, in some directions, being bounded only by the horizon, and in others, by the faint outline of the distant eminences which inclose the landscape.

Some singular circumstances associated with St. George's hill took place in the year 1649; and several tracts are in existence which relate particulars. "In Oliver's time," says Aubrey, "here was a great meeting of Levellers, above a hundred in number, headed and encouraged by John Lilburn." The fact is, that the common people of those days had conceived the idea, that in the then state of the government, and after the abolition of the kingly office, the lords of manors had lost their royalties, and in consequence, that the right to the waste lands reverted to the people. Hence a number of persons were led to commence digging and planting on differents parts of the hill; but they were not suffered to continue their operations; some of them being arrested under legal authority, and others driven away by force and violence. The tracts published on the occasion are curious, and may be referred to in proof of the unsettled condition of those times.

Immediately below St. George's hill, towards the south, on the main road between Byfleet and Cobham, is SILVERMERE, the seat of Henry G. Atkinson, esq., an architect, to whom it was bequeathed by his late father, William Atkinson, esq., formerly of Bishop's Auckland, in the county of Durham. This estate, which contains about one hundred and seventy acres of land, and a natural lake of ten acres, supplied by springs from the higher parts of the ground, was an allotment of the Oatlands property; and it was bought about ten years ago, by the late Mr. Atkinson, for the purpose of carrying on his favourite pursuits of horticulture and planting. With the exception of a small wood and some fields, it was then covered with heath, and, very possibly, had never been cultivated.

On a slope rising from the water, and commanding a beautiful view towards Windsor, stands the house, which, although possessing but few claims to architectural importance, combines all that taste and conveniency in its arrangements for which the late possessor, who was himself an architect, was so justly estimated.

In building the house, it was found necessary to remove a mound of earth, which proved to be a barrow, and in doing this, three Urns were discovered, filled with bones and charcoal; one of which has been preserved, with its contents, and may be seen within a niche on the terrace at Silvermere, near the spot where it was found. This urn, which is of unbaked clay, of a lightish colour, is eighteen inches high, and sixteen inches in its widest diameter: the diameter at the

mouth is thirteen inches. The upper part is surrounded by slight running ornaments, of a lozenge-like shape, formed by angular lines. From its rudeness and general appearance, but little doubt can exist that this urn was made by hand, and is of *British* manufacture; and if so, it strengthens the opinion which has been advanced in respect to the origin of the camp on St. George's hill.

ANCIENT URN, FOUND IN A BARROW AT SILVERMERE.

Silvermere is interesting both to the botanist and the horticulturist; as well from the extensive and useful experiments which have been carried on there, as on account of the great variety of rare plants and trees which it contains. The collection of pines is one of the most complete and flourishing in England. The farm-house is also a point of interest. The walls are built entirely of peat turf, pared off from the land; and the dairy, which is small, but of excellent construction, is covered with turf, which proves of great utility, from preserving an even temperature within.

Pains Hill, the beautiful seat of Mrs. Harriet Cooper, widow of the late William Henry Cooper, esq. (who was high-sheriff of this county in 1836,) is situated on the confines of Walton parish adjoining Cobham. The property, indeed, extends into the three parishes of Walton, Cobham, and Wisley; but the greatest portion, including the house, park, and pleasure grounds, is in the former parish.

In the reign of George the Second, Pains Hill belonged to the Hon. Charles Hamilton,[47] who was the ninth and youngest son of James,

[47] The Hon. Chas. Hamilton was born in 1704. In April, 1738, he was appointed Comptroller of the Green Cloth to the Prince of Wales; in May, 1742, he was chosen first of the seven commissioners for examining and stating the Public Accounts; and in December, 1743, he obtained the office of receiver-general of his Majesty's revenues in the island of Majorca.—Jane, his eldest daughter, was married (in 1750) to Mr. Edward Moore, author of "Fables for the Female Sex," the tragedy of the "Gamester," and several other works.

sixth earl of Abercorn, and great-uncle to the late marquis of Abercorn. On his retirement to Bath, (where he died in September, 1787, at the age of eighty-three,) it was sold to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, esq., a maternal relative of the notorious *Vulture* Hopkins, whom Pope has introduced in his third moral Essay "On the Use of Riches," by the sarcastic question, where speaking of riches, he asks,

"What can they give?—to dying Hopkins, heirs?"[48]

Mr. Hopkins was, himself, a somewhat eccentric character; and he inherited a vast property under the limitations of the singular will of his rapacious predecessor. His father, Benjamin Bond, was a Turkey merchant, residing in Leadenhall-street, who married Elizabeth, the third daughter and coheiress of John Hopkins, esq., of Brittons, near Dagenham in Essex; and through this relationship, young Bond, when only a clerk to Mr. Segrave, an attorney in the city, became the first tenant-in-tail of all the estates of the original testator. Afterwards, by suffering recoveries, he obtained possession of them in fee-simple, and assumed the name of Hopkins in addition to his own. He was thrice married, but had no legitimate male issue. He had a natural son, however, to whom he bequeathed considerable property; and besides other legacies, he left fifty thousand pounds to his only-surviving daughter, to be paid on her attaining the age of twenty-four. He died on the 30th of January, 1794, in the forty-eighth year of his

[48] In his note to the above line, the poet states that Hopkins was "a Citizen, whose rapacity obtained him the nick-name of *Vulture* Hopkins. He lived *worthless*, but died *worth* 300,000*l.*; which he would give to no person living, but left it so as not to be inherited till after the second generation;—but the Chancery afterwards set aside the will, and gave it to the heir at law."—Pope's WORKS, vol. iii. p. 244: edit. 1797.

Mr. John Hopkins, the person thus characterized, was of very humble extraction, and the artificer of his own fortune; which, according to common report, was not altogether acquired by honourable means. He became a merchant; and some years before his decease, he conceived that his wealth was greater than was possessed by any other in London. His residence was in Old Broad-street, nearly opposite to the spot where the Excise office now stands. The great bulk of his riches was obtained in the year 1720, when the iniquitous speculations consequent on the South-sea bubble "shook the nation from its propriety," and ruined thousands. He died on the 25th of April, 1733; having bequeathed the entire inheritance of his estates in London, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Wiltshire, Northamptonshire, and other counties, to Samuel Hopkins, the *grandson* of a late uncle, and his *heirs male*; and, in default thereof, to the *heirs male* of the four sisters of the said Samuel, according to their priority of birth. Under these provisions,—although some part of his will was afterwards set aside by a decree of the Lord Chancellor Talbot,—Mr. B. Bond Hopkins, as stated in the text, became the inheritor of his landed property, in virtue of being the son of Elizabeth, the third daughter of John Hopkins: his personal property, which amounted to upwards of 90,000*l.*, he chiefly divided among his numerous distant relations. He also devised 4000*l.* for various charitable purposes; including 500*l.* to St. Thomas's hospital; 500*l.* to Bethlem hospital; and 500*l.* to the London workhouse.—Vide GENT.'s MAGAZINE, vol. ii. p. 832; vol. lviii. part 1, pp. 510, 11; and vol. lxiv. part 1, pp. 183, 275.

age. His daughter, who has been married, but is now a widow, resides at Wimbledon, in this county.

By his last will, dated "on or about the 31st of October, 1791,"[49] he vested his estate at Pains Hill (with other hereditaments) in three trustees for the purpose of sale; but as the premises consisted partly of freehold land, and partly of detached parcels, held by lease under the crown, and the boundaries of which could not be ascertained, it became necessary to apply for an act of parliament, to enable his Majesty to grant the crown property in fee-simple to the said trustees, before the provisions of the will could be fulfilled. This was accordingly done: the act was passed in June, 1795, (35th George III. cap. 103); and soon after, the whole estate was sold to Robert Hibbert, esq., a West-India merchant, who retained it about four years, and then resold the property to William Moffat, esq., another merchant, by whom it was held during a similar term.

Its next possessor was the Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, second earl of Carhampton, who was a general in the army, and colonel of the 6th regiment of Dragoon Guards.[50] He made it his chief residence from the year 1804 until his decease, on the 25th of April, 1821, at the age of seventy-eight; after which, it continued in the possession of the countess until her death in 1831. In the latter part of the same year this estate was purchased by Mr. Cooper; to whose taste and judicious expenditure, the mansion and grounds immediately adjoining it owe that air of elegant comfort which reigns throughout.[51] He died on the 30th of September, 1840; and this property has devolved upon his widow, the present occupant.

The demesne of Pains Hill has been long celebrated as one of the earliest and finest examples of the modern style of English landscape-gardening which now exists.[52] For this reputation it is indebted to the above-mentioned Mr. Charles Hamilton; who was the first to take advantage of the natural disposition of the grounds, and with an

[49] See Act of Parliament, 35th George III., cap. 103.

[50] This nobleman, when Colonel Luttrell, was the opponent of Wilkes at the memorable election for the county of Middlesex in 1768. On the 25th of June, 1776, he was married to Jane, daughter of George Boyd, esq., of Dublin; who was considered to be one of the most beautiful women of her time; and to whom he bequeathed Pains hill, with considerable other property.

[51] The alterations in the interior of the house were executed under the direction of Mr. Decimus Burton.

[52] That Surrey took the lead in throwing off the formal restraints of the monotonous Dutch style which had long prevailed, may be evinced by referring to the grounds of Oatlands, Woburn farm, Pains Hill, Esher, and Claremont, all which were in a course of alteration and improvement within ten or twenty years of each other about the middle of the last century.

artist's eye, and a refined judgment, strengthened by observation in foreign lands, so to distribute his plantations, and their artificial accompaniments, as both to create and command as rich a succession of picturesque and beautiful views as the situation could possibly afford.

Originally, this property was of far less extent than at present; but it was augmented by a leasehold grant from the crown of about ninety-nine acres, (under certain quit-rents, amounting to 6*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* yearly,) in the reign of George the Second, when Mr. Hamilton was proceeding with his improvements; and it has since been increased by various purchases and allotments, until it now comprises about 406 acres; of which, 383 . 0 . 32 are freehold, and 22 . 2 . 14 copyhold.[53] The leasehold property was that which was afterwards made freehold under the act of parliament obtained in 1795.

On its north-east and south-east sides, Pains Hill is bounded by the serpentine meanderings of the river Mole; which give an irregular crescent-like form to that portion of the grounds. On the west, it abuts in a straight line on the old Portsmouth road, which skirts the edge of a rude sandy heath, excluded from the park by a belt of wood. On the north, the high road from Byfleet to Cobham separates the property; but the divided parts are again brought into communication by a chain suspension-bridge, (manufactured by Bramah,) which crosses the road; and from the extremity of which, some pleasing views are obtained over the fertile meadows watered by the Mole, as well as into the distant country.

The small house, originally inhabited by the Hon. Chas. Hamilton, stood at a short distance from the road, near the present stabling, and one apartment, the drawing room, yet remains. The present mansion, which occupies a far more pleasant and commanding situation on the brow of a terrace sloping gradually to the river, was erected by Mr. Bond Hopkins. It is of a square form; and the apartments are judiciously arranged. The principal front exhibits a projecting portico of Grecian architecture, supported by four lofty columns; the frieze being ornamented by festoons and roses in alternate succession. A light flight of steps, with stone blockings, each surmounted by a sphinx, leads to the entrance-hall, which is of an oval shape, about thirty feet in length, and communicates by folding doors with the

[53] The mansion, offices, park, plantations, waters, pleasure grounds, and gardens, occupy about 222 acres; viz.—mansion, parterres, &c. 8½ acres; park, 150 acres; lake, 30½ acres; the remainder being principally woodland. The kitchen gardens, which are about a quarter of a mile from the house, near a bend of the river, include about 3½ acres.—About 30 acres only (chiefly in Wisley parish, at the southern extremity of the park,) are subject to tithes; those of Walton having merged under the Commutation act.

back front; where a smaller portico, connected with a double flight of steps, leads to the coach sweep. The saloon and dining parlour are nearly of the same dimensions as the entrance-hall; and there are two elegant withdrawing rooms, each fifty-five feet in length, and eighteen feet broad. The dining parlour is enriched with paintings of landscapes and figures, (supposed by Barrett,) depicting the pursuits of Rural Life during the four seasons of the year. Over the doors are delineative bas-reliefs of the Fine Arts, by Theodore de Bruyn.—In these apartments is a valuable collection of cabinet pictures, by Guercino, Veronese, Poelemburg, Brueghel, Stella, Vanderhulst, Terburg, F. and W. Mieris, A. Vandervelde, Jan Steen, P. Neefs, Wonvermans, Oslade, Stansfield, and other artists.

Attached to the house, at the east end, is a beautiful conservatory, which was erected by the late Mr. Cooper on the site of a Gothic chapel. Its form may be described as that of an oblong octagon; and it has a lofty roof, supported by imitative palm trees. Here, many rare and curious exotics, including orange trees, are preserved and cultivated.

Among the noble trees which ornament the lawn are cedars of extraordinary growth and beauty; one of them, at three feet from the ground, is fifteen feet in girth; and the lower range of its wide-spreading trailing branches extends over a circumference of about ninety yards. Another fine cedar, near the terrace walk, is eighteen feet in girth: and a third, of a most singular aspect, has twelve or fourteen tree-like limbs uprising in a cluster from the parent stem. Amid the varied scenery of the pleasure grounds is, also, a majestic oak, almost bowed to the earth by the weight of its own branches. The parterre, before noticed, is redolent with flowers; and at the borders of the circle are various knots of flowering shrubs issuing from the hollow stumps of old trees. Here, also, is a large and curiously-sculptured vase, with monkeys for supporters, the heads of the four Seasons for handles, and, at the top, a basket of fruits and flowers, in the midst of which is a young fox.

There is a great diversity of surface at Pains hill, and its fame is owing, in a considerable degree, to that circumstance; for, except in a few points, it derives little benefit from external accessories. On the western side, the park is nearly level; but on the side next the river, the grounds are varied by boldly-swelling heights, interspersed with glades and vallies, more or less abrupt, and ranging in different directions; in some parts, gently descending to the lake, and in others, uniting with the adjacent eminences by rapid slopes. The lake, which is entirely artificial, is studded by two or three small islands, which are

disposed so judiciously in union with the plantations along the banks, that the whole of this expanse can never be seen at once; and the imagination readily conceives its extent to be much greater than it really is.[54]

In many parts, the banks of the lake are fringed with drooping willows, which lave their branches in the stream, and combined with oaks, firs, and other trees of dark hue, give variety and effect to the views; the interest of which is further increased by the Gothic ruins that skirt the lake on the inner side, as well as by a rustic bridge, or two, that cross to the islands. On the principal island,[55] which is partly clothed with trees, and partly covered with thickets of laurel and other evergreens, interspersed with creeping plants and shrubs of various species, is a curious Grotto, composed of artificial rock-work, encrusted with resplendent satin spar, and studded with ores, stalactites, and quartz crystals. A long dark passage leads to the principal chamber, which forms an irregular oval, (about forty feet in its longest diameter,) and has a dome-like roof, supported by a central mass of rude workmanship. Some pleasing views of the lake are obtained through different apertures: and in the surrounding grounds are large masses of rock, so placed as to favour the illusion of the Grotto being

[54] Its exact area is 31a. 1r. 26p. The height of the lake above the river is about twenty feet; but the latter is secluded from view by the plantations.

[55] On this island is a young Oak, which was planted by Lord Carhampton in the year 1817, in "Honor to the Duke of Wellington." It is now about thirty feet high; and its branches extend over a space measuring about seventy feet in circumference. Near the tree, within an iron-framing, is a stone thus inscribed:—

"Emblem of Britain's Glory! Grow thou here,
Deep in the Earth, high in the Atmosphere;
Sacred to Wellington's great name,
And record of his well-earn'd fame.
When many hundred years are past,
And thou must die, his fame shall last.
Yes! thou sturdy, long-liv'd Tree,
His Glorious Deeds shall outlive thee.
Shakespear prophetically tells us when
His fame must perish, true, but not till then!"

In the latter couplet (although a little obscure) the noble author most probably alluded to the often-quoted speech of Prospero, after the masque, in the *Tempest*, viz.:—

"Our revels now are ended: these our actors
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air;
And like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind."

a production of nature, and not of art. Several of the cedars on this island are of extraordinary growth and amplitude of foliage.

In a retired nook at the extremity of a woody glade, near the head of the lake, are the imitative ruins of a Roman mausoleum, to which a character of reality has been given by the various antique sculptures and sepulchral inscriptions placed there. Among them are several Roman altars; a small sarcophagus, of alabaster; and a recumbent (but mutilated) figure of a youthful female, on a mattress: the latter is about four feet and a half in length; and in respect to style and posture, bears no inconsiderable resemblance to some of those represented by Montfaucon on Etruscan tombs.[56]

From the upper part of the lake the ground rises abruptly, yet ruggedly, to a considerable height above the Mole, almost attaining to the dignity of a cliff; and the drive in that direction is continued along the ridge into what may be truly called a forest wilderness; so thick and sombrous are the plantations which overspread the acclivities and neighbouring heights, and which, in front, have the appearance of a hanging wood, impending over and closing up the road from all egress. It was of this part of Pains hill that Walpole spoke, when remarking on that description of Alpine scenery "which is almost wholly composed of pines and firs, a few birch, and such trees as assimilate with a savage and mountainous country," he says, "Mr. Charles Hamilton, in my opinion, has given a perfect example of this mode in the utmost boundary of his garden. All is great and foreign and rude; the walks seem not designed, but cut through the wood of pines; and the style of the whole is so grand, and conducted with so serious an air of wild and uncultivated

[56] Vide "L'Antiquité Expliquée," Supp. tome v. In front of the sarcophagus noticed above, which is about a foot in length, is the following inscription;—from which it would appear that it was made to receive the ashes of a child about $4\frac{3}{4}$ years old.

"Ti. Clavdio. Ti. F. Qvir. Polion.
Qvi. vix. An. iiii. m.viii. d.xxvii.
Pyramvs. Avg. L. fec. Pater.
Et. Fideia. Memnonis. Matr."

The largest altar is two feet six inches high, and has, apparently, been regarded as of value, it having been repaired both at top and bottom. At the angles are sculptures of rams' heads; on one side is a præfericulum, and on the other, a patera; and in front, within a square compartment, below which is an eagle, is this inscription:—

"Vesonia. C. N. F.
Procvla.
Ex. Hispania.
Citeriore.
Jessonensis. Ann.
xxiii. H. S. E.
Jvlivs. Natalis. Uxori.
Optvme. de. se. meritae."

extent, that, when you look down on this seeming forest you are amazed to find it contain only a very few acres."[57]

On the distant brow, which is somewhat difficult of access, both from the steepness of the ascent, and the closeness of the trees, is a ruined Hermitage; a sort of ornament, of which the author last quoted shrewdly remarks, that it is one "whose merit soonest fades;—it being almost comic to set aside a quarter of one's garden to be melancholy in." There is an upper apartment, supported, in part, by contorted logs and roots of trees, which form the entrance to the cell; but the unfurnished and neglected state of the whole proves the justness of Walpole's observation. Some pleasant views are obtained from this spot; but they are far less extensive than those commanded from the leads of an embattled Tower, which was raised in imitation of the watch-towers of the middle ages, and is deeply enshrouded amid lofty pine and forest trees. It is of brick, and about sixty feet in height: it contains four rooms; and at one angle, is a circular staircase extending to the roof, surmounted by an hexagonal spire. At a short distance from this building the drive emerges from the wild glades and deep foliage of the woods, and the scenery at once assumes a more polished and distinct character.

At a short distance from the tower, but amidst scenery of a more varied and cheerful kind than is found in the umbrageous recesses of the wood, is an elegant building, called the Temple of Bacchus. This was designed on the model of that beautiful example of architectural science, the *Maison Carrèe* at Nismes, but with less floridness of decoration. It is surrounded by columns and semi-columns, and has a handsome portico at each end: within the pediment of the west front is a representation, (apparently, in *papier mâchée*), of a bacchanalian triumph, in which the drunken Silenus is borne in procession, supported by his foster son.[58]

[57] Walpole's Works, (Essay on Modern Gardening), vol. ii. p. 541.

[58] The interior was originally ornamented with several antique busts and a fine colossal statue of Bacchus; but these were long ago removed and sold, during a transfer of this estate to a new owner.—The following is the account which Mr. Whateley has given of the scenery around this temple; its florid verbosity renders it curious.—"The situation is on a brow which commands an agreeable prospect; but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified however, by several thickets, and broad walks running between them: these walks run into each other so frequently, their relation is so apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions, and the parts are, like the whole, large. They agree also in style: the interruptions, therefore, never destroy the appearance of extent; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures. To the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable; the thickets are of flowering shrubs; and the openings are embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant trees, skirting or crossing the glades; but nothing is minute or unworthy the environs of the Temple."—Vide "Observations on Modern Gardening."

The most beautiful views which the Park affords of the home scenery are obtained from the spot distinguished by a small edifice, called the Turkish Tent; and which, indeed, concentrates almost into one point the most distinguished features of these grounds. On the right, immediately below the eye, is the lake, crossed by a neat wooden-bridge of five arches, and displaying an agreeable sweep of verdant accompaniments; in front, upon an elevated site is a Gothic temple, of an octagonal form, backed by a long range of wood, and commanding several fine prospects from its own area; and on the left, seen over a wide intervening valley, from which the ground rises in a bold sweep until it merges in the terrace before-described, is the mansion, with all its picturesque surrounding scenery. Trees of different species, as well single as in groups, mingle in the view; and to a small extent, the distant hills of Surrey are included in the extreme limits of the prospect.—There are some remarkable oaks in different parts of the grounds; some two or three having double trunks; and one, of a majestic growth, is distinguished by a four-fold stem.[59]

Among the improvements made here by the late Mr. Cooper, was the substitution of an Iron wheel and its connecting apparatus, for the ingenious, yet more cumbrous machine,[60] which had been originally

[59] On the heath, within half a mile of the Pains-hill estate, near the old Portsmouth road, are two sand-pits communicating with each other; from which, according to a report current in the neighbourhood of Cobham, a subterraneous passage extends to the encampment on St. George's hill. With a view of ascertaining the fact, the writer, accompanied by a friend, examined the pits in question on the 16th of September, 1842. From the outward pits, passages in different directions, from twelve to fifteen in number, and generally of sufficient height for a man to stand upright in, have been dug;—and that *wholly* for the sand, which is of a white and very fine description. Every passage was traversed to its farther extremity; but not one was found of a greater length than from fifty to sixty feet; nor was there the least indication of a regularity of construction in any of them. These facts are no otherwise worth notice, than to save the time of future inquirers into the accuracy of the tradition.

[60] In the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1771, is an engraved section of the Machine then employed, which is stated to have been invented by a Mr. Cuthbert Clarke, and executed by him at Pains hill, in 1770, for the Hon. Chas. Hamilton. It was worked by a single horse, and the water was raised from the reservoir by means of six square wooden buckets, attached to a two-fold chain, connected with a waller and trundle. By this, and other apparatus, about four hundred hogsheads of water were raised to the height of twelve feet in one hour; the horse journeying at the rate of two miles and a half in the same time.—Before this machine was in use, a differently-contrived wheel had been employed to raise the water from the river, the construction of which is thus adverted to in a description of Pains hill, given in the 5th volume of Dodsley's "London and its Environs," published in 1761. "Every time it turns round, it takes up the water and conveys it through a spiral pipe from the circumference of the wheel to the centre of it; from whence it is discharged into a trough, and from thence through pipes into the gardens, where by the joint assistance of nature and art, it is formed into a fine winding lake."—Id. p. 101.

employed to raise the water from the Mole, both to feed the lake and to supply the domestic offices. The new wheel was manufactured by Bramah, at the cost of about eight hundred pounds; and the works are put into motion by a small stream of water acting upon the floats, and fed by a short canal issuing from a part of the river which is crossed by a dam. It is thirty-two feet in diameter: from the central shaft twelve double ribs extend to the periphery, or outer circle, to which forty-eight floats are attached, each being three feet two inches long, and two feet six inches wide. The shaft is connected with two sets of cog-wheels, which are applied to work six lift-pumps, three in a set; the smaller set, aided by a stand-pipe, &c., supplies the house; and the larger set, the lake,—which necessarily requires a constant stream of water to keep it in motion and preserve its clearness. The entire height to which the water is raised for domestic use is between ninety and one hundred feet. There are iron gates at the principal entrance to the park (which is near Cobham bridge), with a handsome lodge on each side.

For the following extracts from the *Registers* of Walton we are indebted to the Rev. Thomas Hatch, A.M., the present vicar.

"1654. Surrey. For *Marigis.*

"John Halley, minister of Cobham, marryed to Alce Harding of this parish. Before Francis Drake, Esq., the last of July, 1654. *Francis Drake.*

"Francis Lorde Vaughan, eldest son of the Right Hon^ble^ Richard, Lord Vaughan, Earle of Carbery, & the Lady Rachel Wriothesley, second daughter of the Right Hon^ble^ Thomas, Earle of Southampton, whoe ware marryed October the 5th, 1654.[61]

Fran. Drake."

Mr. Francis Drake was a Justice of the peace; and there are entries in each year, from 1654 until 1657, of marriages performed by the local magistrates at Walton. In the latter year, the solemnization of the nuptial ceremony was resumed by the minister, as appears from the following entry:—

[61] The Lady Rachel, mentioned in the extract, became a widow about the year 1666 or 1667; having had one child in 1665, which "lived only to be baptized." In May, 1669, she again entered the nuptial state, with William (afterwards Lord) Russell, the ill-fated nobleman who suffered decapitation, in 1683, for his adhesion to the principles of civil and religious liberty under the despotic dynasty of the Stuarts. She had been the object of his most passionate attachment for some time previously to their marriage, and was won only by his assiduous perseverance. But his attentions were nobly repaid; and during the fourteen years they lived together before Lord Russell's execution,—an act which posterity has justly denounced as a judicial murder,—their happiness had no alloy. When before the base tribunal that condemned him to die, his only amanuensis and counsellor was this incomparable woman; and how highly he valued her society and virtues may be deduced from his brief exclamation after their final parting, on the eve of his beheadal;—"The bitterness of death is over!" Lady Russell survived her lamented lord upwards of forty years.

"Edward Crichfeeld of the parish of Chersey, and Jane Crockford of the parish of Gorge's, Southwarke, ware maried in the parish of Walton upon Thames, February the 6th, 1657, by Richard Hutchinson, Minister."[62]

Burials.—1640. "Richard Folke Girald, the eldest son to the Earle of Kildare, in Ireland, was bury'd."[63]

1641. "Ann, the daughter of Rich[d] Vale, being most miserably burnt to death, was bury'd in those parts that the fire had not consumed. April 12."

1645. "Margaret, the daughter of Benjamin Weston, Esq., & the Countess of Anglesey her mother, buried the 28 of Jan."

"Aprile 1662. The Right Honorable Elizabeth, Countess of Anglesey. Buried the eighteenth day, at night."

1662. "The Right Honorable Jerome, Earle of Portland. Buried the 22[nd] of March, 1662."

1683. "Robert Reading, an antient man: bur. Sept. 1683."

1690. "Frances Nithold, an antient Widd: buri'd 4 December; and was buryed in linen, 1690."

1696. "Since the Act for buryalls and births.[64] Thomas Wilson, of London, bury'd in y[e] vault; 12 June, 1696."

1709. "Sir Richard, the Lord chife Justis of Iorland buryed. December 22, 1709."

1714. "The Rt. Hon[ble] Lady Catherine Marchiones de Cvgerat, of the kingdom of France, buryed heere, March 25, 1714."

1723. "John, the son of Sir John Vanbrugh, was bury'd March 28, 1723."

1740. "The Rt. Hon[ble] Richard Boyle, Lord Viscount Shannon, was bury'd Dec. 27th, 1740."

1741. "Major General John Orfeur was bury'd May 22nd, 1741."[65]

1746. "Mrs. Frances Palmer, Lady of these Mannors, was bury'd May 27, 1746."

1755. "Right Hon[ble] Lady Shannon, bury'd May 19, 1755."

[62] In Cromwell's Commission, the above Mr. Hutchinson is called Curate of Walton.

[63] The two memorials in Walton church, for Thomas Fitz-gerald (of the same family as the above) and his wife Frances, have been already noticed (vide *ante*, pp. 330, 31), and an accurate transcript of the inscribed verses, on the southern side of the chancel, is now subjoined: the date is 1619.

"Stay Gentle Stay and reade in ill fram'd lynes
The life and death of two well svted myndes
To poore they gave of Riche they did not Borrowe
To all they lent wher want expressed sorrowe
To foe a frend to frend their Faith approv'd
Of foe of frend of Bothe they were belov'd
Their Earth was Heaven where Blessed Angells singes
Their Church was Crist whose Death same life us Bringes
In fine so liv'd so lov'd so Dy'd and Rest
As frends as dov's as Saynts, and so are Blest.
Pass on thy way,—thos live thos dye w[ch] Don
Two lives thou gayn'st wher others have but one.
Though fvtvre tymes or Malice will not credit
Prisent Trewth subscribs to such was their Miritt."

[64] In the year 1695, (7th William III.) a tax was laid (for 5 years) on *births, marriages, burials*, &c., to carry on the war against France. This tax was levied according to the *quality* of the person; as thus,—the birth of a duke's son, 30*l.*; the marriage of a duke or duchess, 50*l.*; the burial, 50*l.* The lowest burial duty was four shillings.

[65] There is a tomb in memory of Major Gen. Orfeur almost close to the northern wall of the church; but the inscription is nearly obliterated.

1763. "The Rt. Hon^ble Countess of Middlesex, bury'd May 17."

The following are recorded among the most remarkable entries relating to *longevity*.

1715-6. "Roger Jefferey, A agid man 107 years aige, Buryed February 9, 1715-6."

1738. "Mrs. Audley, an ancient Gentlewoman of 104 years, whose Husband had been a Major in Oliver Cromwell's Army, was bury'd February 12, 1738."

1813. "Robert Frogley, Jan. 25: age 100 years."

1834. "Eliz^h Clark, June 5th: age 99 years."

Under the date 1682, is the following singular entry, respecting the choice of a minister of Walton by the vestry.

"Mr. Samuel Croxall, Rector of Tolshunt-Knights in the County of Essex, & late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was chosen Minister of the Parish of Walton-Thames in a full Vestry by the unanimous consent of the inhabitants thereof: Jan. 3, 1682."—This was the father of the Rev. Dr. Croxall, the editor of Æsop's Fables.

Walton is generally considered to have derived its name from the ancient entrenchments found in the neighbourhood; or, more immediately, as Aubrey remarks, "from *Vallum*, a rampire of earth." In some recent communications to the "Gentleman's Magazine," Mr. Puttock has stated his belief that Walton was both the *Pontes* of Antoninus, and identical with the *Bibroeum* of Richard of Cirencester;[66] and his opinion, as to this being the actual site of *Pontes*, has been corroborated by a reference, made in the same work, to the evidence collected by the Rev. B. A. Perkins, of Christchurch, which is stated to be so strong "as to put the question of the locality of that station, in future, beyond all doubt."[67] Long before these opinions were broached Mr. Nicholas Salmon had ventured a conjecture, that Walton might have been the *Tamese* of Ravennas; but in this, he more particularly referred to the camp on St. George's hill, to which he conceived there was a vicinal, or military way, "struck out of the Ermine-street (from Farnham) at Guildford, and leading by Ripley to Walton upon the Thames."[68]

The South-western railway passes through this parish, in which there is a station at the distance of about one mile from the village; the railway bridge crosses the road leading from Walton to Hersham, According to a survey made under the inclosure acts obtained in 1800, there were then in Walton 3380 acres of old inclosure, 475 acres of arable common field, 72 acres of common meadow, and 2800 acres of waste land; of which, 230 acres were ordered to be left uninclosed for the benefit of cottagers.

[66] Gentleman's Magazine, (new series,) vol. xv. p. 257; and vol. xvi. p. 260.

[67] Id. Minor Correspondence, vol. xv. p. 338.

[68] New Survey of England, &c., vol. i. p. 74; 1791.

WEYBRIDGE.

This parish includes an extensive village of the same name, which is situated near the confluence of the river Wey with the Thames; and from the bridge over the former of which it has evidently derived its present appellation. It borders on the latter river, on the north; on Walton-on-Thames, on the east; on Byfleet, on the south; and on the west, the Wey divides it from Chertsey. Under the authority of an act of parliament, passed in 1800, four hundred and twenty-two acres of waste land in this parish were annexed to the old inclosures; leaving open seventy-five acres for the use of the poor cottagers: at that time, the entire parish was stated to consist of 1395 acres; of which, 106 were common meadows.

The manor of Weybridge anciently belonged to the abbey of Chertsey. In the Domesday book it is stated, that the abbot held two hides in Weybridge; which had been held in the time of King Edward, and after his death, by Alured, who could remove wherever he pleased. "There are three villains," continues the record, "and 8 acres of meadow. The wood yields 2 swine. The manor had always been valued at 20 shillings. In the same vill an Englishman held of the Abbey 2 hides, which he had held in the time of King Edward; and he could transfer his lands and remove himself at pleasure. There is one carucate of arable land; and there are two villains, with half a carucate, and 8 acres of meadow. The wood yields 2 swine for pannage. It is, and was, valued at 20 shillings."

From an inquisition taken in 1284, (12th of Edward the First,) it appeared that the hamlet of *Waybrugg* was held in free socage of the abbey of Chertsey by Godfrey de Lucy. The estate contained in demesne twenty acres of arable land, value *5s.* 7*d.*; sixteen acres of meadow, 24*s.*; pasture, called Contese and Gers'm, 3*s.*; rents of assise, at Michaelmas, 2*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; at Christmas, 18*s.* 6*d.*; at Easter, 16*s.* 3¾*d.*; *tolnetum warragii*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; a fishery, 2*s.*; rents and labour of sixteen customary tenants, 15*s.* 10*d.*; in all, 6*l.* 13*s.* 10¾*d.* From this was deducted rent of assise to the abbey, at Michaelmas, 15*s.*; to Richard le Grant, for Grant's mead, half a pound of pepper; and to Hamo de Gatton, rent of assise, at Christmas, 13*s.* 4*d.*; in all, 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Clear profit, *5l. 5s. 6¾d.*[1]

The manor of Weybridge was among the estates pertaining to the duchy of Cornwall in the reign of Henry the Eighth; who in 1540, having constituted Hampton-court "an Honor," annexed to it the manors of Weybridge, Byfleet, &c.; and assigned to the duchy, in return, the manor of Sheppen in Berkshire. Both Weybridge and

[1] Escheats, 12 Edw. I. n. 16.

Byfleet were afterwards held, generally, under leases from the crown, by the possessors of Oatlands.

Oatlands, in Weybridge.

In the year 1500, (15th of Henry the Seventh,) Humphrey Ruggeley and his wife Alice levied a fine to John Reed, Bartholomew Reed, and others, of three messuages, three gardens, one hundred acres of land, twelve of pasture, ten of meadow, ten of woodland, and ten shillings rent, in this parish. The estate thus transferred was held by William Rede, when Henry the Eighth was about to make the Chase at Hampton-court; with a view to which he wished to have possession of this land of Oatlands; for which he offered, in exchange, the lands, &c., belonging to the suppressed priory of Tandridge; but before the conveyance was completed, Mr. Rede died, leaving his son John, a minor, his heir. However, Sir Thomas Cromwell (afterwards Lord Cromwell) having been appointed guardian to John Rede, by indenture between the king on the one part, and John Rede and his guardian on the other part, dated January the 27th, 1538, they conveyed to King Henry the manor of Oatlands, in consideration of a grant from him, dated on the 2nd of the same month, of the site and demesne lands of the priory of Tandridge, in this county, together with all its appendant manors and estates.

Queen Elizabeth was at this place in August, 1599; and again in August, 1602, when she is said to have shot with a cross-bow in the paddock.[2] In her time the keeper of the house at Oatlands had an annual fee of *5l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; the park-keeper, 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; the keeper of the garden and orchard, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and the keeper of the wardrobe, 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*[3] Anne of Denmark, the consort of James the First, was also some time resident at Oatlands, and had an apartment erected here called the Silk-worm room.[4] Charles the First, in the second year of his reign, granted the estate, for life, to the queen (Henrietta Maria); and their youngest son, Henry, created duke of Gloucester, was born here in 1640, and was hence styled Henry of Oatlands. Most of the buildings were destroyed, and the land was disparked, during the interregnum; but after the restoration of Charles the Second, the queen-dowager regained possession of Oatlands in the dilapidated state to which it had been reduced. In 1661, Henry Jermyn, earl of St. Albans, the favourite, and afterwards the second husband of the

[2] Historical Account of making the New Park at Richmond.

[3] Ordinances of the Royal Household, published by the Society of Antiquaries, p. 263.

[4] This may, possibly, have been built by Inigo Jones, whom the queen had appointed her architect; and an arched gateway of his design is yet standing at Oatlands, as will be noticed hereafter.

said queen,[5] had a lease of this manor granted at his nomination to John Hervey, of Ickworth in Suffolk, February the 25th, 1661, for a term of forty years from the 3rd of October last past, if the queen should so long live, at an annual rent of twenty pounds. The queen died on the 10th of August, 1669; and by lease dated March the 31st, 1671, King Charles the Second demised this estate to John Staley, goldsmith, of London, and Martin Folkes, of Gray's-inn, who, as Manning observes, were doubtless trustees for the earl of St. Albans. This lease was for thirty-one years, at the rent of twenty shillings a year; and in 1682, the earl had a grant for an additional term of eleven years from the termination of the last lease. He sold his interest in the property under these leases to Sir Edward Herbert, who obtained from James the Second a lease of the estate in reversion, for seventy-six years after the expiry of the preceding grant.

Sir Edw. Herbert was chief-justice of the King's Bench, and afterwards of the Common Pleas; but having supported the king's claim to the power of dispensing with the laws of the realm, whenever it suited the royal pleasure, he found it prudent to emigrate to France with his self-exiled master, who gave him the great-seal after his abdication; and he died in his service in November, 1698. Sir Edward was attainted, and excepted out of the general pardon granted by William the Third, in consequence of his attending King James in his invasion of Ireland; and his estates in England were therefore confiscated, and Oatlands reverted to the crown. Arthur Herbert, the elder brother of Sir Edward, who had pursued a contrary line of conduct in politics, retired to Holland in the latter part of James's reign, and being a naval officer, he was appointed to command the fleet with which the Prince of Orange came to England in 1688. He was much favoured by King William; who, in 1689, created him Baron Herbert of Torbay, and earl of Torrington; but in the following year, after being defeated by the French, when in command of the English and Dutch fleets, off Beachy-Head, he was arrested and tried by a court-martial; and although acquitted, he was deprived of his commission, and never afterwards employed in the naval service. In 1696, he procured from the king a grant in fee-simple of the estate of Oatlands, which he took in the name of John Agar, esq. He was twice married, but had no children; and dying on the 13th of April, 1716, he bequeathed the bulk of his estates to Henry Fiennes Clinton, seventh earl of Lincoln, in testimony of his strong admiration of the integrity and stedfastness which he had displayed in regard to public affairs.

[5] See DIARY, &c., of Samuel Pepys; 2nd edit. 8vo.; vol. i. pp. 340 and 361.

This nobleman formed the gardens at Oatlands about the year 1725; and he, most probably, erected the house on the terrace which was destroyed by fire, in 1793, whilst the late duchess of York was resident there. On the side of the park, adjacent to Walton-on-Thames, is an arched gateway, which was built by Inigo Jones, and repaired by the above earl, as appears from the following inscription:

Henricus, Comes de Lincoln, hunc Arcum,
Opus Egnatii Jones, vetustate corruptum, restituit.

The earl died on the 7th of September, 1728, leaving several children by Lucy his wife, who was sister of Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle.[6] George, his eldest son and successor, died in April 1730, in the thirteenth year of his age; and was succeeded by Henry, his next brother, who, in October 1744, married Catherine, a daughter of Henry Pelham, esq., and niece to the duke of Newcastle. The nobleman last mentioned, who had been created duke of Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1715, having no child, in 1756 procured a patent creating him duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, with remainder, in default of his own issue, to his nephew, the earl of Lincoln; who consequently succeeded to the title on his death in 1768. Henry, duke of Newcastle, resided at Oatlands, where he enlarged the park, made great plantations, formed an ornamental piece of water, and constructed a grotto at a considerable cost.

The proprietors of Oatlands had long held, under lease from the crown, the manors of Byfleet and Weybridge, and Byfleet, or Weybridge, park. Some time prior to his decease in 1794, the duke of Newcastle sold to the late Frederick, duke of York, the estate of Oatlands, and the manors and lands which he held on crown leases. The duke of York likewise purchased an estate with a house at Byfleet, which had belonged to General Cornwall; Brooklands, a house belonging to George Paine, esq., in the parish of Weybridge; and much other property, from various persons, both in this parish and in those of Byfleet and Walton.

In the year 1800 two acts were passed for the inclosure, respectively, of the open common-fields, wastes, &c., in the parishes of Weybridge and Walton-on-Thames; and under those statutes, by allotments and purchases (or reputed purchases), the duke of York obtained additions to his estate to the amount of about one thousand acres; extending southward from Oatlands to the turnpike-road at Redhill between Cobham and Ripley. Until a few years after that time, this property

[6] In consequence, apparently, of mistaking the year of the decease of earl Henry, Mr. Manning has assigned the formation of the gardens at Oatlands to his youthful successor, George; which is evidently erroneous.

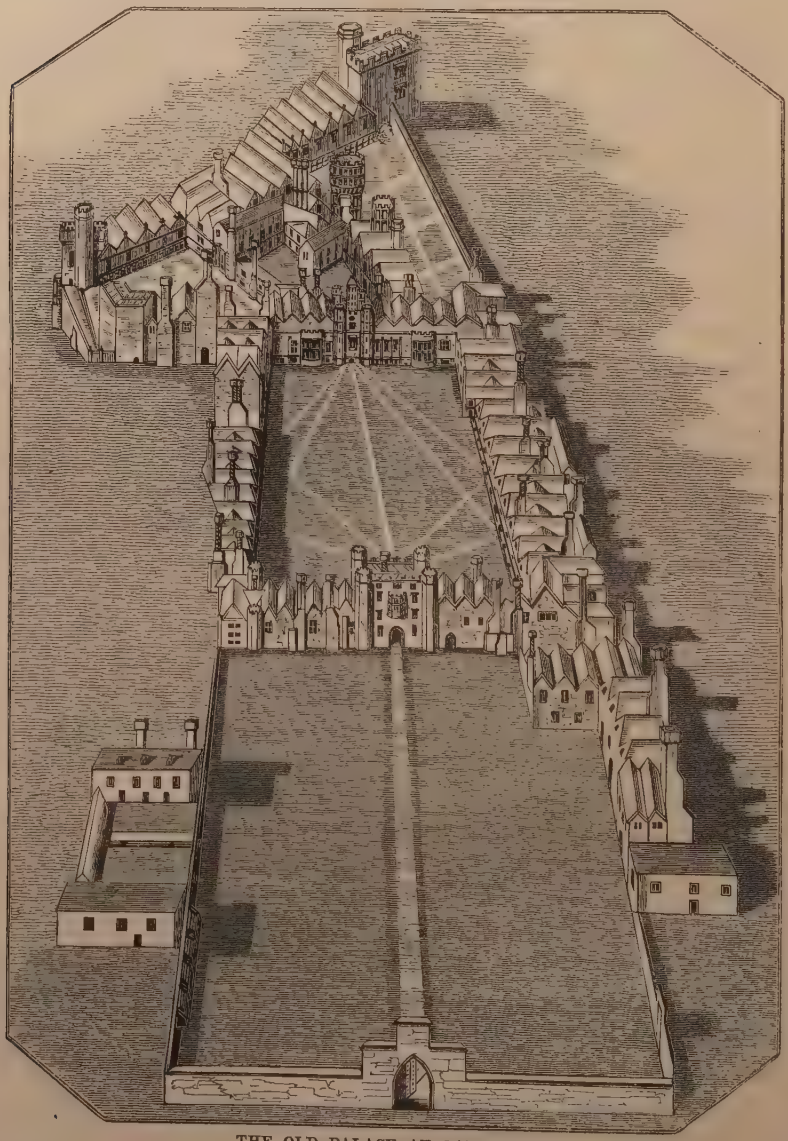
had been chiefly held on lease under the crown; but in 1804, an act was passed to enable his Majesty to grant the inheritance in fee-simple of such portions of the Oatland estates as were so held to the duke of York, for "an adequate consideration in money to be ascertained by the proper officers;" and under that authority the property was soon afterwards conveyed to his royal highness.[7] The park of Oatlands contains about six hundred acres, and has, also, about one hundred and fifty acres of arable and meadow land pertaining to it. Byfleet park included six hundred acres; and the estate there once General Cornwall's (which the duke had purchased), about one hundred and fifty acres: these, with Brooklands, formerly a rabbit-warren on the heath, about two hundred and ninety-five acres; and some smaller pieces of land, together with the allotments awarded under the above inclosure acts, comprised in the whole, a demesne of nearly three thousand acres.

After the decease of the duke of York, (which took place on the 5th of January, 1827,) the Oatlands property was sold to Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, esq.; who, in March 1823, had been married to Mademoiselle Mercandotti, a celebrated opera-dancer, and natural daughter of the earl of Fife. He resided some time at Oatlands with his lady; but afterwards retired to the continent; since which, during twelve or fourteen years, the mansion has been tenanted by the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; but it is understood that his lordship's holding will expire at Christmas next. Much of the Oatlands property on St. George's hill was purchased by his lordship, a few years ago, of Mr. Ball Hughes; and the Brooklands estate has also been sold by the latter gentleman to the Hon. John Locke King, of Woburn park.

An engraved prospect of the "PALACE at Oatlands," from a drawing which belonged to the late Richard Gough, esq., has been published in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, and is supposed to represent the buildings as they appeared "about the time of Queen Elizabeth." They are delineated under a bird's-eye view, in perspective elevation, and present a curious assemblage of embattled gateways, octagonal turrets, gable roofs, and ornamental chimneys. From the entrance-court, which seems to have had ranges of stabling on each side, a central path led to the principal gateway, which communicated with an interior court of an oblong form; at the extremity of which was another gateway, leading to a triangular cluster of buildings, inclosing

[7] See "An Act to enable his Majesty," &c., 24 George III. cap. xxv. This act may be referred to as affording a curious example of the wire-drawn verboseness of phraseology so much complained of in modern legislation.

lesser courts, and several small towers of an octangular description. The subjoined *wood-cut* is a reduced copy of the above engraving; but it is unnecessary to enter into any further detail, as not any part now remains above-ground of the ancient pile.



THE OLD PALACE AT OATLANDS.

The buildings here represented were mostly destroyed, as already stated, during the contest between Charles the First and the Parliament; but the foundations and vaults may yet be traced. The mansion of the earl of Lincoln, which was erected at some distance

from its site, was partly burnt down on the 6th of June, 1794, whilst inhabited by the duchess of York, who had beheld the conflagration from her sleeping apartment; the duke of York being then with the British army in the Netherlands. The grand armoury which the duke had formed there, and which is stated to have been of the value of two thousand pounds, became a prey to the flames.

Soon after this accident, the building of the present house was commenced, as generally alleged, from the designs and under the superintendence of the late Mr. Holland, the architect of the noble theatre in Drury-lane, which was destroyed by fire in February, 1809. It seems, however, that the more immediate superintendent, if not the designer of the whole, was the well-known Mr. John Carter, who, in several pencil sketches made by himself, (and which are now before us,) describes the mansion as "erected under" his own "direction, after the various styles of our ancient architecture."

However this may be, small credit is due, either to the architect, or to the "architectural antiquary," (as Mr. Carter was accustomed to call himself,) in regard to the design of this mansion. It is, in fact, an anomalous intermixture of the castellated and pointed styles; in which the former, from the square towers, octagonal and circular turrets, and embattled parapets which the pile exhibits, must be allowed to preponderate; yet there is no grandeur in the composition; and the details, generally speaking, are frittered into littleness. Since the decease of the duke of York, part of the building, comprising more than thirty apartments, has been pulled down, together with an extensive range of stabling.

The situation of the house is extremely good. It stands on a fine terrace, near the middle of the park, and commands some noble and wide-spreading prospects, particularly towards the north. The principal rooms are fitted up with much elegance, and they contain a small but well-chosen collection of pictures; among which is the "*Return from Hawking*," which was painted a few years ago by Mr. Edwin Landseer, under the patronage of Lord Francis Egerton, and has since been finely engraved by Cousins. It includes the portrait of his lordship, leaning on the neck of a horse, on which Lady Francis is seated with an infant daughter: a serving-man is bearing the hawk, and Miss Egerton is introduced as a spectator. Here is, also, another interesting picture, representing the "*Death of Nelson*," on board the Victory, in the ever-memorable engagement off Trafalgar;—and a pleasing series of pencil drawings by Chalon, of Miss Fanny Kemble (now Mrs. Butler), in the character of Juliet, portraying her in all the scenes in which she is personally engaged throughout the play.

Below the brow of the terrace is an expansive sheet of water, about three-quarters of a mile in length; which is chiefly supplied by the ground-springs, and from the judicious management exercised in its formation is made to appear as though connected with the Thames, and crossed in the distance by Walton bridge. The pleasure-grounds are beautifully laid out; and a delightful walk through the shrubbery leads to a romantic Grotto, which was constructed at a great expense for the duke of Newcastle, by three persons, (a father and his two sons,) who are reported to have been employed in the work several years. It consists of four or five apartments, the sides and roofs of which are incrusted with satin spar, sparkling ores, shells, crystals, and stalactites: some of the quartz-crystals are unusually large and fine. There is, also, a small bath-room, in which is a beautiful (marble) copy of the Venus di Medici, as though going to bathe. The rocks forming the exterior are built up with a whitish-coloured perforated stone, a kind of *tufa*. In the upper chamber, the late duchess of York passed much of her time when the duke was in Flanders, during the revolutionary war with France.[8]

At some distance from the grotto is a celebrated Ruin, built in imitation of the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli, which is one of the finest remains of the Augustan age which classic Italy can boast: the temple is circular, about twenty-three feet in diameter, and was

[8] Near the grotto is a large circular basin, which was formerly stored with gold and silver fish, and supplied with water from adjacent springs, but is now neglected and dried up. Around it, on the banks, overshadowed by trees and underwood, are between sixty and seventy small upright stones, inscribed with the names of an equal number of dogs, which were buried here by direction of the duchess of York, by whom the canine species was especially favoured. On two of these grave-stones the following epitaphs are engraven:—

"To the Memory of Julia.

Here JULIA rests, and here each day,
Her mistress strews her grave with flowers;
Mourning her death whose frolick play
Enlivened oft the lonesome hours.
From *Denmark* did her race descend;—
Beauteous her form and mild her spirit,
Companion gay, and faithful friend:—
May ye who read have half her merit."

"PEPPER, near this silent Grotto,
Thy fair Virtues lie confest;
Fidelity thy leading motto;
Warmth of Friendship speak the rest."

The duchess extended her kindness even to the rooks; which, when driven from the neighbouring fields, experienced a marked protection on this demesne; where, finding

surrounded by eighteen columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature, but many of them have fallen.—The ruin at Oatlands is, itself, in a decayed state; and particularly the roof, which is partly open to the sky, the lead which once covered it having been blown off in a tremendous hurricane many years ago, and never replaced. There is a kind of crypt at the bottom with a circular pier in the centre.

The park, the surface of which is pleasingly diversified by the natural undulations of the ground, is well wooded; and there are some fine old oaks, elms, beeches, and other forest trees, in various parts of the demesne; together with modern plantations of Scotch firs, larches, &c. Some very beautiful picturesque studies, well worthy the attention of the artist, are obtained in several parts of the grounds on the declivity of the terrace towards the lake. The circumference of the park, together with the farm immediately in connexion with it, is between five and six miles. Near the entrance to the park from Weybridge is a remarkable oak, of considerable girth and finely grown: the limbs are very large.

Henry of Oatlands, "so I have heard him called in his cradle," Fuller says, (in contradiction of a report that St. James's was the place of his birth,) was the fourth and youngest son of Charles the First. He has been described as a prince of promising hopes; who, at the last interview which the ill-fated king had with his children, "displayed an understanding and sensibility far beyond his years." Dr. South, in a marginal note to one of his Discourses on covetousness, states that "a certain Lawyer, a great confident of the rebels in the time of their reign, upon a consult held amongst them, how to dispose of the duke of Gloucester, then in their hands, with great

themselves in security, they soon established a flourishing rookery. This beneficent trait in the character of the duchess was thus alluded to in some lines written by the late Lord-Chancellor Erskine.—

"At Oatlands, where the buoyant air
Vast crowds of Rooks can scarcely bear;
What verdure paints returning spring!
What crops surrounding harvests bring!
Yet swarms on every tree are found,
Nor hear the Fowler's dreaded sound.
And when the Kite's resistless blow
Dashes their scattered nests below,
Alarmed, they quit the distant field,
To seek the Park's indulgent shield;
Where close in the o'ershadowing wood
They build new cradles for their brood,
Secure,—their fair Protectress nigh,
Whose bosom swells with sympathy."

gravity (forsooth) declared it for his opinion, 'That they should bind him out to some good Trade, that so he might eat his Bread honestly.'"[9] He was, however, "permitted to depart the land, with scarce tolerable accommodations, and the promise of a (never-performed) Pension for his future support."[10] Fuller quaintly remarks, that "he had a great *appetite* for Learning, and a quick *digestion*, able to take as much as his tutors could teach him. He fluently could speak *many*, understand *more* modern Tongues; and was able to express himself in matters of importance *presently*, *properly*, *solidly*, to the admiration of such who trebled his age."[11] Whilst in France, in 1654, a strong "practice" (as Dr. Heylin terms it) was made by some of the Queen's court to seduce him to the church of Rome, but without success; his own good sense enabling him to resist the arguments employed for his conversion. On the restoration in 1660, he returned to England with his brothers; but he died at Whitehall on the 13th of September following, of the smallpox, "by the great negligence of the doctors."[12] He was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Westminster, to which his remains were conveyed by water from Somerset house.

Although the manor of Weybridge belonged to the abbey of Chertsey at the time of the Domesday survey, yet that foundation was not possessed of the tithes until long afterwards, when they were obtained from *Simon de Weybryg*; but whether by gift, or purchase, is unknown. About the end of the twelfth century, the abbot and convent sold the advowson of the church to the priory of Newark, which was then called the priory of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, of *Aldebury*; reserving, however, an annual rent of half a mark, or 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1262, the priory obtained license for an appropriation, and the incumbents were instituted as *vicars* until 1450; in which year the church was presented to as a rectory, by John Penycoke, esq. (probably by grant from the priory), and the presentations have been since continued under that denomination. The patronage is now in the crown; in which it became vested at the dissolution of Newark priory.—The Living is in the deanery of Stoke. In the 20th of Edward the First, it was valued at nine marks per annum; and in the King's books (temp. Henry the Eighth), at 7*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; paying

[9] South's SERMONS, vol. iv. p. 448. The writer adds,—"Those were his words, and very extraordinary ones they were indeed. Nevertheless, they could not hinder him from being made a Judge in the reign of King Charles the Second. A Practice not unusual in the Courts of some Princes, to encourage and prefer their mortal Enemies before their honest Friends."—Id. p. 449.

[10] Fuller's WORTHIES, vol. ii. p. 356; edit. 1811. [11] Id.

[12] Pepys, DIARY, vol. i. p. 138. In the next page Pepys says, he "saw the king in Whitehall garden, in *purple* mourning for his brother."

7*s.* 1*d.* for procurations and synodals. The registers are complete from the year 1625. About sixty acres of glebe land are attached to this living.

Rectors of Weybridge in and since 1800.—

Francis Haultain, D.D. Instituted on the 4th of November, 1794. Died August the 28th, 1827.

Charles Pembroke, LL.B. Instituted on the 27th of October, 1827. Died June the 17th, 1828.

Kennett Champaign Bayley. Instituted in October, 1828.[13]

Weybridge *Church* was dedicated to St. James, or according to Ecton, to St. Nicholas, as it now stands in the Ecclesiastical register. It consists of a nave, a small chancel, and a south aisle; but has undergone so many alterations that no vestige of the original structure is discoverable. At the west end is a modern entrance-porch decorated in front by pilasters supporting an entablature, with triglyphs. A small wooden tower, crowned by a shingled spire, rises from the gable of the roof, and contains three bells and a clock.

The nave is separated from the south aisle by angular columns, fluted, which support a large gallery extending the whole length of that side: this gallery was built by subscription, and the seats are all private property. An inscription states that "these columns were erected, and this aisle and galleries new built, the clock set up, and the church repaired, A.D. 1722."[14] In the gallery that crosses the west end of the nave is a small organ,[15] which was presented by Mr.

[13] This gentleman resides at his living at Acrise, near Canterbury. The present curate of Weybridge is the Rev. Richard Haggitt, one of the senior Fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge; who was licensed on the 19th of October, 1839: the curate's stipend is 120*l.* per annum.

[14] Another inscription informs us that the church was again repaired and painted in 1812.

[15] Above the Organ is a "Table of the Donations given to the Parish," of which the following is a copy.—

"A.D. 1500. Seven acres of land in the common Meadow, the product of which is to be sold every Easter Tuesday, for and towards the necessary Repairs of the Church for ever.

"A.D. 1626. Henry Smith, for Clothing, &c. £2. 16. 0.

"A.D. 1657. Mr. Edmond Bunyon, Citizen and Armourer of London, a Legacy to be paid every new-year's day out of a Farm at Tromp's Green, in this county, to five ancient poor widows of the parish for ever. £1. 0. 0.

"A.D. 1739. Charles Hopton, Esq., of Littleton in the county of Middlesex, endowed the Charity School lately built by his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton, for the Education of 12 poor Children of this parish with the interest of £100.

"—— Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, £50 3 per cents for the repair of the Church.

"A.D. 1837. A Legacy of £200 by Anthony Wells, Esq., of Staines, Middlesex, in the 3 per cents; the interest to be distributed in bread to the poor of the parish by the Minister and Churchwardens.

"A.D. 1837. Ten acres of land allotted to the poor Cottagers under the Act of

Worthington, of Orchard-house, who likewise defrayed the expense of altering the gallery. About four hundred and fifty persons are accommodated in this edifice: the pews are painted white, and regularly numbered.

The pews in the south gallery are neatly lined, and many are carpeted. That which was occupied by the late duke and duchess of York, and which belongs to the Oatlands estate, is very handsomely fitted up, and furnished with chairs. Over the entrance to this part of the gallery, at the east end, is the beautiful mural monument of the Duchess of York, which was executed by Chantrey in the year 1823, and may be closely ranked with his elegant memorial of the Children in Lichfield cathedral, both for design and execution.[16] The duchess is represented by an alto-relievo, the size of life. She appears clad in a Grecian robe, loosely fastened by a broach at the shoulder; the arms being uncovered, and the hair confined by a tiara. The position is devotional; the hands are crossed over the breast; and the sight directed upwards towards a celestial crown of stars. At the base is a pedestal, thus inscribed:—

> "This unadorned Monument was raised by Frederick, Duke of York, to his beloved and lamented Consort, Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Katherine, as best according with that simplicity of character and manners which distinguished her throughout life, and dictated, in her last moments, the wish to be buried without pageantry or parade. Her sweetness of Disposition, her unaffected Piety, and her never-failing Benevolence, manifested alike in acts of extensive Charity, and in judicious offices of personal Kindness, commanded universal Esteem, and secured to her the warmest Attachment of all who approached her; and her Memory can never cease to be respected as long as these Virtues shall be held in just Estimation. She was Born at Berlin on the 7th of May 1767; Married in London 29th September 1791,[17] and Died at Oatlands on the 6th of August 1820."

The duchess of York was the eldest daughter of Frederick William the Second, king of Prussia, by his first consort, a princess of the house of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. Her education is stated to have been super-

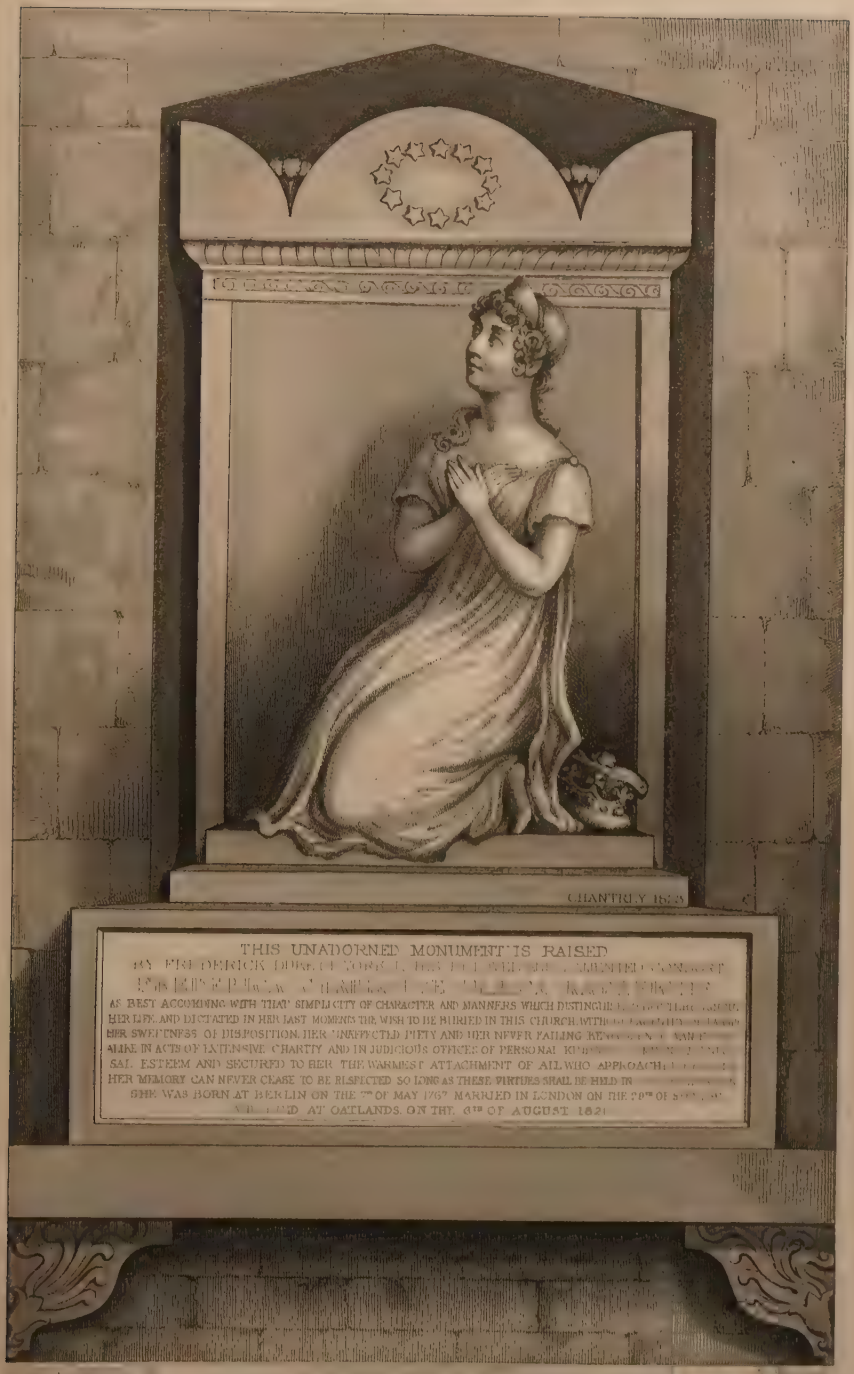
Parliament for inclosing the said land in the year of our Lord 1800, being now sold to the London and Southampton Railway Company, the sum of £300 was invested in the 3 per cents consolidated annuities; the interest to be annually divided between the poor Cottagers, not exceeding in rent £5 per annum, in fuel, by the trust and trustees for the time being.

"A.D. 1838. £50 given by the London and Southampton Railroad Company for the accommodation of turning the road from Weybridge to Byfleet; the amount funded in the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, to be divided annually among the poor Cottagers, not exceeding in rent £5 per annum, in fuel, by the trust and trustees for the time being.

"Richard Haggitt, Minister."

[16] Vide Britton's Cathedral Antiquities, Lichfield, pp. 49—51.

[17] This is an error;—the marriage at London did not take place until the 23rd of November, 1791.


CHANTREY 1823
THIS UNADORNED MONUMENT IS RAISED
AS BEST ACCORDING WITH THAT SIMPLICITY OF CHARACTER AND MANNERS WHICH DISTINGUI
HER LIFE, AND DICTATED IN HER LAST MOMENTS THE WISH TO BE BURIED IN THIS CHURCH WITH
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SHE WAS BORN AT BERLIN ON THE
AND AT OATLANDS ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST 1821

intended by her mother, and every requisite means were adopted to render her both virtuous and accomplished. When the duke of York first visited the court of Prussia, he became attached to this young princess rather, as it may be presumed, in consequence of her good temper and generally amiable disposition, than from her possessing any extraordinary personal attractions. During a second visit which the duke made to the same country, his marriage took place, the ceremony having been performed according to the rites of the Lutheran church, at Berlin, on the 29th of September, 1791. The royal pair having quitted Prussia, after passing a week at the palace of Herenhaussen, and a few days at Osnaburgh, proceeded by Brussels to Lisle. At this period the French revolution had commenced, and the name and ensigns of royalty were regarded with prejudice in that part of the continent. Hence, when the illustrious travellers reached Lisle, they were much annoyed by the lower classes of the people, and the arms and regal ornaments on their carriage were defaced, and almost obliterated. At length they reached Calais, and embarking on board a yacht provided for them, they landed in safety at Dover, November the 17th, and the following day arrived in London. On Wednesday, the 23rd of the same month, the ceremonial of marriage was repeated according to the forms of our established church,—a circumstance rendered imperative by the royal marriage-act.[18]

The life of this princess, from the time of her arrival in England to that of her decease, was unvaried by any circumstance of public interest or importance. Never having had any children, she bestowed her sympathies in some degree on those of others, and laudably devoted a part of her income to the establishment and support of schools for children of both sexes. As the boys educated at her establishments grew up, she furnished fees for their apprenticeship, or otherwise provided for them; while small marriage-portions were assigned to the young women, when they proved deserving of her kindness. She also formed a benefit society at Weybridge, and another at Walton; and many aged and infirm persons received little annuities from her bounty.

In consequence of ill health, the latter part of her existence was passed at Oatlands, in almost total seclusion. She had suffered, during a period of about twenty-five years, from the attacks of a painful and distressing disease, which ultimately undermined her constitution and occasioned her death, which occurred on the 6th of

[18] In the ensuing session of parliament a sum of 18,000*l.* a year, from the Consolidated Fund, was settled on his Royal Highness, in addition to his previous income of 19,000*l.* from other sources. The pin-money of the duchess amounted to 4000*l.* per annum; and her jointure to 8000*l.*

August, 1820. She was interred in a small vault, prepared in pursuance of her own directions, in Weybridge church, near the spot where her monument is affixed.[19]

On a large hatchment above (which, with five or six others of the Portmore and Ancaster families, is ranged along the ceiling of the aisle), are the armorial bearings of the late duke of York; and also the same arms, impaled with those of the royal family of Prussia.

The great respect in which this illustrious lady was held by the neighbourhood, was manifested by the erection of a *Column* to her memory on the village green; and the old parishioners of Walton and Weybridge still regret her loss, and strongly express their veneration for her character. The column, which is about twenty feet in height, exclusive of a pedestal six feet high, is of the Doric order: above the abacus is a sort of graduated spire, terminated by a ducal coronet. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

> "This Column was erected by the inhabitants of Weybridge and its vicinity, on the 6th day of August, 1822, in token of their sincere esteem and regard for her late Royal Highness, the most excellent and illustrious FREDERICA CHARLOTTE ULRICA CATHERINA, Duchess of York, who resided for upwards of thirty years at Oatlands in this Parish, exercising every Christian Virtue, and died universally regretted on the 6th day of August, 1820."

At the west end of the aisle is the vault of the Earl of Portmore's family, whose residence was at Ham-house, near the bridge, in this parish. It is built up about four feet above the level of the pavement; and the space around is inclosed by an iron railing. This part is lit by a tall plain window; above which is suspended the coronet of DAVID COLLYEAR, 1st earl of Portmore, who lies buried here, together with his wife, *Catherine Sedley*, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, and some time mistress of King James the Second, by whom she was created Countess of Dorchester, within a year after his own accession to the crown.[20] The former was interred here on the 13th of January, 1729-30; and the latter, on the 8th of September, 1729; her remains having been removed from Bath, in which city she expired on the 26th of October, 1717. The earl was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Portugal, and governor of Gibraltar; from which place he brought the several colours which now hang in tatters over his

[19] The vault in which the duchess of York lies buried, is immediately beneath the place where the present font stands.

[20] Granger relates that Sir Chas. Sedley, her father, who was very active against the king about the time of the Revolution, "looked upon this title as a splendid indignity, purchased at the expense of his daughter's honour"; and said "that in gratitude he should do his utmost to make his Majesty's daughter a Queen, as he had made his own a Countess."—BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY, vol. iv. p. 340.

grave. His helmet and crest, spurs, gauntlets, and sword, are also deposited here.

Arms:—Gu. on a Chev. between three Wolves' heads, erased, Arg. as many oaks, eradicated, Ppr. fructed, Or.; *Collyear*. The shield is surrounded by the motto of the Order of the Thistle, and surmounted by a coronet.

On a tablet of white marble, within this inclosure, is the following inscription;—which is the only one now in the church that mentions this family.

"Sacred to the Memory of the Hon^ble Brownlow Charles Collyear, son and heir of Thomas Charles, Viscount Milsington, and Lady Mary his wife, daughter of Brownlow, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven. He died at Rome, 18th of February, 1819. Aged 22 years.—His remains are interred in a vault underneath, erected by his father."

Under the gallery, in the aisle, is a curious *Brass* in memory of Thomas Inwood, yeoman, who, together with his three wives and their respective children, are represented by small figures, in a kneeling position, and in dresses of the time of Queen Elizabeth. This brass is two feet in length, by one foot and a half high. The following inscription, in german-text characters, is engraven at the bottom:

"Here vnder lyeth buried the body of Thomas Inwood, y^e ellder, late of this Towne, yoman, Deceassed the fyrst daye of May, in the yere of o^r Lorde God, 1586.

In perfe't fayth he lyved and dyed, of life sincere and puir,
Whose godly fame and memory for ever will endure.
His spirit with Christ in Heaven aboue, in ioye & blisse doth rest;
Whose fayth and true Religion he constantlye professt.
Whose godly lyfe and death on earth God grant us to ensue,
That after death with Christ in heaven wee all may lyve anew."

BRASS OF THOMAS INWOOD AND HIS THREE WIVES, IN WEYBRIDGE CHURCH.

Some smaller brasses affixed to a stone against the south wall represent three Skeletons, with labels thus inscribed:—

D'ne miserere Mei.—In D'no confido.—Miserere mei Deus.

There are, also, the sentences—*Christos Lucrum*, and *Mors Vita*, together with the following couplet:—

Disce mori dñens, moriens dt dñere possis,
Sic neq' mors Tristis, nec dita grabis erit.

At the east end of the chancel is a modern semicircular-headed window, in three divisions. The wall is painted to represent a curtain drawn up to shew the clouds, amidst which cherubim are flying. Beneath, are tables of the Creed and Commandments; with tolerably well-painted figures of Moses and Aaron at the sides. The communion table is of carved oak, of some antiquity.—Among the principal monuments here is one in commemoration of Vice-Admiral Hopson, who obtained a distinguished reputation in the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne; it is thus inscribed:—

"Here lyeth the body of Sir Thomas Hopson, knt., born at Lingewood in the Isle of Wight, of an ancient and worthy family there, who having served y^e^ space of 55 years in y^e^ Royal Navy, was deservedly preferred to the rank of Vice Admiral of the Red; in which station he was ordered, 12th October 1702, to force y^e^ boom that lay cross y^e^ harbour at Vigo, w^ch^ he executed with his usual resolution and conduct, whereby he made way for y^e^ whole confederate Fleet, under y^e^ command of Sir George Rooke, to enter, take, and destroy all the Enemies ships of war and gallies; which was the last of 42 engagements he had been in, in some of which he received many honourable Wounds for the service of his Country. Towards the latter end of his days he chose this place for the retreat and repose of his old age; where he died in peace, 12th October, 1717, aged 75."

Another memorial represents a small sarcophagus, inclosing an open book overshadowed by a palm-branch: on the leaves of the book is this inscription:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Katherine, the daughter of Kane William Horneck, Esq. She married Henry William, the youngest son of *Sir William Bunbury*, Bart.; by whom she had two sons, Charles John, and Henry Edward. She died the 8th of July 1799, aged 45.

"Ill suited as praise of sinful Mortals may appear in this their last sacred abode, yet, in fond remembrance of departed worth, of her it may be said, that while favoured with not ordinary advantages of mind and person, she was peculiarly distinguished by her fortitude and sensibility. She was kind, benevolent, good to all; beloved by all. Long and severe illness was her portion, which she bore with Christian meekness; comforting others, while her hopes were best placed where, we trust, through the merits of her blessed Saviour, she is receiving her reward."

A second inscription, at the base, records the memory of Hannah Horneck, the mother of Katherine, who died on the 12th of March, 1803, aged seventy-six years.

Under the last monument is a neat tablet of white marble, by Westmacott, with sculptural representations of a wheatsheaf, cross, and sacramental cup. On the cornice is this text:—

> "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season."—Job, chap. v. verse 26.

On the base is an eulogistic inscription in memory of Mary Gwyn, widow of General Francis Edward Gwyn, and daughter of Kane William Horneck, esq., of Plymouth. She died on the 14th day of January, 1840, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. This tablet was erected in gratitude for her kindness, by Sophia Gwyn, her niece and adopted daughter.

Another inscribed tablet of white marble, surmounted by a handsome sarcophagus, and other emblems, records the memory of the Rev. George Mangles, A.M., rector of Lawennick in Cornwall, who died on the 15th of December, 1810, aged forty-six years. He was allied by marriage to the Horneck family.

The following memorials are affixed against the north wall of the nave.—A neat monument, ornamented with an urn and drapery, commemorative of Lieut. Samuel Carr, of the 11th regiment Madras Native Infantry, who died on the 27th of March, 1833, aged twenty-three.—Beneath, is a handsome tablet in memory of Elizabeth, wife of *William Merle*, esq., late of Colliers-Wood in this county: she died on the 13th of October, 1825, aged seventy-five; between the windows, a tablet for Mrs. Lydia Mapletoft, of Chertsey, who died on the 25th of December, 1765, in her forty-seventh year, and was buried in the same vault with her grandfather, Sir Thomas Hopson. Other tablets record the decease of Isabella, widow of the *Rev. G. Blathwayt*, A.M., of Dyrham in the county of Gloucester, who died at Weybridge on the 23rd of December, 1836; and of William Merle, Esq., of Colliers Wood, Surrey; who was a magistrate for this county, and died in 1822, in the seventieth year of his age. "Descended from Parents who, when the Edict of Nantz was revoked, sacrificed both home and country for liberty of conscience; he was born, he lived, and died in heart and principles an Englishman."

The nave (which has a boarded ceiling, divided into panels, and ornamented with carved bosses at the intersections), is paved with red tiles, intermixed with a few inscribed grave-stones. On one slab are small *Brasses*, shewing the whole-length figures of John Woulde, gent., who died in May 1598, and his two wives, *Audreye* and *Elizabeth*.—The pulpit stands near the chancel; it is of oak, panelled. At the east end of the aisle is a handsome octagonal font, which is

thought to have been hidden underground at the time of the Reformation, it having been dug up when the staircase was made to the gallery. It is ornamented with various mouldings, and all the panels are enriched with quatrefoils and bosses.

An altar-tomb in the church-yard, inclosed by an iron railing, records the interment in a vault beneath of *Mary Watkins*, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Hopson, and widow of Capt. JOHN WATKINS, "Commander of her late Majestie's ship the Devonshire, who bravely lost his life for the sake of his Country, in an Engagement with a Squadron of French ships, October 10, 1707." She died on the 1st of August, 1715, aged thirty-two years. Her mother, *Dame Eliz. Hopson*, (the widow of the admiral,) who died on the 30th of March, 1740, in the eightieth year of her age, was also interred here; with others of the same family.—Another tomb, resembling a sarcophagus, is inscribed "to the memory of JEGAN WELLARD, 68 years a Cursitor of the High Court of Chancery; and 37 years an inhabitant of this parish. Natus 3d December 1743: obiit 11th Oct. 1837."

Weybridge is a quiet and respectable village, consisting of detached houses scattered over a considerable extent of ground; those which are the most congregated being on the verge of the green. Here is a large building called *Holstein House*, from its having been once inhabited by a duke or prince of Holstein, when sojourning in England. Near the village, on the Chertsey road, is a substantial wooden bridge, of thirteen arches, crossing the Wey river; and not far beyond, is another bridge and lock connected with the Basingstoke canal, which unites with the Wey at this point. Although the country immediately adjacent is mostly flat, some pleasing views are obtained along the verdant banks of the meadows which skirt the stream in its progress to the Thames.

HAM, the late seat of the earls of Portmore, (whose title became extinct on the decease of Thomas-Charles Collyear, the 4th earl, in January 1835,) has already been mentioned in the account of Weybridge church.[21] The estate is partly bounded by the Wey river, and

[21] In Manning and Bray's SURREY, (vol. ii. p. 789,) Ham house is thus described:—"One of the parlours is a handsome room, in which hang the portraits of the Countess of Dorchester; Sir David Collyear (Earl of Portmore), the Duchess of Dorset, the Duchess of Leeds, and Nell Gwyn.—Up-stairs are many passages and many small rooms. In the attic story is a room with a coved ceiling, used by James II. as a Chapel; within it is his bed-room, from which there is a private passage; and a place is shewn in which he was concealed after the advance of the Prince of Orange to London. There are some small cupboards, called barracks; as it is said his guards (who could be very few) used them to sleep in."—That James visited the Countess of Dorchester at Ham there can be little doubt; but the story of his concealment here at the time of the Revolution is merely traditionary, and altogether inconsistent with historical records.

partly inclosed by a brick wall, of which the gateway yet remains; but the mansion itself, having been long deserted by its noble owners, became ruinous, and was wholly pulled down about twelve or fourteen years ago. Granger thus speaks of the Countess of Dorchester, to whom this property was granted by James the Second.

"Catherine Sedley was a woman of a sprightly and agreeable wit, which could charm without the aid of beauty, and longer maintain its power. She had been the king's mistress before he ascended the throne; and was, not long after, created Countess of Dorchester. The King continued frequently to visit her, which gave great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off this amorous correspondence. They remonstrated with him on the guilt of such a commerce, and the reproach it would bring on the Catholic religion. She, on the contrary, employed the whole force of her ridicule against the priests and their counsels. They, at length, prevailed with him to forsake her; and he is said [in Reresby's Memoirs, 4to. p. 131] to have sent her word, 'either to retire into France, or to have her pension of £4000 a year withdrawn.'"[22]

In the small park connected with this estate, there were formerly some remarkably fine cedars, both in respect to size and beauty; but these have been all cut down, together with most of the other trees.

This parish is intersected by the South-western railway, which is continued from Walton by a deep cutting through the Oatlands estate, of which it occupies about twenty acres. At the Weybridge station, which is nearly three-quarters of a mile from the village, is a well-built oblique bridge of three arches, connecting the road from Chertsey to Byfleet. On the Chertsey side is a small inn (the Hand and Spear), erected a few years ago on the property of the Hon. P. J.

[22] Biographical History, vol. iv. p. 340.—The Countess was certainly in England in the year 1691, and was then in danger of arrest for treason, or misprision, for engaging in a conspiracy to reinstate the abdicated sovereign. See Dalrymple's Memoirs, 4to, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 186.—She had one daughter by King James; who was first married to James, earl of Anglesea; and afterwards, to John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby. She had, also, two sons by the earl of Portmore; the first of whom died shortly before his father in 1729; hence Charles, the second son, succeeded to the estate and earldom. He married Juliana, duchess-dowager of Leeds; and dying in July 1785, was succeeded by William-Charles, his second son; whose elder brother had died in 1756, without issue. This nobleman married Mary, the second daughter of John, 8th earl of Rothes, by whom he had two sons and a daughter; the eldest of whom, Thomas-Charles, succeeded to the title November the 15th, 1823. He married Mary Brownlow, sole daughter of Brownlow, 5th duke of Ancaster, by whom he had an only son, who died at Rome, in February 1819, of wounds inflicted by banditti; but his remains were afterwards brought to England, and interred (vide page 395) in Weybridge church. The Earl himself died on the Continent, January the 18th, 1835, at the age of sixty-three; when the earldom became extinct, there being no surviving male issue.

Locke King, which, from its square tower and arcade in front, has the general aspect of an Italian villa. On the high ground beyond it, about half a mile to the west, is a new-built mill (also belonging to Mr. King), which is applied to the two-fold purpose of grinding corn and sawing timber.

Near the railroad, on the south side in this parish, is FIR-GROVE, the seat of Sir John Easthope, bart., member of parliament for the town of Leicester. This gentleman, who has been much distinguished for his strenuous exertions in favour of a liberal policy in national affairs, was created a baronet by her present Majesty on the 23rd of August, 1841. The villa was built a few years ago, and has a handsome appearance, in the midst of a garden and pleasure grounds judiciously laid out.

On Weybridge common is a small villa, called WATERLOO COTTAGE, the property of James Taylor, esq., architect; the exterior of which attracts notice from the peculiarity of the design.

COBHAM.

On the west, this parish is bounded by those of Ockham and Walton-on-Thames, from the latter of which it is separated by the meanderings of the river Mole; on the north and east, it is skirted by Stoke D'Abernon; and on the south, it adjoins to the parishes of Little Bookham and Ockham. In the northern and western parts the soil consists, chiefly, of sand and gravel; in the central division, of good hazel mould; and towards the south, of clay. There is abundance of timber within its limits, especially of oak, ash, and elm; and the meadow lands are very fertile.

In 1779, (19th of George the Third,) an act of parliament was passed for dividing and inclosing the common fields in this parish; which, in 1793, was succeeded by a second act for dividing and inclosing the commons, heaths, and waste grounds; exclusive of three hundred acres, which were to be left open for the use of cottagers only, for the pasturage of their cattle, and to furnish them with turf for fuel.[1]

Early in the Saxon times this manor belonged to the abbey of Chertsey; and in the Domesday book, it is returned under the name of *Covenham*, as still forming a part of its possessions. "In the time of King Edward," says the record, "it was assessed at thirty hides;

[1] The above were among the very earliest Acts obtained for the inclosure of the commons and waste lands of this county; and were only preceded by those for the inclosure of Newington Butts, in the 10th of George the Third, and of Laleham, in Middlesex and Surrey, in the 14th of the same reign.

now, at twelve hides and a half. The arable land is ten carucates. There is one carucate in demesne; and twenty-nine villains and six cottars with nine carucates. Here are three mills, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*, and one acre of meadow. The wood yields forty swine. In the days of King Edward the manor was valued at 20*l.*; now, at 14*l.*

"William de Watervile holds two hides of the Abbey. An Englishman held them in the time of King Edward, and in his life time gave them to that Church in frank-almoigne. This land pertained to the manor of *Aissele* [Esher]. Here are six villains with two carucates. Under King Edward and now, its value was and is 14*s.* 6*d.*—In the same vill of *Aissela*, this William holds, as they [the homagers] say, of the Abbey of Chertsey, three hides and a half: in the time of King Edward, a man and two women held them, and could go where they would [as free tenants]; but for protection, subjected themselves and the lands to the Abbey. Here are two villains with one carucate. In the time of King Edward the value was 16*s.*; afterwards, 5*s.*; and now, 10*s.* These five hides and a half are rated for five virgates."[2]

There are now two manors in the parish of Cobham; namely, that properly called Cobham, or Coveham, belonging to Thomas Page, esq., of Pointers; and the manor of Ham, belonging to the dean and chapter of Windsor, lying within the manor of Cobham, and subordinate to it, paying a yearly quit-rent.

Henry the First, or his grandson (Henry the Second), granted to the abbot and convent of Chertsey a license to keep their park at Cobham shut up whenever they pleased, and to have all beasts they could take therein.[3] Henry the Second granted to Alexander de Barentin, his baker, and to his heirs, all the tenements which he had fairly purchased, including 'one hide of land in Coveham, called *Ettenesse*, and one grove called *Brodele*, with the heath adjoining up to the road, which he had of Aimar, abbot of Certesy, to hold, to him and his heirs, of the same Convent, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum: also a mill which Ailmar Smat formerly rented, to hold to him and his heirs at half a mark of silver annually, payable to the said Abbot and Convent: also one virgate of land near the mill at 5*s.* a year.'

Among the Pleas of the crown held at Guildford in the 7th of Edward the First, 1279, it is stated that the manor of Cobham was

[2] Mr. Manning appears to consider that the five hides and a half, here mentioned, as lying in the manor of *Aissela*, constituted a farm called *Norwood*, containing about three hundred acres, which, although "parochially belonging to Cobham," was sold in 1679, as "demesne lands of the manor of *Esher*," by Philip Doughty, esq., the then lord of that manor.—SURREY, vol. ii. p. 733.

[3] CART. ANTIQ. N. 14 Bibl. Harleian. No. 84.

'ancient demesne,' then held of the convent of Chertsey, to which it had belonged beyond memory; but, according to the verdict of another Jury, two years afterwards, it was 'not ancient demesne,' but parcel of the manor of Kingston-on-Thames. In 1285, King Edward the First granted to the abbot of Chertsey the privilege of free-warren in all lands adjoining to the abbey, and in the park of Coveham.

After the suppression of monasteries by Henry the Eighth, the manor of Cobham continued to belong to the crown until 1553, when Queen Mary granted it to George Bygley, gent., and his wife Elizabeth. Dorothy, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Bygley, married Robert Gavell; and their son and heir, Francis, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1595. The property appears to have been vested in this family until 1708; when Robert Gavell, sen., together with his son and heir-apparent, Robert Gavell, jun., conveyed this manor and several farms, (but reserving Cobham-court farm, being demesne lands of the manor,) to Frances, Viscountess Lanesborough; and she, by will dated December the 8th, 1719, bequeathed this with other estates, including East Horsley, to her second grandson, James Fox; with remainder to other grandsons. James Fox died without issue; and his brother and successor, Sackville Fox, at his decease left an only son, James, in whom the estate ultimately became vested. That gentleman, in 1778, sold Cobham and also East Horsley to Robert Mackreth, esq., who was subsequently knighted;[4] and he, in the ensuing year, sold these estates to Thomas Page, esq., who then held a farm called Pointers, in this parish, and was the person by whom the act was obtained for inclosing the common fields in 1779. Dying in 1781, he left his estates to trustees for sale, giving the option of purchase to his eldest son, (of the same name); who bought the manor and farms belonging to it, and enlarged the house of Pointers for his own residence.

In consequence of the singular way in which this parish is intersected by the capricious meanderings of the river Mole, there have been two Bridges at Cobham from a very early period. That most used is on the Portsmouth road, in *Street-Cobham*; the other is at *Church-Cobham*, about half a mile from the former one, on the road to Ockham. The bridge at Street-Cobham crosses the Mole at the foot of Pains-hill, where the stream separates this parish from Walton-on-Thames. In ancient times, the road traversed the bed of the river; but afterwards, a wooden bridge was erected, which was opened for the passage of *carriages* during floods; but at other times it was kept

[4] Mackreth was a notorious and fraudulent gambler, who had been a marker at a billiard table.—See East Horsley, in the present volume, p. 66.

closed except to foot passengers. From an inquisition taken in the year 1239, (23rd of Henry the Third,) it appeared that this bridge was originally built by Maud (or Matilda) of Scotland, the queen of Henry the First, as an act of charity, for the benefit of the soul of one of her maidens, who was drowned in crossing the ford.[5] The queen is stated to have assigned a piece of land in Cobham held by the abbot of Chertsey for the maintainance of one-half of this bridge; and Humphrey de Bohun, grandfather of the then earl of Hereford and Essex, lord of the manor of Walton, gave for the support of the other half, a piece of land called Spitilcrofte, which one Abraam, keeper of the bridge [*custos pontis*] had held a long time since; and this was recognized, as pertaining to the manor of Walton, by the Jury in the hundred-court of Elmelebridge.[6] This bridge was kept in repair at the joint expense of the lords of the manors of Cobham and Walton, until the latter part of the last century; when, in consequence of the great increase of traffic and travelling between the metropolis and Portsmouth, the necessity for a permanent passage over the bridge became apparent, and the magistrates of the county proposed to the lords of the manors in question, that an application should be made to parliament to constitute this one of the county bridges, on condition that those lords would contribute towards the cost of a new bridge. The offer was accepted; and they agreed to give four hundred pounds in money, the materials of the old bridge, and permission to dig on the wastes of their respective manors for sand and clay to make bricks. An act of parliament was then procured for rebuilding the bridge, (and two others at Leatherhead and Godalming); and the foundation was laid on the 15th of July, 1782. It is a substantial structure of nine arches. At a little distance above it is a low dam; by means of which a considerable expanse of water is pent up along the borders of the Pains-hill estate. The road into Street-Cobham from this bridge is skirted on the right by a long range of fine elms.

The bridge across the Mole, on the Ockham road, was originally of wood, like the one just described; and like that, also, it was kept closed against carriages, except during floods. In consequence of this inconvenience, it was eventually made a county bridge, and

[5] Queen Maud has, also, the credit of building a bridge across the dangerous ford at Stratford-le-bow, in Essex, in consequence, as traditionally stated, of similar disasters happening there, to that which occurred at Cobham.

[6] Manning and Bray's SURREY, vol. ii. p. 732; from a Record of the 23rd of Henry the Third, No. 17, quoted by *Tanner*;—but it is remarked in a note, that in a diligent search for it in the Chapter-house at Westminster, about the year 1780, it could not be found, although the Rolls of the preceding and subsequent years were there.

replaced by a new one of brick, of several arches, about seventy or eighty years ago.

In this parish are two or three good inns; of which, the White Lion is the principal; but the general business has much decreased since the opening of the South-western railway. There is an annual fair held in this village on St. Andrew's day, that being the festival of the patron saint of the parish. Independently of the principal seats, (which will be mentioned hereafter,) there are several detached dwellings at Cobham, inhabited by respectable families.

This Living is a vicarage in the deanery of Ewell. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, the entire benefice, which belonged to the abbey of Chertsey, is valued at 20*l.* annually; but under a fresh endowment, or appropriation, made in July 1465, by authority of the bishop of Winchester, it was reduced to 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; with a house, dove-house, and orchard, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*; paying to the archdeacon for synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* It has since been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty; and by the purchase of the old meadow and other lands, with the proceeds of two gifts of 200*l.* each, made in the years 1723 and 1725, by Sir William Perkins, of Chertsey. Several small donations have since been made for the preaching of sermons on particular days; the most recent of which is a bequest of funded property to the amount of 25*l.* per annum, made by Miss Isabella Saltonstall, of Cobham, in June 1828; to be paid to the vicar in half-yearly moieties, "so long as he preaches, or procures a clergyman to preach a sermon every Sunday afternoon in the parish church."[7] The days on which the particular sermons are preached are—Good Friday, Ash Wednesday, Christmas day, and the 5th of November. When the bishop of Winchester reduced the endowment in 1465, he reserved to his own see, out of the rectory, an annual pension of 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the prior and convent of Winton, 20*d.*; and to the archdeacon of Surrey, 3*s.* 4*d.*

After the reformation the impropriated rectory, having become vested in the crown, was granted by Edward the Sixth to William Fountain and Richard Mayn; and it afterwards passed in succession to many proprietors; by some of whom, portions of the tithes were separately

[7] The Will was proved on the 27th of February, 1829. She also devised the sum of 700*l.* in the 3 per cent. Bank Annuities, to the minister and churchwardens of this parish, in trust, for ever, for the half-yearly distribution of the interest of the same to the poor, resident in Cobham, provided their attendance in the church had been regular. Several other benefactions have been made by different persons, for the relief of the poor parishioners, the amount of which is chiefly expended in bread. The principal charity arises from the bequest made by Mr. Alderman Smith in 1625, of a portion of the rental of the Iwood estate in the parish of Warbleton, in Sussex, from which about 30*l.* annually is now derived, and laid out in the purchase of cloth, which is distributed by the minister and parish officers among the poor according to their several necessities.

disposed of. About 1750, both the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage belonged to Henry Weston, esq., of West Horsley; whose son and heir, Henry Perkins Weston, in 1801, sold such tithes as were then in his possession to the Rev. John Simpkinson, the vicar of Cobham; reserving, however, the patronage of the living, which has been since transferred to T. A. F. Simpkinson, esq. Q.C., the son of the vicar. There is a glebe-house at Cobham; and the glebe-land is rather more than thirty-seven acres.

The Registers commence with the year 1562.[8]—The following singular entry occurs under the date 1646:—

> "*James*, the son of *Thomas Parish*, was baptiz'd at y^e^ Desk, and not at the Font, on the 6th of September. He was the first Child that was baptiz'd in this Church without Godfathers and Godmothers according to y^e^ Order of the Directory, having only his Father for Sponsor, or Surety, that the Child should be educated in the Christian Faith."

Vicars of Cobham in and since the year 1800.—

John Simpkinson. Died in March, 1815.

Samuel Martin, B.A., who exchanged with the Rev. W. James.

William James. Instituted October the 18th, 1823.

Cobham *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is of very ancient foundation; and, although not mentioned in the Domesday book, possesses in its massive tower and curious southern entrance, strong evidence of a date full as remote as the early Norman times. All the other parts, however, are of a much later age, and chiefly in the pointed style; but the north aisle was rebuilt and much enlarged about eighteen or twenty years ago. The more ancient parts are of chalk, flints, and freestone intermixed: some of the window frames and ornamental work were restored when the edifice was last repaired.

The building consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; to the

[8] In the Register No. 1, the following memorandum was entered in May 1831, by the Rev. William James, the present vicar:—

"This Book is a copy of all the old Registers from 1562, made by Mr. Tucker, who was minister in 1700.—From 1700, it is the original of Marriages to 1754; and of Baptisms and Burials to 1759.

"The Marriages and Burials from the beginning of 1564, and Baptisms from 1565 to 1610, were lost when Mr. Tucker made his copy; and also Baptisms for 1628, 1629, and 1630.

"In 1644 [Mr. Lowe] the Vicar, afraid of being arrested for treason, fled from the parish, and being preferred, Mr. Lowe never returned, and the parish was for twelve years without a regular Pastor. During the interval there is no register of Marriages and Burials, but the new Vicar [Mr. Edward Carter], in 1656, continued the account of Baptisms, collecting the names of the children as he could from their Parents; yet those of the two first years of his own Incumbency had been completely obliterated in Mr. Tucker's time. The Marriages, however, and Burials of those two years have been preserved, and the Register seems to proceed regularly till 1678, when no Burials are entered for 6 years.—I know no other period in which it is deficient."

east end of the latter an old chapel is attached; and there is, likewise, a square western tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire, shingled. On each side the tower is a small Norman window, divided into two parts by a middle column; these admit light to the belfry, in which are five bells: here is, also, a good clock. The semi-circular arch which surmounts the entrance from the south porch is enriched with a handsome range of zig-zag mouldings. The interior length of the church is about ninety-four feet; its breadth is nearly thirty-five feet; the arches separating the nave from the chancel, and the aisle from the chapel, are of the pointed form. Nearly the whole area is occupied by pews; and there are large galleries, both at the west end and over the north aisle. In the nave, at a short distance from the south doorway, is a large dipping Font, of an octagonal form, panelled, but not otherwise remarkable.

There are many sepulchral memorials in this edifice; although but few of them are of consequence in respect to the persons they commemorate. The most remarkable of those of former times are affixed against the south wall of the chancel; and are thus inscribed:—

"Here lyes the body of RALPH COXE, Citizen and Silkman of London. Born 2nd February 1595; dyed 24th of September 1631.

In strenght of age he came to funeral beere
He soon fell sick, expir'd, lyes buried here.

"And of *Sarah* his wife, whose Monument is neere adjoyning; borne August 1st, 1603: dyed June 17, 1632.

With wings so weake Mortality dothe fly,
In height of flight Death strikes, we fall and dy.

Sarah's true Daughter, both by name and grace
Did *Dorcas'* bounty, *Mary's* choice embrace:
Religious zeale, with partes and person sweete,
Did all in one this Wife of thousands meete;
So loving, and belov'd of all the best,
And with all Saint-like gifts so full possess'd,
As if that Nature meant with Grace to frame
A Model to express her Maker's fame.
Thus Sarah's, Dorcas', Mary's part combin'd,
Inherit Heav'n, where her Soul's confin'd.
The gaine is Her's,—to God the glory due;
Our's the rare Pattern worthy lasting view."

Arms:—Gu. a Fess between three Lozenges, Sab. Over the arms is a sculpture in full relief, of a Death's head, with wings.

Within the communion-rails, is an inscribed slab in memory of "ye LADY IMWOOD ye last of ye ancient family of ye *Suttons* of ys parish, who lye interred here." She died on the 13th of May, 1692, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. After the decease of Sir William Imwood, her first husband, (who was sheriff of Surrey in

1684,) she remarried to the Rev. William Weston; through which alliance the impropriate rectory of Cobham was conveyed to his family.

The principal monument of a recent date is that commemorative of William Henry Cooper, esq., which has been erected within the chancel, over the pew belonging to the Pains-hill estate. It is of white marble, and was executed by R. Westmacott, jun., at the cost (as reported) of 1300*l.* There is a studied simplicity in the design, which exhibits the figures, in bas-relief, of the deceased, habited as a pilgrim, in a reclined position (as though at the end of his earthly journey); and Faith, with a palm branch, standing near him, and pointing to the skies. The appropriate text,—"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," (St. Matthew, chap. xi. verse 28),—is inscribed on the base.

> "To the Memory of William Henry Cooper, of Pains Hill in the County of Surrey, Esq.; who died at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, the 30th of September 1840; in the 53rd year of his age.—This Monument was erected by his affectionate, and deeply-afflicted Widow."

Arms:—Gu. on a Chev. betw. three Lions, passant, Arg., as many Lozenges, of the first; *Cooper*: Impaling 4ly, 1st, Or, a Griffin, segreant, Gu.; 2nd, Gu. a Man's head, Ppr.; 3rd, Az. two Foxes in Saltire, Arg., the one surmounted of the other; 4th, Az. a Lion, rampant, Arg.; *Williams.*

The remains of Mr. Cooper were interred within a vault in the church-yard, on the south-east side, beneath a handsome sarcophagus of freestone, inclosed by an iron railing.

Against the east wall of the nave (southward) is a handsome tablet of white marble, ornamented by a sculptured altar and drapery, in bas-relief, and having the name of the deceased inscribed in front, within a wreath of vine-branches. The following is on the base:—

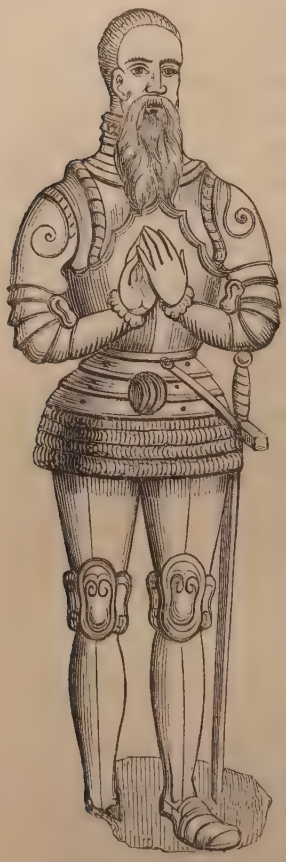
> "Felix Buckley, General in his Majesty's army. Governor of Pendennis Castle. Died September 14, 1823: aged 98."

This gentleman died at Cobham-lodge, which he bequeathed to Lady Molesworth, its present occupant. He was the oldest general in the service, and had been in the army upwards of seventy-two years.

Near the south entrance is another neat tablet of white marble, within a yellow-marble bordering, inscribed to the memory of the Hon. Agnes Hamilton, daughter of David Cockburn, esq., of Ayr, M.D., and wife of the Hon. Chas. Hamilton, of Pains-hill: ob. 18th October, aged thirty-eight.

In Manning's Surrey, the *brass figure* of a man bare-headed, with a long beard, is mentioned as being preserved here "in the chest." It is now, however, insecurely deposited with two smaller brasses beneath the pulpit steps. From an inscription, which has been lost, it appears

that this memorial was for JAMES SUTTON, some "tyme Bayle of this Lordeshyppe," who died in July, 1530; and is represented in plate armour, as shewn in the annexed wood-cut.



BRASS OF JAMES SUTTON.

This figure is about two feet in height; and is remarkable from having on the reverse side of the brass, a half-length of an Ecclesiastic, with the hands upraised, and holding a chalice, or sacramental cup, across the breast. It would seem, therefore, that memorials of this description were, after the reformation, occasionally dissevered from the original slabs, and re-engraved for secular persons.—One of the smaller brasses represents the *Nativity*; in which a most preposterous figure of Joseph is introduced, in total disregard of proportion;—and the other, a long range of fourteen boys.

THE SACRAMENTAL CUP.

The church-yard is a spacious inclosure, and contains many tombs and other memorials of the dead.[9] In the south-eastern part is a venerable yew tree, above five feet in diameter, which, although evidently of great age and completely hollow in the trunk, still exhibits much vigour in the growth and verdure of its branches.

[9] SIR HUMPHREY LYNDE, the learned author of *Via Tuta*, resided at Cobham in the latter part of his life; and dying on the 8th of June, 1636, he was interred, on the 14th of the same month, "above the steps of the chancel in the parish church," when "Dr. Featley preached the funeral sermon, shewing to the auditory, the great virtues, piety, and learning of the deceased."—Wood (ATHENÆ OXON. vol. i. c. 603, 604) characterizes him as "a most learned knight of his time, a zealous puritan, and a grand enemy to such as were called Arminians."

According to the same writer, Sir Humphrey was a native of London; and was born in 1579. He appears, however, to have been the descendant of an ancient family, long settled in Dorsetshire. After having received a part of his education at Westminster school, he was elected a student at Christchurch, Oxford, in 1596; and four years after, he took the degree of B.A. About the same time he succeeded to "a fair estate;" and

Near the church, on the north side, is the Mausoleum of the late Harvey C. Combe, esq.; which is surrounded by a strong iron-railing, and composed on a Greek design, with open sides, and a large sarcophagus, on steps, in the centre. The inscription is as follows:—

"Here lie the remains of Harvey Christian Combe, an Alderman of London, and for Twenty Years one of the Representatives in Parliament for that City. He was an ardent Admirer, and a zealous Supporter of the Principles of Charles James Fox. A kind Master: a sincere Friend: a most affectionate Husband and Father. He died July 4th, 1818, aged 66 years.—And also the remains of *Alice Christian Combe*, his Widow; who died October 27th, 1828, aged 70 years." [10]

Arms:—Sculptured beneath the roof of the mausoleum. Sab. two Bars, betw. seven Bees, three, three, and one, Arg.

was then made a Justice of the peace: in 1613, he was knighted by James the First; and during several parliaments he had a seat in the House of Commons. But his principal claim to notice is founded on his writings; most, if not all of which, were in defence of the Church of England against the Catholics. They attracted a good deal of observation from friends and foes, among his contemporaries; but it will be sufficient to mention here the work intituled—"Via tuta; the safe way to the true, antient, and Catholic faith now professed in the Church of England." Lond. 1628, 8vo. It was several times reprinted, and translated into Latin, French, and Dutch; and an answer to it having been published by Robert Jenison, a Jesuit, the author defended it from the press, in a tract intituled "A Case for the Spectacles"; Jenison's book being called "A Pair of Spectacles," &c. Leland mentions among the most distinguished persons in Dorsetshire (*nobiles in Dorsetania*), in the reign of Henry the Second, John de la Linde; and elsewhere, he says, "Delalinde dwellyd at Herteley, 2 miles from Cerne Abbey, and yet it is yn thayr name."—Itinerary, vol. vi. pp. 46, 47. From the *Inquisitiones post Mortem*, we learn that John de la Lynde held Hertleghes and several other estates in Dorsetshire, in the 1st of Edward the First. He also held lands at Abinger and Walton in Surrey; as well as estates in other counties.

[10] Harvey Christian Combe, distinguished as a member of the corporation of London, and as a British senator, was a native of Andover in Hampshire. His father, who practised as an attorney, was possessed of landed property; and from him he inherited a patrimonial estate. Engaging in commerce, he settled in the metropolis, where he first carried on business as a corn-factor, under the patronage of a relation. Having married a lady who was his cousin he obtained, on the decease of her father, a considerable addition to his fortune. After a time, he embarked in a large and profitable porter brewery, conducted under the firm of Gyfford and Co.; but subsequently altered to that of Combe, Delafield, and Co., under which well-known designation it is still carried on.

In 1790, Mr. Combe was chosen alderman of the Ward of Aldgate; and the following year, he served the office of sheriff of London: in 1793, he was appointed governor of the Irish Society; and in 1799, he arrived at the dignity of lord-mayor. He was, likewise, for some time commander of the 10th regiment of London Volunteers. To his civic honours he was desirous of adding those of a member of the legislature; but on becoming a candidate for the representation of the city of London in 1790, in opposition to Mr. Lushington, he was defeated. At the general election in 1796, however, he succeeded in securing a seat; and in 1802, he was placed by his metropolitan constituents at the head of the poll. In the House of Commons, Mr. Combe was a stedfast adherent of the party opposed to the ministry; but his conduct towards those from whom he differed in politics was ever marked by candour and urbanity. For many years he was

Cobham Park, the seat of Harvey Combe, esq. (son and heir of the late Harvey Christian Combe), was formerly called Downe-Place, from a family named *Downe* that had resided there for several generations prior to the Heralds' visitation in 1623; and from whom this part of the parish acquired the appellation of *Down-side*, which it still retains. In the reign of Queen Anne, this was the property of John Brydges, esq., who rebuilt the house, and about the year 1750, sold the estate to Sir John Ligonier, a distinguished military officer, who was afterwards raised to the peerage. He died in April, 1770, at the great age of ninety-two; and was succeeded in his titles of viscount and earl by his nephew, John James Ligonier; after whose decease in December, 1782, Cobham park was sold by his coheirs to the late earl of Carhampton. That nobleman, having bought the Pains-hill estate, disposed of this property in 1807, to Harvey Christian Combe, esq., the father of its present owner.—The house is a handsome and substantial building, nearly of a square form, and has a neat portico, which was erected some years ago in place of a veranda. It includes a good saloon with a coved and ornamented ceiling, (now a billiard room), a library, and other convenient apartments, embellished with a few marble busts, and some good pictures. Here, also, is a very beautiful copy, in statuary marble, of the far-famed monumental figure of Cleopatra, in the Belvedere palace at Rome; of which a representation has been given in Montfaucon's "L'Antiquité Expliquée."

The park is finely wooded, and possesses an agreeable diversity of surface. On the north and east sides it is skirted by the river Mole; which flows in a very sinuous direction through this part of its course; and by its capricious meanderings amidst a rich succession of woodland scenery, affords many fine picturesque views.

Cobham Lodge, at Down-side, is the pleasant seat of the venerable Lady Molesworth, (grandmother of Sir William Molesworth, bart., of

afflicted with a paralytic complaint, which, though accompanied with great corporeal debility, left the faculties of his mind almost wholly unimpaired. At that period of national excitement when the unfortunate meeting occurred at Manchester (in which much blood was wantonly shed by the infuriated partizans of a corrupt government), in June 1817, he received what has been termed "a cruel and wanton insult, by the resolution of a very thinly attended Common Hall, which had a visible effect on his enfeebled constitution;" and in consequence of this he resigned his seat in parliament and all his civic honours.

Mr. Combe did not long survive this occurrence, as his death happened on the 4th of July, 1818, at his seat at Cobham park. He had by his consort a family of ten children, who were amply provided for, his personal estate having been proved to be not much less than 140,000*l.*; his landed property is reported to have been of the additional value of 50 or 60,000*l.* His eldest son, Harvey Combe, esq., was appointed by his will his sole executor.

Pencarrow, in Cornwall,) to whom it was bequeathed by the late General Buckley, in the year 1823.

Cobham Court, the original site of the manor-house, was reserved by the *Gavells*, as already stated (p. 402), together with its attached farm, when the manor itself was sold by that family to the Viscountess Lanesborough, in the year 1708. From the Gavells the estate descended to the *Woods* of Littleton, in Middlesex; and is now the property of Colonel Wood, the present parliamentary representative for Brecknockshire. The farm consists of about four hundred acres of excellent land; and it has long been occupied by Mr. Thomas Baker, a skilful agriculturist.

Pointers, the seat of Thomas Page, esq., (who purchased both this estate and the manor of Cobham in the year 1781, under the option of his father's will), is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Mole, about one mile to the south of Cobham street. The house and grounds were much improved by this gentleman soon after he obtained possession; and he has been several times visited here by the late duke of York, and other members of the royal family. In 1793, the act of parliament for inclosing the heaths and commons in the parish and manor of Cobham, was obtained by his interest;[11] and by means of which this estate was considerably enlarged. He married Catherine, daughter of Joseph Brooksbank, esq., by whom he had one daughter, who resides with him, and has the general management of his affairs; his own age having much exceeded the usually-admitted period of human life.

Adjoining Pointers, to the south, is Hatchford, an extensive property belonging to Lord Francis Egerton, who is building a large and handsome mansion for his own residence; together with a conservatory, orangery, stabling, &c. The central part (but now much altered) formed a portion of a former house, which was erected by John Lewin Smith, esq., by whom it was purchased, in 1774, of Mr. Wilson. In 1782, Mr. Smith sold the premises to Benjamin Brooksbank, esq.; who resold it to Andrew Ramsay, esq., who afterwards assumed the name of Kar. On his decease in 1802, the estate was purchased by Miss Isabella Saltonstall, whose charitable bequests have been mentioned in the account of Cobham church; and who lived here until her decease in 1829. After an intermediate possession, this property

[11] "Under this act, the common called *Fair Mile*, lying between Cobham and Esher, except such parts as have been left out for gravel pits, and the cottagers' fuel, has been brought into cultivation, it before producing nothing but heath; and the common on the south side of the parish, adjoining to Stoke D'Abernon, Bookham, and Ockham, which was wholly pasture, has been converted into arable land, producing excellent crops of corn."—Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 735.

was sold, a few years ago, to its present noble owner; who is making large additions to the demesne from other purchases.—The site of the house is low; and it is somewhat to be regretted, that a more commanding spot was not chosen for the new building; the grounds affording many points from which richly-diversified and extensive prospects are obtained. There is some fine timber on this estate, particularly of oak and elm.

On the high ground above Hatchford is a *Semaphore*, erected on a building of an octagonal form, and six stories in height. It communicates with the south-western coast; and commands many views over a wide expanse of delightful scenery in various directions.

On the Stoke road, is a spacious mansion, which was built in the year 1800, by the late Col. Edw. Leatherland, on a farm of about eighty acres, which he had purchased of a Mr. Porter. Soon afterwards he sold the estate to Capt. Graham Moore, R.N. (now Adm. Sir Graham, G.C.B., brother of the gallant Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, in 1808), who lived here until a recent period; but it is now the property and residence of Capt. Edw. Harvey, R.N.

DITTON, OR (AS USUALLY CALLED) THAMES-DITTON.

This parish is partly in the hundred of Emley-bridge, and partly in that of Kingston. It borders on the Thames toward the north; on the east, on Long-Ditton, and to a small extent, on Kingston; on the south, on Cobham; and on the west, on Cobham and Esher. The parish contains the manor of Imworth, or Ember-court; the manor, or reputed manor of Weston; both now in the hundred of Emley-bridge; and the manor of Cleygate, which belongs to Kingston hundred; besides which, there are lands in this parish pertaining to the manors of Kingston, Moulsey-Matham, Moulsey-Prior, and Sandon.

In the Domesday book it is stated, that "Wadard holds of the Bishop [of Bayeux] *Ditone*, in the hundred of Kingston. Levegar held it of Heraldus, and paid service to him, but could remove with his land where he pleased: when he died he divided this land among his three sons. In the time of King Edward it was rated at 6 hides, now at 2 hides. The arable land is 2 carucates. There are a carucate and a half, and four bordars, and four bondmen, and part of a mill at 15 pence, and 4 acres of meadow: wood for twenty swine. In the time of King Edward the manor was valued at 4 pounds, and afterwards at 40 shillings; now at 4 pounds. He who holds of Wadard pays him 50 shillings, and the service of one Knight."

The Manor of Imworth, or Ember-court.

In the same record, in the account of the lands of Richard de Tonbridge, it is stated that "Picot holds *Ditune* of Richard, which Almar held of King Edward. It was then assessed at 5 hides; now, this and the preceding manor [Talworth] together, at 4 hides. The arable land is 4 carucates. One carucate is in demesne; and there are two villains, and nine bordars, with two carucates and a half. There is a church: a mill valued at 9 shillings; and a wood yielding fifteen hogs; and there is one bondman; and a house in Southwark which yields 500 herrings. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 60 shillings; afterwards at 30 shillings; and now at 50 shillings, though it is let to farm at 4*l.*

"Picot holds of Richard a tract of land called *Limeurde* [Imworth]. Edwin and another homager held it in the time of King Edward; and they could remove where they pleased. It was then assessed at half a hide; now at nothing. There are six ploughing oxen, with two bordars. It has always been valued at 5 shillings."

Both these manors, as well as *Talworth*, also held by Picot, are assigned in the Domesday book to the hundred of Kingston; but the manor of Imworth, or Imber, which probably includes the land of Ditune held by Picot, is now rated in the hundred of Emley-bridge. Mr. Manning, indeed, represents Imber as having been formerly included in Weston, (a manor of the abbess of Barking, in this parish); but it was certainly a distinct manor in the time of Henry the Third, when it belonged to a family designated from it; for in the seventh year of that king's reign (1223), Ralph de Immeworth died seised of it, and of the hundred of Emle-brigg. In 1253 Ralph de Immeworth, probably the son of the preceding, obtained a grant of exemption from tallage, for himself and his tenants, of this manor. Not long after, the king granted to Robert de Bareville the wardship of Reginald, the son and heir of Ralph de Immeworth. In 1291, the 19th of Edward the First, the manor was in the tenure of Margaret the wife of Robert Aguillon; and in 1316, Robert de London held the manor with the hundred of Elmebrigg. From the escheats of the 4th of Edward the Third, 1331, it appears that Sir John Brewes then held an estate at Imworth. In the 17th of the same king's reign, Roger de London granted the manor to Roger Salaman and Alice his wife; the former of whom died seised of it; when it was found that he had held it "of the men of Kyngeston, by the service of paying 3*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* towards their fee-farm, and suit at their court."

At that time the manor was described as consisting of "a capital messuage, of no value; 120 acres of arable land, half of which may

be sown every year, and is then worth 30*s.*, the other half cannot be sown unless it is well tilled; and when left fallow is worth 20*s.* for the pasturage: 10 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s.* from the Feast of Pentecost to the Gule of August, at other times of no value, because it is in common; rents of assise of free tenants, £3. 14*s.* 0½*d.*; 5 acres of wood, valued at 30*s.* for the underwood, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for the pasturage."[1]

In the 35th of Edward the Third, a fine was levied between Sir John de Breouse, knt. and his wife Elizabeth, plaintiffs, and Sir Thomas Breouse, knt. and Beatrix his wife, deforcients of the manor of Imworth, and the moiety of the hundred of Emilbrigg, which was to enure to the use of Sir John and his lady, and the heirs of their bodies, and in failure thereof to the deforcients and their heirs.[2] From a rental of the manor, in the 3rd of Henry the Fifth, it appears that it was then held by Thomas Salman. In the same year, George Brewes, esq. released to John Holyngbourne, of the county of Surrey, all his right in the manor of Imbworth, formerly belonging to Roger de London: the release being dated at Little Bocham, on the feast of St. Philip and James. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, this manor fell into the possession of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, as heir-general of the Braose (or Brewes) family: and when the king created the Honour of Hampton-court, he obtained the manor of Imber, or Imworth, either by exchange or purchase, and annexed it to the Chase of Hampton-court.[3]

[1] Escheats, 17th Edward the Third, No. 45.

[2] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 454*: from a Deed in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk.

[3] The jurisdiction of the Honour of Hampton-court extended over the parish of Thames-Ditton, as well as several other parishes in Surrey and Middlesex, in the neighbourhood of the Thames. The Chase was established by an act of parliament in the year 1538, for the especial convenience of the king (then grown old and corpulent), that he might enjoy his favourite amusement of hunting without going far from his palace of Hampton-court. It was inclosed with paling, and stocked with deer, to the great annoyance and injury of the agricultural population of the several parishes. During the remaining part of the reign of King Henry the grievance seems to have been borne without any attempt to obtain redress; but soon after the decease of that prince, the inhabitants of Thames-Ditton and other parishes joined in a petition to the Lord-protector, Somerset, and the Council of State, for relief. The petitioners complained that their common meadows and pastures were taken in, and all the parishes overlaid with deer; many households let fall down, and families decayed, and the country made desolate; so that the king lost a great sum by the defalcation of yearly rents. In consequence of this application, a commission was issued to John Godewin and John Carleton, esqrs., to examine twenty-four of the most substantial and discreet men, on certain articles devised by the Chancellor and the rest of the king's council. On the inquisition taking place, "it was found that besides the damage to the King's subjects, the King lost in rents, £84. 1. 2½; and was besides charged with fees, annuities, costs of hay, &c. to the amount of £89. 11. 3½; together with the loss of woods and coppices: that this Chase was lately

In the beginning of the reign of Charles the First, a commission was issued to Robert Creswell, esq., surveyor-general of the king's woods south of the Trent, and others, to survey the manor of Imber; the annual value of which they rated at 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; besides some small parcels of woodland valued at 25*s.* 3*d.*; and three acres, not valued. In 1630 the king granted, by letters patent, to Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, the manor of Imber, and the premises which had been surveyed, with the adjoining manor of Sandon in Esher; and in the grant it is provided that "no officer of Hampton-court shall enter, to chase, hunt, fowl, drive or take deer or beasts of chase." Lord Dorchester died on the 13th of February, 1631, leaving a will, by which he gave this manor, together with Sandon, to his nephew, Sir Dudley Carleton, who resided at Imber-court in 1639, when he had a license to erect a chapel on the south side of the parish church; but this design was not executed. In 1649, he conveyed this estate to Edward Knipe, esq., merchant of London, who held it in 1673. Shem Bridges, esq., was lord of the manor in 1693, as it appears that manorial courts were held in his name in October that year. He died about 1711, without issue and intestate, and his nephew, Henry Bridges, esq., became his successor; who, in 1720, settled Imber-court, the manor, and other estates on his niece, Ann Bridges, on her marriage with Arthur Onslow, esq., afterwards speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Bridges bequeathed other estates in Thames-Ditton to a sister of Mrs. Onslow, who married Col. Richard Onslow; and she dying without issue, the whole of the landed property of Mr. Bridges ultimately devolved on Arthur Onslow, who made Imber-court his principal country residence. He died in 1768; and in 1784 his son, then Lord Cranley, sold the manor of Imber, with a capital mansion, other houses, and about three hundred and twenty-five acres of land, all tithe free, to George Porter, esq. In 1791 Francis Ford, esq. (afterwards a baronet), purchased the estate of Mr.

erected in the latter days of the King, when he waxed heavy with sickness, age, and corpulency, and might not travel so readily abroad, but was constrained to seek his game and pleasure ready and at hand; that his loving subjects were content, for his comfort and ease, to suffer, trusting of sufficient amends to be had after; that within ten or twelve years the pale itself will decay, and that the making the same new will be an importable cost, as it was thought in manner not possible to recover so much timber as may make the pale again in these parts of the realm."—In compliance with the prayer of this petition, the lands which had been inclosed were ordered to be *dechased*; the deer were removed to Windsor forest or elsewhere; and the estates which had been included in the Chase were restored to their former tenants, at the old rents. The office of lieutenant and keeper of the Chase of Hampton-court, however, still exists; and is always held with that of the chief-steward of the Honour and manor of Hampton-court. —Lysons, Parishes of Middlesex; under Hampton, pp. 53—56.

Porter; and in 1793, conveyed it to Robert Taylor, esq., after whose decease, in August 1823, it devolved to the present Sir Charles Sullivan, bart. (of the very ancient family of that name, of Munster in Ireland), in right of Jean-Anne his wife, the only daughter of Mr. Taylor.

The Manor of Cleygate, in Ditton.

It is stated in the Domesday book, that "the Abbot of Westminster holds *Claigate*, which in the time of King Edward was assessed at 2 hides and a half, now at half a hide. There are 2 carucates of arable land. One is in demesne; and there are three villains, and two bordars, with 1 carucate. There are 5 acres of meadow, and wood yielding one swine, for pannage. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 40 shillings; now at 50 shillings."

The manor of Cleygate was given to the abbot and convent of Westminster by Tosti, probably the son of Earl Godwin. Edward the Confessor confirmed the grant; and the confirmation was renewed by charters of Stephen, Henry the Second, and Edward the First. In the 29th of Henry the Eighth, a lease for thirty years, of the manor of Cleygate was granted by the abbot to Cuthbert Blackdenne, at a reserved rent of six pounds; and this lease was assigned to Juliana Both. The suppression of monasteries taking place shortly after, the conventual property fell into the hands of the king; and in the 7th of Edward the Sixth, the reversion of the manor, &c. in fee, was granted to John Child, paying a rent of 9*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; and not long after, he sold the estate to David Vincent, esq., who died seised of it in August 1565. He left a son and heir, Thomas, aged twenty-one; but the manor of Cleygate became the property of George Evelyn, of Long-Ditton, whose mother was the daughter of the elder Vincent. Mr. Evelyn died in 1603; and the estate continued in the possession of the Evelyn family till 1685; when, George Evelyn dying unmarried, his two sisters succeeded as heirs to his estate. Mary, the younger of these ladies, married Sir Stephen Glyn, bart; who, in 1691, held a court here as lord of the manor in right of his wife.[4] It was afterwards purchased by the Lord-chancellor King: whose descendant, the earl of Lovelace, of Ockham, is the present possessor.

The Manor of Weston, in Ditton.

The following account of this manor appears in the Domesday book:—"In Amelebrige Hundred, the Abbess of Berchinges hath 7 hides at Westone: now assessed at 3 hides and 1 virgate. The arable land is 3 carucates. There are nine villains, with 3 carucates. It was and is worth 40 shillings."

[4] Bray's Additions to Manning, Surrey, vol. i. p. 460*.

It is uncertain by whom or at what period this manor was given to the nuns of Barking; but as they held it at an early period, it probably formed a part of the original endowment when the convent was founded, in the seventh century. This estate remained in the possession of the abbess of Barking till the reign of Henry the Eighth, who bought Weston, together with the manor of Litlington, in Bedfordshire, when engaged in forming the Chase of Hampton-court. By indenture dated November 30th, in the 29th of Henry the Eighth, 'Dorothy Barlee, abbess of the monasterie of our Blessed Lady and St. Ethelberga the Virgin, of Barking, in the county of Essex, and the convent there, conveyed to the king, with other estates, their manor of Weston, with the appurtenances, rents, reversions, services, commons, sheep pastures, wastes, courts-leet, and hereditaments, in Weston and Ditton, in the county of Surrey, and rents of assise yearly 56*s.* 3¾*d.* belonging to the said manor; and also the manor of Litlington, and lands in that place, Weston, and Ditton.' By act of parliament, in the 31st of Henry the Eighth, this manor was annexed to the Honour of Hampton-court, to which it pertained as a portion of the crown lands, and was usually demised upon lease to the owner of Ember-court; but about the year 1801, the right of the crown was sold to William Speer, esq., its present possessor, and father of the Rev. Wilfrid Speer, the incumbent of Ditton parish.

Advowson of Thames-Ditton. In the reign of Henry the First, the advowson of Kingston was given by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey, to the priory of Merton, together with four *Chapelries*, which were then attached to it, viz.—Ditton-upon-Thames, East Moulsey, Shene, and Petersham. All these places continued to be subordinate to Kingston until the year 1769, when, in order to remedy the many inconveniencies which had arisen from this subjection, an act of parliament was passed (9th of George the Third), ordering, *inter alia*, that Thames-Ditton and East Moulsey should thenceforth be established as Perpetual Curacies, "distinct from each other, and from the Vicarage of Kingston;" and that George Hardinge, esq., the then lay-impropriator of Kingston, "should have the perpetual advowson and right of presentation to the said curacies," &c.[s] That gentleman, in 1786, sold his advowsons to the Provost and Fellows of King's college, Cambridge; in whom the presentations are still vested.—The great tithes were disposed of by the late Earl Onslow, of Ember-court,

[s] In the 23rd of Henry the Eighth, John Lee charged his house and certain lands at Thames-Ditton with the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* for an Obit; the curate and three other priests, and the parish clerk, were to say a Dirige and four Masses; for which each of the priests was to have 8*d.*; the clerk 4*d.*; the curate, for the "Beede Roole," 4*d.*; and 3*s.* 4*d.* to be distributed in bread and cheese to the poor.—Bray, Surrey, vol. i. p. 462*.

in 1786, except those arising from his own estate; and they were afterwards resold to different landowners in the parish.

Incumbents of Thames-Ditton in and since 1800.—

William Ellis, LL.B. Instituted in 1792: died November the 1st, 1834.

Wilfrid Speer. Instituted March the 13th, 1835: suspended.

Henry Smith Pollard. Licensed curate, January 5th, 1840.

The *Church*, which is in the deanery of Ewell, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and although not mentioned in the Valor of the 20th of Edward the First, is of remote origin, but has been greatly altered at different times, and enlarged by additional erections. It is a large irregular building, chiefly constructed of rough stone, flints, and rubble-work. At the west end, is a low massive tower, containing six bells, which has been heightened with wood-work, and crowned by a small octagonal spire of similar materials. The interior, from its close pewing, large galleries, and numerous sepulchral memorials, has a crowded appearance. The nave and south aisle form a long and wide area; but on the north side, the nave is separated from the aisle by three low-pointed arches, springing from heavy octangular piers. Adjoining to the east end of the north aisle, on the north side, is the burial-place ("*Dormitorium Hattonianum*") of the Hatton family, which was built in 1676, but is now used as a vestry; and the inscriptions recording the interments of several individuals of that family are covered over.[6]

There is a spacious organ-gallery at the west end of the nave; and painted on the wall behind the organ, are large and well-executed figures of *Time* and *Death*, in good preservation, to which the following texts are respectively attached:—

"Man cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."—Job, chap. xiv. verse 2.

"I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the house appointed for all living."—Job, chap. xxx. verse 23.

The principal roof is supported by massive timbers, with a king-post, &c. The area is paved with red tiles. At the west end of the north aisle is the Font, which is a square block of stone, standing on an angular column, rudely ornamented with stars, a cross, festoons, &c. The pews are painted white; and the pulpit, which is placed near the entrance to the chancel, on the north side of the nave, is of dark oak.

In the north aisle, near the chancel, is the handsome monument

[6] Among them are mentioned *Sir Richard Hatton*, ob. 28th January, 1677; and *Sir Robert Hatton*, ob. 13th May, 1684. *Arms*:—(in the window) Az. a Chev. betw. three Garbs, Or; *Crest*, A Hind, trippant, Or: *Hatton*.

of Col. Sidney Godolphin, governor of Scilly and auditor of Wales, "a son of the eminently-learned John Godolphin, LL.D., descended of the ancient family of *Godolphin*, in Cornwall." After quitting the army, from ill health, he sat in parliament nearly fifty years, as a representative for different boroughs in Cornwall; and died, "Father of the House," on the 23rd of September, 1732, in the eighty-first year of his age. There is a bust of the deceased at the top, which represents him at a late period of life, and nearly bald.

At a little distance is a plain altar-tomb, over which are *Brasses* representing small whole-length figures of a woman standing between two men, in gowns, with their respective children; and underneath an inscription, stating that "Here within do rest the Bodyes" of Cuthbert Blakeden, esq.; John Boothe, esq.; and *Julian*, "some time the wyf of the said Cuthbert and John," and youngest daughter of John Polsted, gent., and Anne, daughter of Robert Wheeler, gent. Blakeden, who was serjeant of the confectionary to Henry the Eighth, died in 1540. Boothe was one of the gentlemen-ushers to Henry the Eighth, and Edward the Sixth, and died in 1548. Julian survived until 1586, when she died at the age of seventy-seven years.[7]

Here is an elegant tablet of white marble, shewing an urn and drapery, in memory of Charlotte Lambert, wife of Robert Lambert, esq., of Weston-on-the-Green in this parish, who died on the 22nd of August, 1818, aged forty-one. Another monument, affixed against the south wall over the gallery, records the memory of Robert Stuart Lambert, esq., Vice-admiral of the Blue, who also died at Weston, on the 16th of September, 1836.

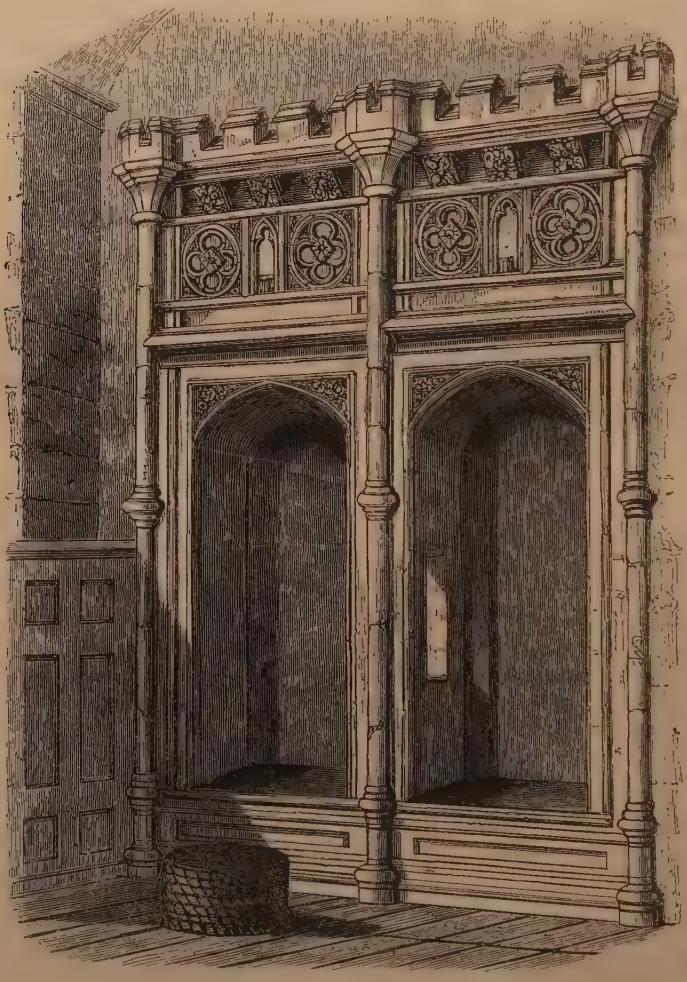
Arms:—Party-per-fesse indented, Gu. and Arg. in Chief, three Battle-axes; imp. Arg. a Fess indented, betw. three Cherubs, Or.

Near the pulpit is the very curious monument assigned to Erasmus Forde, esq., who died in the year 1553. It is constructed of free-stone, and, in consequence of standing between the nave and north aisle, it has two fronts, which in their general character assimilate with each other. The upper part is embattled, and ornamented with sculptured flowers, quatrefoils, &c. in the cornice and fascia; but the

[7] Aubrey gives the following arms, viz.—1st, Erm. three Lions ramp. Gu. a Bordure engr. *Blakeden*. 2nd, Arg. on a Bend betw. two Mullets, Gu. three Trefoils, slipped, of the Field: on a Chief, Az. a Pelican betw. two Lillies, Arg. *Polsted*; imp. Or, a Camel betw. three demi Catherine Wheels, couped, in Fesse, Sab: on a Chief, Az. a Catherine Wheel, Or, betw. two Besants; *Wheeler*. 3rd, Arg. three Boars' Heads, erased and erect, Sab. *Boothe*.

"In the body of the Church round the verge of an old stone narrower at the feet than at the head, is the inscription,—'*Phillippi de Lucy, Canonicus huius Ecclesie.*' On this is embossed a Cross, the whole length of the stone, issuing out of a *Lucy's* [or Pike's] mouth."—Aubrey's Surrey, vol. i. pp. 236-7.

lower part is divided into low-pointed arched recesses. On the north side, these recesses are deeper than on the south (a partition having been introduced); and each affords sufficient room for a human figure; from which circumstance, and from a small aperture being left in the separating wall, it has been supposed that this monument was used in the Catholic times as a *Confessional*; but the fact is questionable.



MONUMENT OF ERASMUS FORDE, ESQ.

Within the western recess on the south side is a large and neatly-engraved *Brass-plate*, representing a man in armour, and his wife; each of whom is kneeling before a small altar, whereon is an open book. Between them are the arms, crest, and motto of *Forde*; and

behind them are two groups of children, viz., six boys and eleven girls, with labels proceeding from each group, namely, "*De*' [*Deus*] *misereatur nobis*;" and "*Et benedicat nobis.*" Beneath, is a long inscription in memory of the deceased; together with the arms of Forde impaling Legh, and Forde impaling Salford.

BRASS OF ERASMUS FORDE, ESQ. AND JULIAN HIS WIFE.

Aubrey mentions various other *Brasses* in this church, of the time of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth: the most remarkable of those which now remain are on grave-stones in the chancel. Upon one slab were the "Portraitures" and arms of JOHN CHEKE, esq., who died in October 1590, and *Isabel* his wife.

Arms:—A Cock, a crescent upon a crescent, for difference. *Cheke* (of Suffolk); impaling, *Seilecarde*, viz. 4ly, 1st, a Chief, Erm.; 2nd, a Cross and a Label of five Points; 3rd, three Lions, rampant; 4th, a Lion, rampant: in the centre of all, a Cres. for difference. *Motto*: Christvs spes certa Salvtis.

On another slab are small whole-length figures of ROBERT SMYTHE, gent., ob. 1539, and *Katheryn* his wife, ob. 1549, the daughter of Sir Thomas Blounte, of Kinlett, knt.—On the same grave-stone are, also, the figures of WILLIAM NOTTE, esq., and *Elizabeth* his wife (daughter

of the above persons), and their numerous progeny, viz. fourteen sons and five daughters: the former died in 1576; the latter, in 1587.

Arms:—On a Bend betw. three Leopards' Heads, one and two, three Martlets: *Crest*, an Otter with a Fish in its mouth in a Tussock of Reeds.

The chief memorials of a recent date in the chancel are those for the families of Taylor and Sullivan, of Ember-court. A handsome monument, ornamented with a sarcophagus and urn, records the memory of Robert Taylor, esq., who died "deeply lamented," on the 18th of August, 1823, aged seventy-one years.

Arms:—Arg. a Saltier, wavy, Sab. betw. two hearts in pale, Gu. and two cinquefoils, in fesse, vert; *Taylor*: imp. a Chev. Arg. betw. three Owls, ppr.

There is, also, a neat tablet commemorative of Simon Taylor, esq. of Harley-street, who died on the 9th of August, 1828, aged twenty-eight years.

Another handsome tablet, of white marble, affixed to the north wall, surmounted by an urn, &c. is thus inscribed:—

"In the vault near this Church is deposited the Body of Sir Richard Joseph Sullivan, Bart. F.R.S., A.S. and M.P. He expired at Thames Ditton on the 18th day of July, 1806; in the 54th year of his age. The Piety and Integrity of his Mind, his ardent Thirst for Knowledge, his unbounded Benevolence and Charity, the Sincerity of his Attachments, and the Sensibility and Tenderness of his Domestic Affections, as they rendered him during Life, dear to all who knew him, ensure now to his Memory the most Affectionate and lasting Respect."

In the same vault is deposited the body of Dame *Mary*, the widow of Sir Richard, who was the only surviving daughter of Thomas Lodge, esq., of Leeds: she died on the 24th of December, 1832, in the seventy-second year of her age.—Another tablet has been erected to the memory of Sir Henry Sullivan, bart. (the eldest son of the above), who was lieut.-colonel of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, and M.P. for Lincoln. He fell at Bayonne, in his twenty-ninth year, in the last useless sortie made by the French from their entrenched camp, on the 14th of April, 1814.[8]

Against the south wall, but nearly hidden by the pews, is a handsome tablet and urn, inscribed to the memory of the Hon. Charlotte Boyle Walsingham, widow of the Hon. Capt. Walsingham, (colonel of Marines, and M.P. for Knaresborough), who was lost, with all the crew, when returning from the West Indies in the Thunderer man-of-war of 74 guns and 600 men, in October 1780. She was the daughter of Sir Chas. Hanbury Williams, K.B. (some time ambassador in Russia), and his wife, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Coningsby: her decease occurred on the 12th of April, 1790, at the age of fifty-one years.

[8] See Gurwood's Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, vol. xi. p. 661, note.

Under the west gallery is a neat tablet of white marble, in memory of several of the *Ellis* family; of whom, the late Rev. William Ellis, LL.B., was "42 years minister of Thames Ditton, and 37 years minister of East Moulsey." He died on the 1st of November, 1834, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

In the south aisle is an inscribed grave-stone, which was placed over the body of the Rev. George Harvest, A.M., by the parishioners of Thames-Ditton, in testimony of their regard and affection for his memory. He died at the age of sixty-four, on the 25th of December, 1780; having zealously attended to the duties of this curacy for nearly forty years.[9]

There are numerous sepulchral memorials in the church-yard; but of these we can only particularize a large and handsome tomb, in the vault beneath which are interred the remains of Sir John Murray, bart., of Blackbarony in Peebleshire, who died on the 29th of August, 1809, aged forty-three; and also of his widow, *Ann*, Lady Murray, whose decease took place May the 31st, 1818, at the age of fifty-three years.

[9] Besides the Donations to the indigent poor of this parish, there is a sum of 20*l.* per annum, charged on an estate at Cleygate, bequeathed by William Hatton, esq. to trustees, for the benefit of the minister of the parish. It is directed by the will of the donor, dated May the 18th, 1703, that the money shall be paid in four quarterly portions to the minister for the time being, provided he be settled there with the consent of the inhabitants, or the major part of them, meeting on a day appointed by the churchwardens for that purpose; and if the minister should not be thus qualified, the money to be given to poor housekeepers of the parish not receiving alms.

Several persons, at different times, have left small sums of money to purchase bread for distribution among the poor of Thames-Ditton. The most considerable of these benefactions arises from a share in the rents of an estate at Eastbrook, bequeathed by Mr. Alderman Smith in 1626, and the amount of which at the present time is about 12*l.*, annually. Among the other gifts for the same purpose, is the interest of 100*l.* in the funds, left by Ann Whitfield in 1735; of 100*l.* South-sea Annuities, bequeathed by Thomas Funge in 1766; of 100*l.* ditto, devised by Mary Funge in 1773; and 300*l.* ditto, given by Josias Mitchener, gent. in 1784, to be divided among fifteen poor housekeepers, each of whom is to have a sixpenny loaf for twenty-four succeeding Sundays, beginning on the first Sunday in November in every year.

There are also two *Almshouses* in this parish; the first of which, consisting of four small rooms, was built at the cost of Dame Elizabeth Hill, about 1630, on a piece of waste ground at Ditton-Marsh, and endowed with rents to the amount of 4*l.* yearly, towards the maintenance of four poor widows. An addition of 7*s.* 6*d.* annually, to the stipend of each inmate, was made in 1792, from a bequest of the interest of 50*l.* stock, South-sea Annuities, by Mrs. Mary Mitchener.—The other almshouse was erected by Henry Brydges, esq., lord of the manor of Ember, on a piece of land called Gore-close, between the village of Thames-Ditton and Ember-court; and by his will, dated the 26th of September, 1720, the founder appointed that it should be for the use of six poor old men or women belonging to this parish. He endowed the almshouse with an annuity of 30*l.* from the rents and profits of the manor of Ember; and the objects of this charity are selected by the minister and parish-officers, subject to the approval of the heirs of the founder, or the owners of the manor.

The village of Thames-Ditton is pleasantly situated near the Thames, and much frequented by anglers; who generally resort to the well-known Swan inn, on the banks of the river. From this point the scenery is particularly beautiful; the curve of the river between Hampton and Kingston, admitting the numerous villas and well-wooded grounds upon its banks to be seen to great advantage. The palatial buildings and extensive woods of Hampton-court are immediately opposite; and the several small islands in the midst of the stream, called *aits*, being planted with osiers, add much to the picturesque character of the views.—There are many good houses and shops in Ditton, and several inns. A long irregular street leads from the village to *Weston-green*, around which are several detached villas and genteel residences. Here is the seat of Sir John Lambert, bart., G.C.B., colonel of the 10th regiment of Foot, who received a cross for his gallant conduct at the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse: he also commanded a brigade on the field of Waterloo, in 1815.—Here, likewise, is the Manor-house of Weston, now the property and residence of William Speer, esq.

Ditton House is a handsome mansion near the Thames, having a fine-wooded lawn in front, extending to the water's edge. This was the seat of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Bligh, grand-uncle to the earl of Darnley, who died here on the 2nd of November, 1841.

Boyle Farm, another villa near the Thames, was formerly occupied by Lord Henry Fitzgerald, next elder brother to the brave but unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was so deeply implicated in the concerns of the Irish Union, in 1798. Lord Henry married, in 1792, Charlotte, late Baroness de Roos, to whose family this property belongs. The mansion, which has been much enlarged and improved by successive occupants, was tenanted in 1841, by Sir Edw. Sugden, the present lord-chancellor for Ireland. It is of considerable extent, with gables and embattled walls; and the old part, which fronts the river, has a picturesque aspect. Here are large kitchen-gardens, and a flower-garden and Swiss cottage: the grounds descend to the water.

At Ditton-Marsh, about a mile from the village, is a convenient station on the South-western railway; from which a branch road leads forward to Esher.

Ember-Court, the seat of Sir Charles Sullivan, bart., is situated about one mile to the west of Thames-Ditton: the grounds are extensive and finely-wooded; and rendered additionally pleasant by the meanderings of the river Mole. The house is a plain but substantial edifice of brick, partly stuccoed, with long wings of a uniform character. There are many valuable pictures in the elegant suite of apart-

ments forming the lower story; and the ceiling of the hall (which is fitted up as a billiard-room,) is beautifully ornamented in the arabesque style. Among the pictures is a colossal figure of Time, by Dominichino; St. Mark's Palace at Venice, by Canaletti; Woodcutters, by Teniers; a Butcher's Shop, Bassan; a Head of Christ, Juvenet; Cupid's Revelling, a beautiful little picture by Rothenhamer and Breughel; a Holy Family, by Ludovico Carrachi; a Marine View, with Rocks in the foreground, Salvator Rosa; Crossing the Bridge, Morland; a fine Head, Rembrandt; a Holy Family, Raphael; a Virgin and Child, and a Boy blowing Bladders, by Murillo; Herodias with the Head of St. John-Baptist, by Titian; Mother and Daughter, Carlo Dolce; a pair of small Flemish Interiors, by old Teniers; and two Views of Mount Vesuvius, by Marlow.—This mansion has been recently occupied by the much-talked-of Sir Francis Burdett, bart., one of the parliamentary representatives for North Wiltshire.

ESHER.

Esher consisted of several independent manors, or portions of manors, at the time of the Domesday survey. The principal part seems to have belonged to the abbey of St. Leutfrid. "The Abbot of St. Leutfrid's Cross," says the record, "holds of King William in *Aissele* [Esher] 7 hides and 3 virgates of land, which Tovi held of King Edward. The (arable) land is 2 carucates: one is in demesne, and four villains and eleven cottars have 2 carucates. It is valued at 3 pounds. After [the abbot] had it no tax was paid."

In the account of lands belonging to Chertsey abbey, in the Domesday book, after the manor of *Covenham* (Cobham) $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides are stated to have been held by William de Watervile, as pertaining to the vill or manor of Esher. It is further stated, that "Rainold held one hide in *Aissele* of the abbey, and paid tax for fifteen acres. This land, in the time of King Edward, had been held by a free woman, who for protection placed herself under the jurisdiction of the abbey. There were three villains occupying the land, which was rated at seven shillings."

Among the lands of the bishop of Bayeux in Amelebrige hundred it is mentioned, that Hugh de Port held of him one free hide in *Aissela*; and a certain woman held it of him. There was one villain; and the land was valued at five shillings. It was testified by the men of the hundred, that when Hugh took possession of this land he had neither livery nor the king's writ.

The Manor of Esher.

In the Court Rolls of the first year of the reign of John it is stated,

that the 'monks of St. Leofrid's Cross came into the court of the Lord the king, and entered into a recognizance to pay for their mill of *Ashal* [Esher] 12 *broches* of eels, yearly, to Henry de Bohun and Reginald de Cruce, by the hands of Roger the miller.'[1]

It appears from the presentation of the Jury, among the Pleas of the crown in the 7th of Edward the First, that this manor was given to the abbey of St. Leutfrid by William the First, on condition of finding two priests to say mass in the said manor for the souls of his predecessors. The abbot sold it to Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry the Third; who suppressed the chantry. The Jury decided that it was held of the crown, by the bishop, as a tenant *in capite*; and that it was worth one hundred shillings a year. In 1284, the bishop obtained from Edward the First a charter, confirming the possession of the manor to himself and his successors in the see; and the monks of St. Leutfrid gave a release of their claim.

William Wainfleet, who held the see of Winchester from 1447 to 1486, erected a stately brick mansion on the bank of the river Mole, within the park of Esher. Over the gate-house, and on several other parts of the building, he placed the armorial bearings of his own family and those of his see, sculptured in stone; and on the timber-work of the roof of the hall in this mansion were carvings of angels supporting escutcheons, on two of which were inscribed on scrolls the words "*Tibi Christe*"; and in the windows, the sentence "*Sit Deo Gracia*" was several times repeated.[2]

The bishops of Winchester occasionally resided at this place. Cardinal Wolsey, who was appointed to the see on the death of Bishop Fox in 1528, gave directions for the repair and partial rebuilding of this house at Esher, purposing to have made it one of his usual residences, after he had bereaved himself of the palace which he had erected at Hampton-court, and which he had found it prudent to surrender to his jealous master. Many interesting circumstances relating to the last retirement of this celebrated statesman to Esher, on the declension of his favour with the king, are mentioned by his biographers.

On the 18th of October, 1529, when the Cardinal was at York-house, Westminster (where now stands Whitehall), King Henry sent to him the dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, to demand the great-seal, Wolsey being lord-chancellor; and he was ordered at the same time to retire to Esher. The order being unaccompanied by any voucher

[1] Rotuli Curiæ Regis—Anno 1mo. Johan.: edit. à F. Palgrave; vol. ii. p. 118.

[2] Aubrey, SURREY, vol. iii. pp. 120, 121.

of authority, the chancellor refused to obey it; but the king's messengers returning with his written commands on the following day, the devoted minister submitted. He then went to Putney by water, and having landed, rode to Esher. While on his journey he was overtaken by Mr. Norris, a gentleman of the bedchamber, who brought a message from the king, purporting that the cardinal was as much in his favour as ever; adding, that although his highness had acted unkindly towards him, "more for the satisfying of some than of any indignation; yet he might expect recompence and renewed kindness." In the warmth of his joy and gratitude for this assurance, Wolsey is stated to have sent to the king, as the most acceptable present he could make, his fool *Patch*, who, however, whether from attachment to his old master, or from mere caprice, objected to this transfer of his services so violently that "my Lord was fain to send six of his tallest yeomen to help Master Norris to convey the fool to the court, for the poor fool took on like a tirant rather than he would have departed from my Lord; but notwithstanding they conveyed him, and so brought him to the court, where the King received him very gladly."[3]

Wolsey then took up his residence at Esher; where he continued, with a numerous family of servants and retainers, "the space of three or four weeks, without either beds, sheets, table-cloths, dishes to eat their meat in, or wherewithal to buy any: howbeit, there was good provision of all kind of victual, and of beer and wine, whereof there was sufficient, and plenty enough: but my Lord was compelled of necessity to borrow of Master Arundell and of the Bishop of Carlisle, plate and dishes, both to drink in, and eat his meat in. Thus my Lord, with his family, continued in this strange estate until after Hallownetide."[4] He then dismissed a considerable part of his attendants; and Thomas Cromwell, afterwards earl of Essex, who was in his service, went to London, professedly to take care of his interest at court; and having obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where a bill, of articles of impeachment against the cardinal for treason, was brought forward, "Master Cromwell inveighed against it so discreetly with such witty persuasions and deep reasons that the same could take no effect."[5]

Although the charge of treason was for the present abandoned, Wolsey was indited for a *premunire*, the result of which was to place him at the king's mercy as to all his goods and possessions. Whilst his enemies were thus steadily pursuing their schemes for his destruction, the king betrayed occasional symptoms of returning favour,

[3] Stow's CHRONICLES, pp. 921, 2. [4] Id. p. 922. [5] Id. p. 926.

sending him gracious messages, first by Sir John Russell, and then by the duke of Norfolk; but it may be questionable whether these demonstrations were not merely meant to cajole him; for during the time that he was entertaining the duke, Sir John Shelly, one of the judges, arrived at Esher, for the express purpose of obtaining from Wolsey a formal cession of York-house, the town mansion of the archbishops. When the cardinal hesitated at making such an assignment of the property of his see, Shelly told him that the judges concurred in opinion that it would be a perfectly legal transaction; and Wolsey, finding that opposition would be vain, did what was required, yet not without a spirited remonstrance against the conduct of his despoilers. The acts of insult and oppression to which he was subjected at length brought on severe illness, and he was confined to his bed. Dr. Butts, the court physician, having visited him, informed the king that his life was in danger; and Henry, as if in a moment of conscientious regret, sent him "a comfortable message," with a valuable ring, as a token of regard. The invalid *was* comforted by the seeming kindness of his tyrannical master, and recovered.[6] He

[6] Cavendish, in his LIFE OF WOLSEY, has thus stated the circumstances under which the king's message was delivered:—"At Christmas he [Wolsey] fell sore sick, that he was likely to die, whereof the King being advertized, was very sorry therefore, and sent Doctor Buttes, his grace's phisician, unto him, to see in what estate he was. Doctor Buttes came unto him, and finding him very sick lying in his bed, and perceiving the danger he was in, repaired again unto the King. Of whom the King demanded, saying, 'How doth yonder man, have you seen him?' 'Yea, Sir,' quoth he. 'How do you like him?' quoth the King. 'Forsooth, Sir,' quoth he, 'if you will have him dead, I warrant your Grace, he will be dead within these four days, if he receive no comfort from you shortly and Mistress Anne.' 'Marry,' quoth the King, 'God forbid that he should die. I pray you, good Master Buttes, go again unto him, and do your cure upon him, for I would not lose him for twenty thousand pounds.' 'Then must your Grace,' quoth Master Buttes, 'send him first some comfortable message as shortly as is possible.' 'Even so will I,' quoth the King, 'by you. And therefore make speed to him again, and ye shall deliver him from me this ring for a token of our goodwill and favour towards him; (in which ring was engraved the King's image within a ruby, as lively counterfeit as was possible to be devised). This ring he knoweth very well; for he gave me the same; and tell him that I am not offended with him in my heart nothing at all, and that shall he perceive and God send him life, very shortly. Therefore bid him be of good cheer, and pluck up his heart, and take no despair. And I charge you come not from him until ye have brought him out of all danger of death.'—And then spake he to Mistress Anne, saying, 'Good sweetheart, I pray you at this my instance, to send the Cardinal a token with comfortable words; and in so doing it shall do us a loving pleasure.' She being not minded to disobey the King's earnest request, *whatever she intended in her heart towards the Cardinal,* took incontinent her tablet of gold hanging at her girdle, and delivered it to Master Buttes, with very gentle and comfortable words and commendations to the Cardinal."—vol. i. pp. 220—222.

In Wolsey's last letter from Esher, which was addressed to Stephen Gardiner, one of his secretaries, is the following passage:—"I pray yow at the reverens of God to helpe, that expedicion be usyd in my persu'ts, the delay wherof so replenyshyth my herte with

subsequently obtained permission to remove from Esher to Richmond; where he remained until his journey into Yorkshire, a few months previous to his death, which took place at Leicester abbey, on the 29th of November, 1530.

When Henry the Eighth had resolved to constitute Hampton-court an honour, and make a chace around it, he purchased several neighbouring estates, and among them, Esher. By deed dated April the 16th, 1538, Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, conveyed to King Henry and his heirs, his manor of *Asher*, in Asher, Ditton, Cobham, Kingston, and Walton; and on the 12th of May ensuing, William Basyng, alias Kingswell, prior of the monastery and cathedral of St. Swithin at Winchester, confirmed the deed.[7] In consequence of these acts, this manor, with other lands, was annexed to the Honour and Chace of Hampton-court in 1540.

A survey of the manor of Esher took place in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Sixth; from which it appeared that here was a mansion-house, sumptuously built, with divers offices, and an orchard and garden, and also a park adjoining, three miles in circuit, stocked with deer, which were not valued, being reserved in the king's hands. The bailiff, and the keepers of the house, wardrobe, and park, respectively, had each a fee of 60*s.* 10*d.* per annum. King Edward, in 1550, gave the office of chief-keeper of the messuage of the mansion of Esher, with the gardens and orchards there; and that of lieutenant of the Chace of Hampton-court to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, and John Lord Lisle, his son, for their joint lives, and the life of the survivor. The earl had a grant of the manor and park to himself and his heirs, and assigns, dated July the 25th, in the 4th year of Edward the Sixth; but on the 20th of December following, he re-conveyed them to the king. Bishop Gardiner obtained from Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, the restoration to his see of this estate, described as the 'lordship and manor of Esheere,' with the park, (part of the Honour of Hampton-court,) the rabbit warren, about one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, and the land called Northwood in Cobham, to be held of the crown in frank-almoigne.

hevynes, that I can take no reste; not for any vayne fere, but onely for the miserable condycion that I am presently yn, and lyelyhod to contynue yn the same onles that yow, in whom ys myn assuryd truste, do help and releve me therin. For fyrst, contynuyng here in this mowest and corrupt ayer, beyng enteryd into the passyon of the dropsy, *cum prostratione appetitus et continuo insomnio*, I cannot lyve: Wherfor of necessyte I must be removyd to some other dryer ayer and place, where I may have comodyte of physycyans," &c.—Id. vol. ii. p. 261.

[7] Vide Fœdera; tom. vi. part 3, pp. 19, 20: edit. 1741.

Queen Elizabeth bought this manor of the bishop of Winchester in February, 1583; and the next month, she granted it in fee to Charles, Lord Howard, of Effingham. From the grantee, this estate was transferred, probably by sale, to Richard Drake, esq., equerry to the queen; who was in possession in 1603, in which year he died. His only son and heir, Francis Drake, held it in 1631; but in 1636, it had become the property of George Price, esq. He gave it by will to Sir Walter Plomer, bart., and his sister Elizabeth, who held a manorial court here in 1662: and in March, 1663, in conjunction with John, the son and heir of George Price, late of Esher, esq., they conveyed it to Nicholas Colborne, citizen and vintner of London, and Robert Clayton, gent., in consideration of the sum of 9104*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* paid to Sir Walter and Elizabeth Plomer, and a competent sum to John Price. Clayton was only a trustee in this transaction for Colborne, who is stated, by Aubrey, to have kept the Fleece tavern in Cornhill. He mortgaged the estate, which, in 1677, was purchased by Philip Doughty, esq.; who, in 1679, sold Northwood, being demesne lands of the manor of Esher, but in the parish of Cobham; and he probably sold the manor also to Sir T. Lynch, who held it in April, 1680. His daughter and heiress, Philadelphia, married Thomas Cotton, esq.; and with the concurrence of her husband, she sold the property to John Latton, esq., son and heir of Thomas Latton, of Kingston Bagpuze in Berkshire. This gentleman, who appears to have been a favourite of King William the Third, (as already stated, in the account of Burwood park,) was thrice married; his first consort being the daughter of Major Robert More.[8] He died at his house at Burwood, in the parish of Walton, November the 15th, 1727, at the age of eighty-three; having sold his manor at Esher to Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle, to whom it belonged in 1718. After the death of that nobleman, in 1768, this manor, together with Esher-Watevile, and the mansion and estate of Claremont, was purchased by Lord Clive; who continued in possession until his decease in 1774; when all his property at Esher was sold (on exceedingly low terms) to Viscount Galway, an Irish peer. He again disposed of the whole, to the earl of Tyrconnell, who made Claremont his residence until the beginning of the present century; when he resold these estates to the late Charles Rose Ellis, esq. That gentleman, in 1816, agreed to convey the entire property to the commissioners of his Majesty's woods and forests, for the sum of 66,000*l.*; and the purchase was ratified by an act of parliament, (56th of George III. cap. cxv.), which received the royal assent, on the 1st of July the

[8] See Pedigree of the Mores of Loseley: vol. i. 417.

same year. This was done for the purpose of providing a suitable residence for her royal highness the Princess Charlotte, upon her marriage with Leopold, prince of Saxe-Cobourg; which had been solemnized on the preceding 2nd of May.[9]

The Manor of Esher-Watevile, alias Melbourne.

Mention occurs in the Domesday book of five hides and a half of land in Esher, pertaining to the manor of Cobham, belonging to the abbot of Chertsey; which land was held of the abbot by William de Watevile. It continued in the possession of the same family, apparently, until the reign of Henry the Third, when Robert de Watevile is stated in the "*Testa de Nevill*" to have held under the abbot one fourth part of a knight's fee in *Assere*; and this constituted the manor of Esher-Watevile. From this family, in the course of the fourteenth century, the estate passed by marriage to the Melborns; Margery, one of the grand-daughters of Robert de Watevile, having married Sir William Melborn, knt. In 1360, by a deed dated at Kingston, the manor of Esher-Watevile was settled on John de Melborn and Isabel his wife; remainder to William, their son, and the heirs of his body; in failure of which, to the right heirs of John de Melborne. In the thirtieth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, Margaret Yorke, widow, had a life-interest in this manor, subject to which William Fawkner, cousin and heir of Richard Melbourne, obtained a decree of the court of Chancery in his favour. Two years subsequently, Cecilia Sympson (daughter and heir of Thomas Mylborne) made a feoffment to trustees of the manor of Esher Watervyle, and of her lands in Esher, Hertilsham (alias Hersham), and Waterfelde Esher, to the use of herself for life; then, to Margaret Hardwen for life; remainder to the heirs of the body of her cousin, William Fawkner. In the 14th of Elizabeth, William Fawkner, probably a son of the above-mentioned, having suffered a recovery, conveyed this estate to Thomas Brockholes; who, in the next year, conveyed the manor, with the exception of certain lands, to Richard Hatton, esq.; and Thomas Brockholes and Isabella his wife, with Jasper Brockholes and Alice his wife, levied a fine. In 1614, Richard Hatton and Robert Hatton levied a fine, and made a settlement in jointure of this manor on Alice the wife of Robert Hatton, who held the office of recorder of Kingston on Thames. Henry Smith, esq., having bestowed on the town of Kingston, in 1625, a benefaction of one thousand pounds, for the purchase of lands, to be settled for charitable uses, the Corporation, with the addition of money from other sources, purchased of Robert Hatton, esq., the manor of Esher-Watevile, with the manor-house, and

[9] See further particulars, under Claremont, in the ensuing pages.

about forty-five acres of land. In 1718, (4th of George the First,) the duke of Newcastle, owner of Claremont, procured an act of parliament for vesting in himself this estate, subject to the payment of a perpetual fee-farm rent to Kingston of 95*l.*[10] It was afterwards transferred with Claremont to other proprietors; and is now the property of the royal owner of that demesne.

The Manor of Sandon.

This manor lies partly in the parish of Esher, but extends into those of Walton, West Moulsey, and Thames-Ditton, many freehold and copyhold estates being dependent on it. Together with the impropriate rectory of Esher, it formed part of the endowment of the hospital, or priory, of Sandon; and when that priory was united to the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark, the manor of Sandon was conveyed to King Henry the Eighth, in exchange for the rectories of Great Wakering and Bumsted Helion in Essex. This manor continued to belong to the crown until the 1st of Edward the Sixth; when it was granted, with other estates, to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, K.G. But it came again into the hands of the king; and Charles the First, in 1630, granted it, together with Ember Court in Thames-Ditton, to Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester; who dying in 1631, and his only child (a posthumous daughter) surviving but a short time, the estates fell into the possession of his nephew, Sir Dudley Carleton, in consequence of the provisions of his will. This gentleman, with his wife Lucy, and his elder brother, Sir John Carleton, the heir-at-law to the viscount, conveyed the manor, with its appurtenances, to William and George Gore. Joanna, the widow of John Gore, who held the property through the bequest of her husband, in April, 1715, sold it to Charles, earl of Halifax. That nobleman died soon afterwards, and was succeeded by his nephew George, 2nd earl of Halifax; who entered into a contract for the sale of Sandon to John Tournay, esq., then a resident at Esher. The latter died before the purchase was completed; but being anxious to perpetuate his name as the head of a family, he, by will dated December the 27th, 1732, devised his real estates to his collateral relatives, on condition that they should reside in his house at Esher, and that they should christen their respective eldest sons by the names of John Tournay. His relations were five in number; one of whom, however, died childless during the life of the testator, and three died afterwards, leaving no children. This will had no effect as to Sandon, the conveyance not having been completed; but the coheirs of Mr. Tournay were

[10] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 744, 5: partly from records belonging to the Corporation of Kingston.

disposed to carry into effect his purpose as to the purchase; and a bill in Chancery having been filed, a decree was pronounced July the 13th, 1738, by which it was ordered that the estate should be conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the coheirs. It appeared that a title could not be made without an act of parliament, which accordingly passed, for vesting this and other estates of the deceased earl of Halifax, in Thomas, earl of Scarborough, George, then earl of Halifax, and others, in trust to sell to pay debts, &c. In pursuance of which, this estate, by deed of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, dated August the 15th, 1740, was conveyed to Marsh Dickenson, an attorney in London, and Henry Laremore, in trust for the coheirs of John Tournay; and a partition of the property being made, the manor fell to the share of Nathaniel Bateman; and the old buildings and Sandon chapel, to Mrs. Catherine Jenkin. In April, 1741, the manor of Sandon was purchased by the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was then resident at Ember-court, in Thames-Ditton. He died in 1768; and in 1780, George, then Lord Onslow and Cranley, his son and heir, sold it to Sir John Frederick, bart., of Burwood park; to whose second son and successor, the present Sir Richard Frederick, bart., it afterwards devolved, on the decease of his elder brother.

Sandon Hospital.—In the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, an hospital, or priory, was founded by Robert de Watevile in the parish of Esher, on a piece of ground adjoining the common called Ditton-marsh, where now is a farm styled Sandon farm. This hospital is said to have been dedicated to the Holy Ghost, though it is sometimes called the hospital of St. Mary and All-Saints; and in a writ issued by Henry the Third, respiting the payment of a tax, it is denominated the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.[11] William de Perci, founder of the abbey of Salley in Yorkshire, gave to this hospital twenty marks a year, which that abbey paid him for his manor and forest of Gisburn; and also seven virgates of land, and one-twelfth of a knight's fee, in Foston, in the county of Leicester, amounting to eighty acres. The rent from Salley was to be paid until Perci, or his heirs, should make to the master and brethren of the hospital a compensation, in rents or lands, to the value of twenty-three pounds and half a mark: and in consideration of this gift, they were to maintain six chaplains, and keep a lamp and candle of two pounds weight

[11] Before the Reformation, a tenth part of the revenues of all ecclesiastical benefices was paid to the Pope: and in 1253, Henry the Third "purchased," says Stow, "the tenths of all spirituall livinges at the Pope's hands for five yeares, as it had beene in aid of the Holie Land."—Chronicle, p. 288. This was the tax to which the respite mentioned in the text refers.

continually burning before the altar of the Virgin Mary, in the hospital chapel, (where the heart of William de Perci, and the body of his consort, Joan, were interred,) during the time that any mass was said at any altar in that chapel, on pain of the bishop's censure, and distress on their lands by the heirs of the founder.[12]

The hospital was endowed by other benefactors, and held estates in Dunsfold, Chissendon, Talworth, Walton, Kingston, and other places in the county of Surrey; but whether from mismanagement of the revenues, or other causes, it appears that the brethren laboured under such necessities in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, that the bishop of Winchester, in 1331, thought proper to issue a commission to Richard, chaplain of Waleton, and William de Hatton, constable of Farnham, to investigate the circumstances of the establishment, and rectify such errors as they might discover. In the years 1348 and 1349 a terrible pestilence desolated the kingdom; and in the beginning of the latter year, it appears that the master and all the brethren of this hospital had fallen victims to the disease, which is stated to have destroyed nine-tenths of the clergy throughout England.[13] How long the hospital may have remained vacant is uncertain; but in 1367, the bishop of Winchester collated to the mastership Thomas de Chesterton; and there was, probably, a regular succession of masters, or priors, until the year 1436; when, as it is alleged, the establishment was so much reduced that the bishop of the diocese procured leave to unite it to the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark. In the letters patent issued on this occasion, the foundation of this hospital is attributed to the predecessors of the bishop.

SEAL OF SANDON HOSPITAL.

King James the First, in the beginning of his reign, granted the chapel of Sandon to John, earl of Mar; but it was afterwards re-annexed to the manor. No vestiges of the buildings are now to be found. The farm, itself, is now part of the Esher estate.

In the archives of the Bridge-house at London, are several deeds relating to this foundation; to one of which is appendant the *Common Seal.* It exhibits St. Michael in the

[12] Dugdale's MONASTICON, vol. vi. part ii. p. 675: last edit.

[13] See Lowth, LIFE OF WILLIAM DE WYKEHAM, p. 84.

act of slaying the Dragon, which is represented with two heads, and feet; the inscription is—**Sigill : Hospitalis : de : Sandon.**

Priors, or *Masters*, of the hospital of Sandon.—

Giles: temp. Henry III.

Roger: June 14, 1308.

John Brounchild: consecrated October 8, 1328; resigned November 30, 1331.

John de Crockford: consecrated November 14, 1333; resigned in 1338; all the brethren being dead.

John de Askham was collated by the bishop.

Thomas de Chesterton: collated December 4, 1367.

William Masse de St. Neot: collated by the title of *Custos*, October 29, 1369; and made master January 8, 1369-70.

Robert Hallum: resigned October 13, 1391.

John Carles, LL.B.: admitted November 20, 1391.

Hugh Strenger: admitted Custos April 26, 1401.

John Haget: resigned November 6, 1406.

John Caterik: admitted the same day.

William Thame was prior March 10, 1407-8.

Hugh Hapele: resigned in 1412.

John Rede: collated January 15, 1413.[14]

Esher-Place.—About the same time that the manor of Esher was sold to the duke of Newcastle (as stated in page 430), the Park and Mansion-house of Esher, which had been separated from the manor, were disposed of by Mr. Latton to Peter de la Porte, one of the directors of the South-sea company. He possessed it only a few years; for on the breaking of that splendid bubble, the estates of the principal directors were seized, under the authority of an act of parliament, and sold for the benefit of those proprietors of South-sea stock who had been deprived of their property by the nefarious practices of the general board. This estate was purchased by Dennis Bond, esq., in March 1724; and in the deed of transfer it was described as consisting of "a capital messuage and lands, a wood, Esher farm, and the warren, late in the occupation of John Latton, esq., with the royalty of the river Mole within the extent of the premises, and some small rents issuing out of houses in Esher." In 1729, the property was resold by Mr. Bond to the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, brother of the duke of Newcastle, and celebrated as a statesman in the reign of George the Second. The mansion at that time consisted of little

[14] Manning and Bray, Surrey, vol. ii. pp. 749—51.

more than the Tower, or Gate-house, to that in which Wolsey had resided; but Mr. Pelham made considerable additions to the building, in a style of architecture somewhat corresponding with the original. These additions, which consisted of wings and offices, were designed by Kent;[15] yet they were much inferior to the central part of the edifice, and, as Walpole remarks, "were proofs how little he conceived either the principles or graces of the Gothic architecture."[16]

Few statesmen have been more highly eulogized by contemporary poets and other writers than Pelham. Thomson, in his Seasons, ('Summer'), refers to

> "Esher's groves,
> Where in the sweetest solitude, embrac'd
> By the soft windings of the gentle Mole,
> From courts and senates Pelham found repose."

Edw. Moore, also, in an Ode addressed to Pelham, and intituled the "Discovery," in which the goddess Virtue is portrayed as in search of an earthly abode, has ingeniously sung the praises of the retired statesman in several stanzas; and the two following are cited, as being peculiarly applicable to the place itself:—

> "Long thro' the sky's wide pathless way
> The Muse observ'd the Wand'rer stray,
> And mark'd her last retreat;
> O'er Surrey's barren heaths she flew,
> Descending like the silent dew
> On Esher's peaceful seat.
>
> "There she beholds the gentle Mole
> His pensive waters calmly roll
> Amidst Elysian ground;
> There thro' the windings of the grove
> She leads her family of Love,
> And strews her sweets around."

By will, dated September the 17th, 1748, Mr. Pelham devised all his landed possessions in Esher to Frances, his eldest surviving daughter, for her life; and he afterwards purchased other estates in Esher and Walton, which, by a codicil dated the 9th of September, 1751, he bequeathed to the same uses, charged, however, with portions to

[15] Several engravings of the house and grounds at Esher have been published at different times. One of the earliest is a bird's-eye view, by Knyff and Kip, taken when this estate (with the manor of Esher) belonged to Thomas Cotton, esq., in the reign of William and Mary. Another and larger plan, including both fronts of Mr. Pelham's mansion, together with four ornamental buildings, styled the Temple, Grotto, Hermitage, and Thatched House, was engraved by J. Rocque, in 1737. Another view, shewing the east front, was published in the same year, by S. and N. Buck; and in 1759, a large engraving was made of the west front, by Luke Sullivan, measuring 20 inches by 14.

[16] Walpole's Works, (Anecdotes of Painting, &c.), vol. iii. p. 490; 4to.

his two younger daughters, Mary and Grace. Frances Pelham died, unmarried, on the 10th of January 1804, when this property devolved on her nephew, Lewis Thomas, Lord Sondes, (eldest son of her sister Grace, Lady Sondes); who, in Hilary term, the same year, suffered a recovery; and in 1805, sold the estate in parcels: by which means, according to the public prints of the day, his lordship realized the sum of 36, or 37,000*l.* for the whole demesne.

The house and park at Esher, with other lands, were purchased by John Spicer, esq., of George-street, Hanover-square; by whom a new mansion was erected, under the superintendence of Mr. Edw. Lapidge, in a far more elevated and pleasant situation than the former one, which stood in a low vale, near the banks of the Mole. The property now belongs to J. Wm. Spicer, esq., who succeeded on the decease of his father in April, 1831; and has since made great additions to the estate by the purchase of adjoining lands, and particularly, of *Wayland's Farm* and *Walton Farm*, in the adjoining parish of Walton.

Great advantage was obtained, in respect to prospect, by erecting the new house in its present situation; which is a bold swell, in the upper part of the grounds. It commands a variety of extensive and beautiful views, particularly towards the north-west, north, and north-east points; the vale of the Thames, with all its delightful scenery, constituting, as it were, the leading features of the intermediate distance; and the hills of Harrow, Hampstead, and Highgate, uniting with the horizon, in the extreme distance.

This mansion, which is of brick, stuccoed in imitation of stone, is ornamented with a portico of the Ionic order on each front; that to the south, having the addition of a pediment. The basement story comprises an elegant suite of apartments, including a spacious entrance-saloon, dining and withdrawing rooms, library, &c.[17] Ionic columns and pilasters, resembling scagliola marble, ornament the saloon; and others, resembling the verde antique, the dining-room; which contains, also, a small collection of select paintings; among which is a portrait of Charles the Second, when a boy, by Vandyke: he is represented in armour, leaning on a helmet, and with a pistol in his right hand. Here, also, is a portrait of Ferdinand Lanière de Bruges, by Holbein; and landscapes and historical pieces, by Guardi, Hobbima, Zucherelli, Canaletti, Moucheron, Alessandro Veronese,

[17] As a notable example of ingenious industry, may be mentioned a curiously-wrought *Carpet* in the inner drawing-room, executed with the needle by Mrs. Spicer and her female friends. The ground colour is dark brown; the whole being composed of eighty-six pieces, each about two feet square; and every piece exhibiting a distinct subject, worked with different-coloured worsteds, in resemblance of the objects represented; which are fruits and flowers, birds, ruins, peasants, &c., executed with great taste and skilfulness.

and other masters. In the library, which is a handsome circular room, are half-length portraits of the present Mr. and Mrs. Spicer; the late John Spicer, esq., and the late Mrs. Spicer; the latter being by Sir Wm. Beechey.—Near the house is a neat conservatory, stored with geraniums, &c.; and at a short distance are the domestic offices.

Independently of the extensive prospects obtained from the boldly-swelling heights of Esher, the home views, in themselves, possess great interest, both from variety and contrast. How far the creations of the landscape gardener may have contributed to this effect, it is now too late to ascertain; yet the natural undulations of the ground would seem to have required but little improvement from his conceptions. The name of Kent, however, whom Walpole styles "the inventor of an art that realizes painting," has been inseparably connected by the poet with

"Esher's peaceful grove,
Where Kent and Nature vie for Pelham's love."

and he has the credit of making alterations in conformity with the disposition of the ground, and the range of scenery it commands.[18]

The plantations of fir, beech, &c. which cover the heights, add much to the picturesque effect of the views; and there are some fine old oaks and elms, in different parts, together with a remarkable holly tree, the girth of which is between eight and nine feet. There are, likewise, several small ornamental buildings in the park; but the principal feature of that description is the old brick Tower, which

[18] Within a sunken dell, in that part of the grounds called the Wood, is a large Votive Urn, standing on a pedestal of freestone; which, as appears from the following inscription, was placed there as a grateful and becoming record of the beneficence of Mr. Pelham, by one whom he had patronized:—

Henrico Pelham
Patrono svo optimo
Semperqve honorato
Beneficiorvm;
Grata
Vt decvit
Recordatione
Posvit.
I. R.

On the three other faces of the pedestal are bas-reliefs of Charon preparing to carry a disembodied spirit over the river Styx; shepherds leaning upon a sarcophagus, on which are the words—"et in Arcadia Ego"; and a mourning figure reclining against a column, surmounted by a vase. The following lines, adapted from the Odes of Horace, are annexed to these sculptures, respectively:—

"Tellus et Domus et placens Uxor linquenda."
"Néc Pudor aut Modus Desiderio."
"Debitâ spargens Lacrymâ Favillam."

Engraved for Brayley's History of Surrey

Waynflete's Tower Esher

shewing the Principal Front

Engraved for Brayleys History of Surrey.

Wolsey's Tower

formed part of "*Asher Palace*," when this estate belonged to the See of Winchester. It also constituted the central division of the mansion of the Pelhams; but was judiciously left standing when the modern additions, by Kent, were pulled down by the late Mr. Spicer. The ivy by which it is now luxuriantly mantled, was planted by the present owner, whilst yet a boy.

There is no valid authority for attributing the erection of this Tower to Wolsey, as has been done by several late writers;[19] and the inferential evidence which may be adduced, is alike adverse to such an opinion. Although nominated to the bishopric of Winchester in the autumn of 1528, he was not installed until April in the following year, (and that by proxy); at which season he was too deeply engaged in the affair of the king's divorce, to have time for extensive building.[20] In the form and character of the tower itself, are also indications of an earlier period than that of Wolsey; and we have no hesitation in assigning this well-built structure to the days of Bishop Wainfleet, who preceded the Cardinal in his possession of the see, by about eighty years, and is known to have erected "a stately brick mansion," and "gate house," in Esher park.

But little description is necessary of *Wainfleet's Tower*; its general appearance and style of architecture being accurately represented in the subjoined engraving. The interior comprises three stories; but the apartments are small and greatly dilapidated. There is, however, within one of the octagonal turrets a very skilfully-wrought newel (or geometrical) staircase, of brick, in excellent preservation; and in the roofing of which, the principles of the construction of the oblique arch (a supposed invention of modern times), are practically exhibited. The window and door frames, and other dressings, are of stone.

Esher park contains about one hundred and eighty acres of land; and the whole estate in Esher and Walton parishes, nearly eleven hundred acres; a considerable part of which is occupied in productive farms. There is a large sheet of water on the eastern side of the park; and the river Mole, (which, in its meandering course from Cobham to Moulsey, separates the above parishes,) flows at the bottom

[19] See Prosser's "SELECT ILLUSTRATIONS of the County of Surrey"; Howitt's "VISITS to Remarkable Places"; Mackay's "THAMES, and its Tributaries"' and Murray's "ENVIRONS of London."

[20] Cavendish, indeed, speaks of the removal to Westminster [Whitehall] of "the new gallery which my lord had late before his fall newly set up, at Asher;" and "the taking away thereof," he continues, "was to him corrosive,—the which indeed discouraged him very sore to stay there any longer—for he was weary of that house at Asher, for with continual use it waxed unsavoury." This is the only *distinct* notice which has appeared, to connect Wolsey's name with any architectural works at Asher Palace.—See Cavendish's LIFE OF WOLSEY, vol. i. pp. 224, 225; Singer's edit. 1825.

of the grounds. A wooden bridge of five arches connects the park with WAYLAND'S FARM, which extends along the opposite banks of the river; and was once occupied by that skilful agriculturist, Mr. *William Duckett*, the inventor of the Drill plough. Whilst cultivating that farm, (and another which he held at Petersham,) he was frequently honoured by the visits of his late majesty George the Third; as well as by many noblemen and gentlemen farmers of the kingdom, who were anxious to receive his advice in matters of agriculture and agricultural machinery. An extremely fine view of the woods and grounds of Esher-Place is obtained from the farm-house.

THE TRAVELLER'S REST, ESHER.

On the Esher estate, at the north side of the high-road near the entrance of the village, is a small building, constructed of flints and rude stones; which, from its apparent kindliness of purpose, may be appropriately named the *Traveller's Rest.* Its general form is shewn in the annexed cut: in the central recess is a stone seat; and at the bottom, beneath one of the concave recesses, is a refreshing spring.[21]

CLAREMONT, in Esher.

CLAREMONT, the seat of his Majesty LEOPOLD, KING OF THE BELGIANS, has progressively attained to its high importance among the demesnes of Surrey, since the time of Queen Anne. In her reign, Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect, whose professional talents, after a long season of sarcastic reproach, are at length beginning to be held in due estimation, purchased some land at Esher, now forming a part of this estate, and erected upon it a small brick house for his own

[21] It is most probable that this little edifice was raised by Mr. Pelham; as the *buckle*, a part of his family arms, is sculptured upon a stone over the middle arch; and, also, the initials, H. P. There are no grounds for calling it '*Wolsey's Well*,' as Mr. Howitt has done in his "Visits to Remarkable Places."

residence. This dwelling, which stood on low ground, without any advantage of prospect, was afterwards sold to Thomas Pelham Holles, earl of *Clare*; who, in 1715, was advanced to the higher honour of the dukedom of Newcastle. That nobleman "added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies when he was in administration"; and, also, greatly augmented the estate, as well by new purchases of land, as by inclosures from the adjoining heath. He likewise caused a castellated prospect-house to be erected on a mount in the park, calling it after his own title, *Clare-mont*, which subsequently became the general name of the estate.[22] During his occupancy the plantations were greatly increased, and the grounds laid out under the direction of the celebrated Kent; whose talents as a landscape gardener have already been noticed in the account of Esher-Place.

On the decease of the duke of Newcastle in November, 1768, *sine prole*, the title became extinct; his brother, the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, of Esher-Place, having died, without male issue, in 1754. This noble property was afterwards sold by the duchess of Newcastle to the gallant Lord Clive; to whose vast talents and indefatigable exertions, both in a civil and military capacity, the foundation of British power in India must unquestionably be ascribed. Whilst Claremont remained in his possession, the grounds were re-modelled, and a new mansion was built, under the directions of Mr. Lancelot Brown; on whom the ludicrous *sobriquet* of "*Capability*," [Brown]

[22] Sir Samuel Garth, the famous physician, wrote a short poem, intituled "CLAREMONT," on the giving that name to "a villa now belonging to the Earl of Clare"; and he remarks in the preface, that the situation is so agreeable and surprising, that it inclines one to think some place of this nature put Ovid at first upon the story of Narcissus and Echo." Garth was the friend and visitor of the earl; and his poem is highly complimental to the abilities and virtue of that nobleman. Although exhibiting much fancy, and considerable knowledge of the classic poets, this production is by no means deserving of the strong encomiums bestowed upon it by the original authors of the 'Biographia Britannica.'

From the following passage in Garth's poem, it would appear that Vanbrugh, (who was a contemporary, and to whom he must have been known), had himself commenced the improvement of the grounds at Claremont:—

"But say, who shall attempt th' adventurous part,
Where Nature borrows dress from Vanbrugh's art.
If, by Apollo taught, he touch the lyre,
Stones mount in columns, palaces aspire,
And rocks are animated by his fire.

'Tis he can paint in verse those rising hills,
Their gentle vallies, and their silver rills;
Close groves, and op'ning glades with verdure spread,
Flowers sighing sweets, and shrubs that balsams bleed;
With gay variety the prospect crown'd,
And all the bright Horizon smiling round."

was bestowed by his contemporaries, in consequence of his frequent use of that word when giving advice in his two-fold profession of landscape-gardener and architect. Manning states that Brown was employed to execute the work "without any limitation of expense;" and that "he performed the task much to the satisfaction of his lordship, who did not regard the cost, which is stated to have been more than 100,000*l.*"[23]

During the proceedings in parliament, in the years 1772 and 1773, in regard to the affairs of the East India company, the conduct of Lord Clive, when in India, became a subject of deep and momentous inquiry; and particularly among those who were alike inimical to his fame and fortune. The result, however, greatly disappointed the expectations of his political enemies, (for others he had none); and the resolution of the House of Commons, announcing the bare fact, that "about the time of the establishment of Meer Jaffier on the Musnud, he did obtain and possess himself of rupees to the value, in English money, of 234,000*l.*"—was immediately followed by the vote, "That Robert, Lord Clive did, at the same time, render great and meritorious service to his Country."

The exertions which his lordship had found himself compelled to make, in refutation of the ignominious charges brought and insinuated against him, "made a deep and gloomy impression on his lofty mind"; and conjoined with the mental and bodily fatigues which he had undergone in India, and by which his constitution had been long before ruined, led to his committal of suicide, whilst in a paroxysm of acute pain, at his house in Berkeley-square, on the 22nd of November, 1774.[24] At that time, Edward, his eldest son, (afterwards earl of Powis,) was in his minority; and the Claremont estates were subsequently disposed of to Viscount Galway. The next possessor was the earl of Tyrconnel; who, in 1807, resold the property to Charles Rose Ellis, esq.; who, in 1816, as already stated, conveyed the whole

[23] Manning, SURREY, vol. ii. p. 742. Whatever the fact may be in regard to the expense, (the assumed amount of which would seem much exaggerated,) there is an vident mistake in Mr. Manning's saying that Lord Clive gave his directions to Brown, "when setting out on his last voyage." His lordship's third, and last return from India, was in July 1767; and he did not purchase this estate until nearly two years afterwards.

[24] During his passage to Europe in the year 1785, the late Warren Hastings composed an Ode in Imitation of Horace, (Book ii. Ode 16), in which occurs the following allusion to Lord Clive and his melancholy end:—

"To ripen'd age, Clive liv'd renown'd,
With *Lacs* enrich'd, with *Honours* crown'd,
His Valour's well-earn'd meed;—
Too long, alas! He liv'd to hate
His envied lot, and died too late
From life's oppression freed."

to the commissioners of his Majesty's woods and forests, under the act (26th George the Third, cap. xxv.) for providing a suitable residence for her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, (the only daughter of the Prince-Regent, afterwards George the Fourth), upon her marriage with Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg.[25]

It was at Claremont that, for a short yet blissful period, this amiable Princess lived, in all the happiness of conjugal and domestic union; and here, alas! it was, that she drew her last breath, in child-bed, on the morning of November the 6th, 1817; having been delivered of a still-born male infant a few hours previously.[26] If ever the tears of a nation were shed from heart-felt grief, it was upon that occasion. Never before had the ruthless destroyer of men struck a being whose loss was so deeply mourned,—so universally lamented.

[25] By the act above referred to, it was ordained that the Commissioners of woods and forests should, as trustees for the Crown, "suffer and permit" the royal pair to "hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy," the whole of the Claremont property, during "their joint lives," together with all "rents, issues, and profits," arising from it, in "as full, ample, and beneficial a manner, as if the same was absolutely vested in themselves"; but without any power to "sell, alienate, or incumber it," in any respect whatsoever.—It was also provided, that on the death of either the Princess Charlotte, or Prince Leopold, the entire estate should "vest in, and become Part of the Land Revenues of the Crown"; but that "the survivor of them," whether the Princess, or the Prince, should, during his or her life, hold, and possess the same, as fully, amply, and beneficially, as when it continued in their joint occupation. Under these enactments, respectively, Claremont, and its subordinate estates have remained in the possession of their present royal owner.

[26] The Princess Charlotte was interred in the Royal Chapel at Windsor, where a splendid monument of white marble, by Matthew Wyatt, has been erected to her memory. The following beautiful lines, in allusion to the sad catastrophe of her decease, are extracted from M^c^ Creery's poem intituled, "A Record of the Life and Death of the Princess Charlotte":—

"In Claremont's bounds was Pleasure seen
To dwell with Love, 'in alleys green';
And Hope and Joy, in the rosy bow'r
Rejoic'd through many a noontide hour.
The vista of years look'd long and bright,
The end came not to the aching sight.
Time seem'd to halt in his rapid course,—
He was filling his sand from a bounteous source;
For he wish'd to leave such Hope and such Joy,
Long, long to follow their sweet employ.—
The feast was prepar'd for the coming guest,
And the palace in gorgeous state was dress'd;
The goblet was filled with the sparkling wine,
And Pleasure beam'd on the cup divine,
For th' expected hour was come at last;—
(All wish'd its trials were safely past).
But mortal hopes are vain and light
As the moon-beams of a winter's night.
Soon the festive board in the princely hall,
Was shrouded o'er by the funeral pall:
Untouch'd the tempting wine-cup stood,
Whilst Grief pass'd by in silent mood.
For Death with a scowl and scornful look,
In rage his ancient friend forsook;
And waiting not for lingering Time,
Struck human bliss in its hour of prime;
Leaving Sorrow in weeds in the Sylvan scene,
Where Hope and Joy so late had been."

Whilst the deeply-afflicted widower continued to reside here, and for a considerable time afterwards, the apartment in which the Princess died was kept closed, and its furniture undisturbed. Since, however, that the high destinies of Prince Leopold have raised him to the throne of Belgium, and that the mansion at Claremont has been occasionally occupied by her Majesty Queen Victoria, all the rooms have been re-opened.

The house at Claremont is said to be "the only complete mansion that Brown ever built, although he altered many." It occupies a commanding eminence near the middle of the park; and forms an oblong square, measuring forty-five yards by thirty-four: the building itself is of brick; but the window and door frames, and other dressings, are of stone. On the eastern, or carriage-front, is a stately portico of the Corinthian order; within the pediment of which is a large sculpture of the arms and supporters borne by Lord Clive.[27] The saloon, or entrance-hall, which is approached by a flight of twenty-one steps, is ornamented by columns of scagliola marble; and the walls are enriched by compartments of various devices in low-relief. On a pedestal in the centre is a very fine cast of the Warwick Vase, in iron, lined with copper: this was executed at Berlin, and presented by the late King of Prussia. Besides the hall, (which is of an oval form, thirty-three feet in length, twenty-five feet broad, and eighteen feet high,) and the great staircase, there are eight spacious rooms (*en suite*) on this floor. In the library are half-length portraits, by Dawe, of the Princess Charlotte, and Prince Leopold; Dr. Fisher, bishop of Salisbury, her royal Highness's tutor; and her sub-preceptor, the Rev. Dr. Short. This apartment contains a well-chosen selection of books in various languages.

The library opens to the dining-room, in which, over the marble chimney-piece, is a landscape with cattle, finely coloured, by Loutherbourg: here, also, is a splendid glass chandelier, in the general style of those which ornament the Pavilion at Brighton. The gallery is a capacious apartment, (fifty-eight feet in length, twenty-four feet in width, and twenty-two feet in height), which was intended to have been fitted up with damask expressly obtained for it by the late Princess, but which was never done, in consequence of the decease of her Royal Highness. Here are full-length portraits, both of the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, by Dawe; together with many smaller portraits, by other artists, of eminent persons; among

[27] *Arms*:—Arg. on a Fess, Sab. three Mullets, Or.—*Supporters*: on the dexter, an Elephant; on the sinister, a Griffin, ducally gorged, wings expanded; *Clive*: imp. Sab. a Fess, engrailed, Or, betw. three escallops; *Maskelyne*.

which are Frederick the Great, of Prussia; Prince Ernest; George III., and Queen Charlotte, copied by Lawrence from Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Duchess of Brunswick; a Head of General Wolfe, and a small picture, representing the landing of the troops in the attack on Quebec; Prince William, of Sweden; and Charles, prince of Brunswick. Several cabinet pictures, by old masters, and many engraved portraits of illustrious men, are likewise contained in this apartment; and on the book-cases are a number of busts, including those of the Princess Charlotte, (when a girl, and when a woman,) and the Duke of Kent, in white marble. The chimney-piece is also of marble, and beautifully designed. Here, also, are two fine bronze figures of Bacchantes, and a small figure, in white marble, of Venus preparing for the bath.

In the breakfast-room are two small pictures, by Fowler, of her present Majesty, when a girl, and at the respective ages of four years and between eight and nine. Here, likewise, is a portrait of Prince William of Prussia, uncle of the present king. This apartment communicates with the room, at the south-west angle of the building, in which the ever-to-be regretted Princess Charlotte expired. Adjoining to it, is a small bath-room and dressing-chamber.

In the drawing-room, which is profusely stored with ornamental furniture, is a superb Table, its surface being of porcelain, covered with highly-finished paintings; among which are four views of the statue gallery in the Louvre: this was a present from Charles the Tenth, of France, to Prince Leopold. Within this apartment are two Indian cabinets, (which were presented to the Princess Charlotte by the Marquis of Hastings,) containing a splendid collection of rare and costly articles of bijouterie. Here too is a portrait, by Sir William Beechey, of the Duchess of Kent, sitting on a sofa, with her infant daughter (the present Queen) leaning on her arm;—and also, the beautiful picture of the Princess Charlotte, by Lawrence, which was the last ever taken of that illustrious lady, and is generally known by the fine engraving made from it by Golding.

The great staircase, which communicates with the apartments on the middle floor, is ornamented with columns and pilasters of Sienna marble. On this floor is the suite of rooms occupied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, when residing at Claremont. Here are many valuable portraits of different branches of the royal family; chiefly of small size, and executed in various styles of art; together with those of Charles the First, and his consort, Henrietta Maria. In the Prince's dressing-room are four frames of beautiful miniatures, including enamels; and also small whole-lengths of the Princess

Charlotte, and Prince Leopold, from the paintings by Dawe in the gallery. The affectionate respect in which the memory of his first consort is still held by Leopold, is shewn by the careful preservation, at Claremont, of many articles which belonged to the Princess; and derive their chief value from that circumstance. In the Queen's sitting-room, also, are a number of small pictures of the dogs and horses which the Princess had in her possession at different times, and were thus delineated from life.

The pleasure grounds of Claremont, which occupy about sixty acres, furnish a delightful succession of ever-varying scenery. Trees, of many different species, interspersed with luxuriant undergrowths of laurel and other evergreens, clothe the heights and slopes with contrasted verdure; whilst long avenues of beech and elm descending through the glades, give an importance and variety to the views but seldom equalled. In these grounds, in various situations, the following trees are conspicuous for their growth and vigour:—Abies Canadensis (Canadian fir); Abies Excelsa (Norway Spruce); Abies Picea (Pitch fir); Pinus Pinaster (Cluster pine); Cedrus Libiana (Cedar of Lebanon); Quercus Phellos; Quercus Phellos, var. latifolia; Quercus Suber (Cork tree); as well as many others, which ornament and diversify the landscapes.

At a short distance from the mansion, on the west, is the Mount which gives name to the estate, and which rises with a rapid sweep and steep acclivities to a considerable height.[28] It is surmounted by the castellated edifice, or tower, (called the Observatory), which, as already stated, was built by his Grace of Newcastle; and commands from its summit most extensive and beautiful prospects over all the circumjacent country. It is constructed with brick, in three stories, with stone dressings.

Still further towards the west, and approached by a fine avenue of beech trees, is the Conservatory; a lofty oblong building, with circular ends and a span roof, divided by glass partitions into three compartments. In the middle division are orange trees; Magnólia fuscata, very large; Banksia, and other hard-wooded plants; among which, the Acacia pubescens, trained over one end and part of the roof, is particularly conspicuous in the flowering season.[29] The end compartments are stored with flourishing Camélias, of various sorts.

[28] On the slope of the mount, near the house, is an aged specimen of the Cork tree; beneath the umbrageous foliage of which her Majesty and her Royal Consort, when sojourning at Claremont in the summer of the present year (1842), have not unfrequently taken breakfast; whilst their lovely infants were sporting on the lawn beside them.

[29] See the Gardener's Chronicle of Nov. 19th, 1842. In that, and the following paper of Nov. 26th, are many particulars of the gardening department at Claremont; which is carried on under the very able superintendence of Mr. Malleson.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

About a quarter of a mile from the house, in a north-westerly direction, is the MAUSOLEUM (as now called), of the late Princess Charlotte. It is in the pointed style of architecture, and (apparently) built of freestone. This elegant little structure was originally designed by the Princess for an alcove, or open seat; but being unfinished at the time of her decease, it was completed by Prince Leopold, in a more expensive manner than was at first intended, and converted into a Mausoleum to her memory. It stands on a commanding plot of ground, which has been artificially heightened; and there is a garden in front, whence a fine bird's-eye view is obtained over the lake below and its surrounding foliage. The interior has a groined ceiling, enriched with tracery; over which a chastened mellow light is shed by the stained glass that ornaments the windows. This was executed by the late ingenious artist, Backler; and is emblazoned with the armorial bearings of her royal Highness, as well as with those of her bereaved husband, and other devices of an appropriate character.[30]

In the small enclosed garden fronting the mausoleum are two large plants of *Cunninghámii Sinensis*, which have stood out a number of years, and are now very flourishing. In descending from this point towards the lake, a finely-varied succession of lawns and shrubberies,

[30] The beautiful marble bust of the Princess Charlotte, which formerly stood in this apartment, has been removed, and its place inadequately supplied by a cast in plaster.

interspersed with occasional forest trees of stately growth, delights the eye, and leads to the spacious expanse of water, represented in the vignette on the next page.

This lake occupies an extent of about five acres. On the north, is a luxuriant bank of rhododendrons and other evergreens; in the centre, is a finely-wooded islet; and on the south-west side, backed by large trees and underwood, is some artificial rock-work, connected with a ruined grotto.[31] The lake is surrounded by trees of many kinds, both in groups and standing singly;—and the oak, the elm, the beech, the bird-cherry, and the birch, unite with the majestic plane, the sycamore, the cedar, the pine, and the purple beech, in forming a picturesque combination of scenes but rarely witnessed; and the effect of which is much heightened at those seasons when the rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs are in bloom.

In the farm-grounds, on the eastern side of the park, is a tall obelisk, which appears to have been erected by the duke of Newcastle, during his residence here: it is surmounted by the Pelham crest, namely, a Peacock, in its pride.

[31] The latter was once ornamented with numerous spars, stalactites, ores, &c.; but on the public being admitted into these grounds, when Prince Leopold visited the Continent, a few months after his bereavement, it was reduced to a sad state of dilapidation; nearly all its ornamental appendages having been carried off by the multitude, as vestiges in memory of the deceased Princess.

THE LAKE, IN CLAREMONT PARK.

At a short distance from the house, on the north-east side, are the flower and kitchen gardens; which, with the slips, include about ten acres of ground. Of these, nearly seven acres are inclosed by strongly-built walls of red brick, the erection of which is ascribed to Sir John Vanbrugh; whose own house stood on the low ground between the two cedar trees directly in front of the present mansion. In the flower-garden are some fine specimens of magnólias and cedars; one of the former (*Magnólia cordata*), being more than thirty feet high. Here, also, is a rich clump of azalias, which was planted by the late Princess Charlotte, and comprises about twenty varieties.—The forcing department is extensive; and the collection of exotics rare and valuable.[32] Among the stove plants are,—Gastonia palmata; Ficus nymphæfolia; Phœnix dactylifera, (Date palm); Pandanus odoratissimus, (Pandang, or sweet-scented Screw pine); P. albus; P. amaryllifolius; P. candelabrum; Caryota urens; Caladium odoratum; Wallichia caryotoides; Passiflora fragrans, and P. quadrangularis; Cereus truncatus; &c.; and also flourishing collections of the families of Crinum,

[32] Altogether, there are three Vineries, two Stoves, an Orchidious house, two Pine pits, a Green-house, and a Melon ground, with pits, &c., in these gardens.

Pancratium, and Amaryllis. The Vineries and Pine pits are of considerable extent; and the fruit raised in them of the choicest kind.

Claremont park is about three miles and a half in circumference; the chief entrance being near Esher, on the road leading thence to Leatherhead; and on each side of the iron gates is a handsome lodge. It is surrounded by a ring-fence; and includes an area of about three hundred acres; but the whole extent of the Claremont demesne is, probably, not less than fifteen or sixteen hundred acres; its present royal possessor having greatly enlarged the estate by the purchase of adjoining lands.[33]

Milbourne, the seat of Major-General Sir Robert Wm. Gardiner, K.C.B., which is situated at a short distance from Claremont park, on the east side, was presented by her royal Highness, the late Princess Charlotte, to its present occupier, in the most flattering manner;—being a portion of the Claremont estate, it will necessarily revert to the crown on the demise of his Majesty of Belgium. This is now one of the most delightful little retreats in Surrey; it having been much improved by Sir Robert within these few years.

[33] These purchases were made to frustrate the speculating intentions of certain persons who were contemplating the erection of buildings around Claremont; by which its domestic privacy, and sweet retirement, would have been destroyed.

Esher is a respectable and pleasant village, situated on rising ground, on the Portsmouth road, at the distance of about fourteen miles from London. In the neighbourhood are several pleasant seats, besides the more important ones of Claremont and Esher-Place, which have already been described, namely:—

Moore Place	Lady Byron.
Esher Lodge	Thomas Chapman, esq.
Hill House	Mrs. Senhouse.
Manor House	Mrs. Vesey.
Manor Place	John Law Baker, esq.
Sandown, or Sandon House	James Nugent Daniells, esq.
West-End Lodge	Thomas Roberts, esq.
The Grange	Rev. Edw. Woodhouse.
Woodside	Samuel Mc Dowall, esq.

Here, also, are the residences of the Rev. Henry Parish, LL.D.; Capt. Henderson Bain, R.N.; and the Rev. Wadham Harbin, A.M., rector of Esher.

This Living, which is in the deanery of Ewell, is valued at 8*l.* in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas; and in the King's books, at 9*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* After passing through many hands, subsequent to the decease of Henry the Eighth, it was purchased of the Cotton family by John Latton, esq. (before mentioned); who, in August 1714, vested it in trustees, for the benefit of Wadham college, at Oxford; to the founder of which he was related.[31] The parish Registers commence in the following years, viz.—that of burials, in 1678; of baptisms (imperfect), in 1682; and of marriages, in 1688.

Rectors of Esher in and since 1800.—

Wadham Diggle, A.M. Instituted June the 12th, 1777: died September the 10th, 1828.

Wadham Harbin, A.M. Instituted November the 27th, 1828.

Esher *Church* is a small edifice, dedicated to St. George, and standing almost immediately behind the Bear inn, which has long been advantageously known to travellers on this road. Originally, the church consisted of a nave and chancel only, strongly built with stone; but a large gallery was erected on the north side, about eighteen or twenty years ago; and long before that time, a spacious chamber-pew (entered from without), was constructed on the south side by the duke of Newcastle, when lord of Claremont. The latter

[31] Under Latton's gift, and on the nomination of the Presidents of St. John's and Trinity Colleges, the Rector of Exeter College, and the Wardens of All-Souls and New Colleges, (all in the University of Oxford), the patronage is now vested in Henry John Pye, esq.; who is bound to appoint a kinsman of the founder of Wadham college, before any other person, if any such there be of that college, and in holy orders at the time of the decease of the incumbent of Esher.

opens to the nave by a handsome frontispiece of the Corinthian order; and is now divided into two rooms, which belong, respectively, to the owners of Claremont and Esher-Place.—The belfry, at the west end, is surmounted by a low wooden pyramidical spire, slated, and contains three bells; one of which, according to Aubrey, was brought from St. Domingo by Sir Francis Drake.[35]

The interior of the church is neatly fitted up; the pews are painted white, and the floor boarded. There are three galleries, viz.—the north gallery, the front of which is of teak wood; a small organ-gallery; and over the latter, extending far into the nave, a spacious western gallery, which was erected about two years ago, for the accommodation of the children, both of the Sunday and National schools belonging to this parish.[36] The pulpit and reading-desk, which stand on the north side, near the chancel, are of oak: the font is a small marble bason.

At the east end, within a sort of Ionic frame-work, are tables of the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments; and in the centre, is a small half-length representation of Our Saviour, with the emblems of the Holy Sacrament. On the frame are these words—"This Picture was painted in Caracas by Sir Ker Porter, A.D. 1837; and Presented by him to the Parish of Esher."—This is a very-highly finished and richly-coloured production. The devotional aspect of the Saviour, blended, as it appears to be, with resignation and beneficence, is of the most elevated kind. He is depicted with flowing hair and a full beard; and has all the beauty and dignity of expression which, we have reason to believe, characterized the superior classes of the Hebrew race in ancient times.

The monuments in this church, which are numerous, are wholly of a mural kind; at least, as far as can be seen, for there is little doubt that other memorials are covered over by the present flooring. They are, principally, of white marble; and some of them are elegantly and appropriately designed, and skilfully wrought. The inscriptions are mostly eulogistic, and of little interest except to surviving relatives.

In the chancel, on the north side, is an oblong monumental painting, on wood, in memory of Vere, *Lady Lynch*, widow of Sir Thos.

[35] Aubrey, Surrey, vol. iii. p. 115.—There is very little probability in this tale; and it seems far more likely, that the bell was given by Mr. Francis Drake, who owned the manor of Esher in the reign of James the First.

[36] In 1837, after the aged poor had been removed to the new Union workhouse at Kingston, a subscription was raised, by means of which the poor-house at Esher was fitted up so as to form two school-rooms, for boys and girls; with apartments for the master and mistress. The schools are in union with the National Society; and the number of children now receiving instruction is about one hundred and twenty.

Lynch, governor of Jamaica, who was buried here in September, 1682. She is represented in a widow's garb, kneeling before a desk, on which is an open book. Her daughter and heir, Philadelphia, married Thomas Cotton, esq. (afterwards created a baronet), several of whose family and relatives lie also interred in this edifice, as stated on an oval tablet. Among them are Sir William Glegg, knt., of Gayton, and Dame *Elizabeth* his wife, a daughter of Sir Robert Cotton, bart., of Combermere in Cheshire: Sir William died on the 9th of January, 1706; his widow, on the 5th of March, 1711.—Near this, is an upright monument, of an ornamental character, recording the burial of Dame *Mary Fowler*, widow of Sir William Fowler, bart., of Harnage-Grange in Shropshire, and daughter of the above Sir Robert Cotton, by his lady Esther; who was sister and sole heiress of Sir John Salisbury, bart., of Llewenny in Denbighshire. She died on the 25th of December, "in the year of our Lord's auspicious birth MDCCLI, a most happy day to her and all who wait for his second coming."—Another neat tablet is inscribed to the memory of *Ann Catherine*, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Woodhouse, of Lower-Green, Esher; and only daughter of the late Christopher Smith, esq. M.P., of Starborough castle, in Kent: she died on the 15th of January, 1839, aged forty-one years.

On the north side of the east window, is the monument of Henry de Ponthieu, esq., who died on the 10th of December, 1808, aged seventy-one; and lies buried here with his wife and son.—On the opposite side are two very neat tablets, commemorative of John Holroyd, esq., (and others of his family,) who died on the 4th of January, 1840, aged sixty-three;—and of the Rev. Wadham Diggle, A.M., "during fifty-one years rector of this parish"; and *Elizabeth* his wife: the former died on the 10th of September, 1828, aged eighty-seven years; and the latter, on October the 19th, 1810, in her fifty-eighth year.

Affixed to the south wall, is the monument of Richard Drake, esq., which is executed in the general style of James the First's reign, and exhibits a small figure of the deceased, in armour, kneeling as in prayer. He was an equerry to Queen Elizabeth, and "lived in great credit wth all men, & in [as] high favour wth his Prince as any man of his calling." He married Ursula, the daughter of Sir William and Dorothy Stafford, "descended from the honourable House of Buckingham"; and died on the 11th of July, 1603, in his sixty-ninth year.

On the same side are two very handsome monuments, commemorative of *Elizabeth*, the widow of John Augustus, Lord Hervey; and their sole issue, *Elizabeth Catherine Caroline*, who was born in August

1780, and married to *Chas. Rose Ellis*, esq., of Claremont, in 1798; by whom she had three children. Lady Hervey died on the 4th of September, 1818, and was buried in this church, in the same vault with her much-lamented daughter, whose decease occurred at Nice, from a decline, on the 21st of January, 1803. The memorial for the latter (designed and executed by Flaxman,) has a bold architectural character. It is supported on brackets of lions' heads; and enriched with sculptured lilies, beautifully executed. Above it, is another elegant tablet, surrounded by a wreath of lilies in relief, recording the memory of *Georgiana Caroline Ellis*, the only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Ellis, "who was cut off at a still earlier age than her mother," (by whose side her remains were deposited,) "and by a fate nearly similar." She was born at Claremont on the 3rd of July, 1802; and died on the 18th of August, 1820.

The following (with others) are affixed against the south wall of the nave. An elegant tablet of white marble, designed in the pointed style, records the memory of JOHN SPICER, esq., of Esher-Place, who was sheriff of Surrey in 1821, and died April the 1st, 1831, aged seventy-two; and *Mary* his wife, who died at the age of sixty-six, on the 7th of March, 1835.

Arms:—Sab. a Chev. Erminois, betw. three Towers triple-towered, Or, *Spicer*; Imp. Gu. a Chev. Arg. betw. three dexter hands, couped at the wrist; *Burn*.

Over the former, is a tablet stating the decease, by fever, when on his passage home from Sierra Leone, of PHILIP THOMAS SPICER, late a midshipman on board the Wanderer, R.N.; after having taken a condemned slave-ship to that colony. He was the second son of J. W. Spicer, esq., and Hannah Maria Theresa, his wife, (of Esher-Place); and died at the early age of nineteen, on July the 15th, 1837.

Another neat tablet, surmounted by an urn, is inscribed in memory of Lieut. HEN. WADHAM DIGGLE, of the 13th regiment Bombay N. I.; who died at sea on the 19th of January, 1841, in his thirty-second year. He was the son of H. W. Diggle, esq., of the Bombay Civil Service; and grandson of the late rector of this parish.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. a Chev. Or, betw. three Daggers; 2nd and 3rd, Arg. three Bars, Az. a Bordure engr. Gu. studded with Bezants.

Over the vestry door, is an elegantly-designed monument, in the pointed style, comprising a rich frame-work (wrought in freestone), inclosing a tablet of white marble, inscribed to the memory of the following persons, all of whom were interred in a vault near this spot, viz.:—BARWELL BROWNE, esq. (grandson of Richard Barwell, esq., formerly of this parish), ob. June the 27th, 1828, aged seventy-six; *Elizabeth*, his second wife, ob. July the 21st, 1826, aged sixty-nine;

Augustus Browne, esq. (of Devonshire-place, London, brother to the above), ob. January the 19th, 1836, aged seventy; and *Anne* his wife, ob. September the 10th, 1840.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gu. three Lions' Heads, erased, Or, *Browne*; 2nd and 3rd, Arg. four Barrulets, Az. over all a Griffin, segreant, Or, *Barwell*.

The only memorial requiring notice under the north gallery, is that of Capt. Hughes, R.N., who died on the 10th of August, 1819, aged seventy years.—Above the gallery, at the east end, is a very handsome Cenotaph, consisting of a sarcophagus, surmounted by an urn, with military trophies, which was "erected as a tribute of justice and friendship to the memory of one of the most upright and most honourable of men, John Peter Addenbrooke, Esq., formerly Major of the 54th Regt. of Foot, and a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army,—by his friend and executor, Lieut.-General R. B. Long." He was an equerry to the late Princess Charlotte; and after her demise, "he continued till the day of his own decease, the favoured friend and companion of her illustrious Consort, the Prince Leopold." He died at Versailles, in France, on the 9th of September, 1821, aged sixty-eight years; and was buried in the churchyard of Notre-dame.

Against the west wall, is a memorial for *Jemima Mary Gregory*, a daughter of the Rev. David Gregory, D.D., dean of Christchurch, Oxford, by the Lady Mary, his wife, one of the daughters of Henry, duke of Kent: she died on the 19th of June, 1795, aged forty-six years.

Of the few *Charitable Benefactions* to this parish, the most considerable is thus noticed on a tablet attached to the north wall of the gallery:—

"To the Memory of Nathaniel George Petree, Esq. late of this parish, who by his last will dated 5 May, 1789, gave to the Rector, the Churchwardens, and their successors, 850*l*., to receive and expend the interest in support of the Sunday-school here established. He also gave a Library of religious Books, for the use of the same, and the Inhabitants of the Parish. Also 100*l*., the interest of which to be given partly to the Master of the School for the care of the Library; the remainder to be disposed of in bread every Christmas-eve to such poor Housekeepers as receive no maintenance from the Parish."

Among the numerous sepulchral memorials in the churchyard, is a tomb of brick covered with an inscribed slab, in memory of several individuals of the *Duckett* family, of Surrey, celebrated as skilful agriculturists, viz.:—William Duckett, ob. September the 10th, 1801, aged seventy-two; and *Elizabeth* his wife, ob. September the 2nd, 1818, in her eighty-second year;—Capt. Mark Duckett, ob. December the 8th, 1823, aged eighty-eight;—and William Duckett, (son of the above William and Elizabeth,) who died on the 13th of

April, 1825, in his fifty-third year, "at the Cape of Good Hope, to which Settlement he was sent with a large Establishment by his Majesty George the 3rd, to introduce his father's system and implements of Agriculture in the year 1800."

Another tomb, of freestone, covers the burial-place of Mrs. Jane Porter, who was some time a resident at Esher; and died on the 18th of June, 1831, ætat. eighty-six. She was the mother of William Porter, M.D.; of the late Sir Robert Ker Porter, K.C.H., an artist of great talent, and author of a "Narrative of the Campaign in Russia," in 1812; "Travels in Georgia, Armenia," &c.; and of Jane and Anna Maria Porter, the well-known novelists. Sir Robert died at St. Petersburg, on the 4th of May, 1842.

Affixed to the south wall of the chancel, is a tablet in memory of *Letitia*, only daughter of Sir Robert Pye, of Farington, Berks, and second wife of John Latton, esq., a former owner of this manor. She died on the 21st of April, 1714, and was buried near this spot; where, also, Mr. Latton himself was interred, in November 1727.

The parish of Esher is bounded, on the north and north-west, by the river Mole; on the west, it adjoins to Cobham; on the south and south-east, to Stoke D'Abernon and Long-Ditton; and on the east, to Thames-Ditton. Its area comprises about 2075 acres, viz.—arable land, 407 . 1 . 5 acres; pasture land, 798 . 3 . 9 acres; and houses, gardens, &c., 668 . 3 . 1 acres. The soil is principally sand; but with a mixture of gravel, and some clay.

STOKE D'ABERNON.

This parish is bounded on the north by that of Cobham; on the east, by Leatherhead; on the south, by Great Bookham, from which it is partly divided by the river Mole, which also separates it from Cobham on the west. In the eastern part of Stoke, bordering on Leatherhead, the soil is a deep clay; and there is an extensive common, on which the oak grows abundantly: there, also, rises the mineral spring called *Jessop's Well*, of which an account has been given in our preceding volume. On the south side of the parish, below the manor-house, is a fine meadow, called the Hundred Acres, as containing that quantity of land. Towards the north-east, the soil is gravelly; and in other parts there is good hazel mould.

The manor of *Stoche* [Stoke], at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, or de Tonbridge, one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the county. "Bricsi, or Brixi, held it of King Edward. It was then assessed at 15 hides; but now, at 2 hides and 5 acres. There are 6 carucates of arable land. Two caru-

cates are in demesne; and there are 10 villains, and 9 cottars, with 2 carucates. There is a church, and 7 bondmen; a mill worth 7 shillings, and 4 acres of meadow. The wood yields 40 swine. In the time of King Edward, and now it is worth 4 pounds; but when Richard received it, 3 pounds.—The said Richard holds 5 hides in the same manor, which Otho held of King Edward. It is now assessed at half a hide. There are 2 villains, with 6 oxen, and a mill valued at 6 shillings. The arable land consists of 2 carucates. It is and was rated at 20 shillings."

As there is no mention of a mesne tenant in the record, it may be concluded that Fitz-Gilbert kept this manor in his own hands at the time of the survey; but it was held of his descendants by the family of *D'Abernon*; and it is probable that he himself granted it to one of that family;[1] for it appears that Roger D'Abernon held of him a manor in Moulsey at the time that the survey took place. In the 19th of Henry the Third (1235), Gilbert de Abernon paid homage to the king for four knights' fees, which Ingelram de Abernon (his nephew) had held of the earl of Gloucester (a descendant of Richard Fitz-Gilbert), whose heir was in the king's custody; and the fees, by the cession and quit-claim of Jordan de Abernon,[2] kinsman and next heir to Ingelram, descending to Gilbert, he claimed them as his hereditary right. Gilbert himself seems to have died shortly after; for in 1236, John de Gatesden paid a fine, to have both the custody of the land which Gilbert de Abernon had held of the earl of Gloucester, and the marriage of his heir.[3]

In 1253, the 37th of Henry the Third, Sir John D'Abernon obtained a grant of free-warren in the demesne lands of his manors of Stoke D'Abernon and Fecham; and in the 7th of Edward the First, he claimed the same privilege, before the king's Justices at Guildford, for all his demesne lands in Surrey, Bedfordshire, and Devon, together with view of frankpledge in Stoke and Fecham, on the ground of immemorial usage; and his claim was allowed.

The manor remained in the possession of the D'Abernons until the latter part of the reign of Edward the Third. William D'Abernon,

[1] That the manor of Stoke came into the possession of the D'Abernon (or D'Aubernon) family in the reign of William the Norman may be inferred from an inscription in the parish church, published by Aubrey, in which it is stated that Sir William Dawburnon, whose daughter and heiress married Sir William Crosyer, was "descended of that Dawburnon the Normand, which cam into England with William the Conqueror, and from whom this manor did descend lineally to the same Sir William."—Surrey, vol. iii. p. 147.

[2] Probably Jordan de Abernon was the same with Jordan le Bacheler, who is stated to have held lands, &c. at *Fecham*, of the Earls of Gloucester, in the reign of Edward the First.

[3] Excerpta a Rotulis Finium, in Turre Lond. &c.; vol. i. p. 305.

who died in 1359, was the last male-heir in the right line; and his daughter and at length sole heiress, Elizabeth, conveyed the property to her husband, Sir W. Crosyer, or Crosier. William, their son, died in 1416, leaving an only daughter, who married Sir Henry Norbury; and his grand-daughter, Anne Norbury, became the wife of Sir Richard Haleighwell; whose daughter and heiress, Jane, had for her first husband, Sir Edmund Bray, knt., the nephew of Sir Reginald Bray, knt., the confidential friend of Henry the Seventh.

Sir Edmund was captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners to Henry the Eighth, whom he attended at the famous interview with Francis the First, of France, in the Field of Cloth of Gold, in 1520. He was summoned to parliament as Baron of Eaton-Bray, in Bedfordshire, in the 21st of Henry the Eighth, (1529); and dying on the 15th of October, 1539, he was interred at Chelsea. His widow, who survived him, married Sir Uriah Brereton. John, Lord Bray, his son and successor, died without issue in 1557; and after the death of his mother, in 1559, her estates of inheritance were divided between her six surviving daughters. Frances, one of them, who had for her share Stoke, with other estates in this county, married Thomas Lyfield, esq.; by whom she left a daughter and heiress, Jane, who became the wife of Thomas Vincent, esq., on whom Queen Elizabeth bestowed the honour of knighthood, when visiting him at Stoke. Sir Thomas held the manor of Comb Nevill in Kingston, and that of Canons' Court in Fecham, as well as Stoke, which became the seat of his family. In Hilary term, the 3rd of James the First, proceedings were instituted against him by the attorney-general, Sir Edward Coke, charging him with having usurped the liberties of court-leet and free-warren in the manors of Stoke D'Abernon, Fecham, and Canons' Court, and free-warren in the manor of Comb Nevill; but after a strict examination of many ancient grants, charters, court-rolls, and other documents, the baffled lawyer acknowledged that Sir Thomas had a true claim to all the disputed franchises.

Sir Thomas died on the 14th of December, 1613; and was succeeded by his son Francis, who was one of the persons on whom James the First bestowed the honour of knighthood at Whitehall, before his coronation, on the 23rd of July, 1603. He was created a baronet July the 26th, 1620; and was a knight of the shire for Surrey in the first parliament that sat in the reign of Charles the First. Sir Anthony Vincent, son and heir of the preceding, was sheriff of the county in 1637: during the civil war he suffered in his fortune as a loyalist; and dying in 1642, his title and estates descended to his son, Sir Francis, who was member for Dover in the Long Parliament,

which commenced its sessions in May 1661. This baronet was twice married; and having given the manor of Fecham to Thomas, the eldest son by his second wife, he left to Anthony, the eldest son by the first of his consorts, the rest of his estates in Stoke and Great Bookham, then consisting of the manor and advowson of Stoke D'Abernon, and above a thousand acres of land in the two parishes. Sir Anthony Vincent had only one child, a daughter; and being desirous that the family estates should descend with the baronetcy he, by will dated August the 10th, 1674, devised them to his next brother, Francis, charged with the payment of an annuity to his widow, and the sum of five thousand pounds to his daughter. Sir Francis, who was chosen member for the county of Surrey in the parliaments of the 2nd of William and Mary, and the 9th of Anne, died in 1736, at the great age of ninety years.

Sir Henry Vincent, the next baronet, sat in parliament for the borough of Guildford in 1728; and at his death, in 1757, was succeeded by his son, Sir Francis, who was returned to parliament for the county in 1761, 1768, and 1774, but died in the following year. His son, Sir Francis Vincent, in 1790 was appointed ambassador to the republic of Venice; and died at Vicenza in Italy, August the 17th, 1791, leaving a son and daughter; the former, who bore the names of his father and grandfather, became under-secretary to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when he held the office of secretary of state in 1806. Sir Francis Vincent, at his death, which took place on the 10th of January, 1809, left two sons by his lady, Jane, the daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, of Delapre, near Northampton; and grand-daughter of the 1st Viscount Folkestone. The eldest, Sir Francis, who was then a minor, succeeded to the inheritance; and in 1824, was married to the grand-daughter of the first earl of Carnarvon, the only child of the late Hon. Chas. Herbert. Previously to this union, however, the manor had been sold to the late Hugh Smith, esq.; in whose family it is now vested; but the manor-house, which is a large modernized building near the church, has for several years been let to respectable tenants of the name of Phillips.

The ancient road from Leatherhead and the southern parts of the county, to Esher, Cobham, Byfleet, &c., was by a ford in the river Mole, near Stoke manor-house, which was at all times hazardous, and during inundations impassable. There was a bridge for the transit of horses only; until Sir Francis Vincent, lord of the manor of Stoke, who died in 1775, built a wooden bridge for carriages, but which was closed except when a flood took place. After a time, however, it was left always accessible, and at length constituted a county bridge; and as

such was repaired at the expense of the county. In 1805 the bridge was rebuilt, somewhat higher up the stream than the place at which it had been originally constructed.—The village, itself, which is irregularly built along the skirts of the high-road, contains no edifice of particular importance, except the church; and even that possesses little attraction, exteriorly.

This living is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell. In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas it is valued at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and in the King's books, at 13*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; paying for procurations 6*s.* 8*d.*, and synodals, 2*s.* 1*d.* The advowson went always with the manor until the year 1746; when it was included with certain lands in a term of five hundred years, created by the marriage settlement of Sir Francis Vincent, for raising portions for younger children.[3] When sold about thirty years afterwards under that authority, it was purchased by Paul Vaillant, an eminent London bookseller; whose grandfather had fled from Anjou on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled as a foreign bookseller in the Strand. He died in 1802, at the age of eighty-seven; and in the following year, it was sold by his executors, under the description of "a neat house, 30 acres of glebe, and the great and small tithes of the parish," to the Smith family; and the advowson is now vested in the Rev. Hugh Smith, who resides in the village.

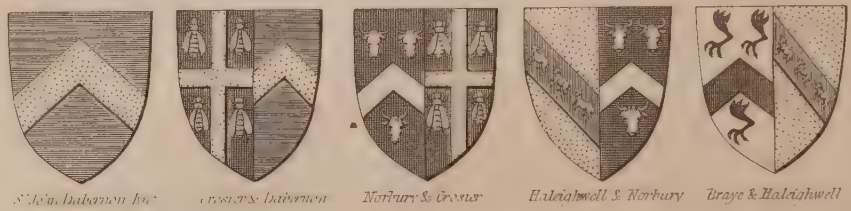
Rectors of Stoke D'Abernon in and since 1800.—

Richard Vincent. Instituted November the 16th, 1769: died August the 11th, 1801.

Philip Vaillant, A.M. Instituted on the 26th of August, 1801.

The *Church*, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is mentioned in the Domesday book, stands on the banks of the Mole, near the manor-house: the walls have been rough-cast. At the west end, rising above the gable, is a small tower, containing three bells, surmounted by a shingled spire. The interior comprises a nave, and north aisle, forming a square of about forty feet; a chancel, which is divided from the nave by a large semi-circular arch; and a chantry chapel, running parallel with the chancel, that was built by Sir John Norbury, about the middle of the reign of Henry the Seventh. The ceiling of the chancel is groined, and has been recently repaired. In the east window, which is separated by mullions into three cinquefoil-headed lights, are the following shields, emblazoned on stained glass, of the arms of the different families which have, in succession, been the possessors of this manor, from the period of the Norman Con-

[3] Manning, Surrey, vol. ii. p. 726.



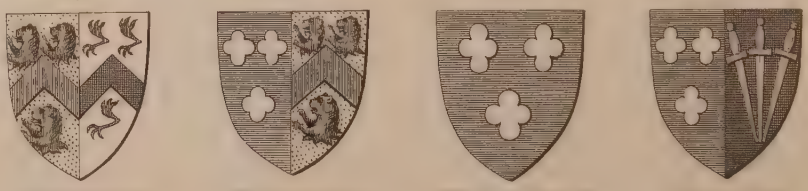
1 — S^r John Dabarnon kn^t

2 — Crosier & Dabarnon

3 — Norbury & Crosier

4 — Haleighwell & Norbury

5 — Braye & Haleighwell



6 — Iscald & Braye

7 — Vincent & Iscald

8 — S^r Thomas Vincent kn^t

9 — Vincent & Iscald

quest, to the time of Sir Francis Vincent, the first baronet of his family.

Arms:—1. Az. a Chev. Or; *D'Abernon*. 2. Sab. a Cross betw. four Bees, Or; *Crosier*; Imp. D'Abernon, as before. 3. Sab. a Chev. betw. three Bulls' heads, cabossed, Arg. *Norbury*; Imp. Crosier. 4. Or, on a Bend, Gu. three Goats, trippant, Arg. *Haleighwell*; Imp. Norbury. 5. A Chev. betw. three Eagles' Legs, erased, Sab. *Bray*; Imp. Haleighwell. 6. Or, on a Chev. betw. three Demi-Lions, erased, rampant, Gu. betw. three trefoils, slipped, Or; *Lifield*; Imp. Bray. 7. Az. three Quatrefoils, Arg. *Vincent*; Imp. Lifield. 8. Az. three Quatrefoils, Arg. *Vincent*. 9. Vincent, Imp. Sab. three Swords, their points in pile, Arg. pomelled and hilted, Or; *Paulet*.

On the floor of the chancel, but partly covered by the communion-rails, are three large slabs; upon two of which are full-sized *Brasses* of Knights of the D'Abernon family; and on the other, a small shield of the D'Abernon arms.[4] These figures are extremely curious, and of an early date; as may be inferred both from the character of the armour and the form of the shields, which are of the heater kind, and of small size. Nothing can be ascertained in regard to the particular persons they were intended to commemorate; the inscriptions which surrounded the verge of each slab being either obliterated or lost. The most ancient figure is six feet four inches in length, and represents a knight vested in a hood and jacket of mail, a long surcoat, and mail leggings: he stands upon a lion couchant; a sword is appendent from his girdle; and under his right arm is an upright spear: on his shield are the D'Abernon arms. The second figure, which stands, also, upon a lion couchant, is arrayed in a mixture of mail and plate armour, the chief facings being of the latter kind. On his head is a casque, with a collar of mail attached to it. He wears a short surcoat, the skirt of which is richly embroidered; and has a shield and sword, like the preceding. This figure is of considerably less stature than the other knight; and above it, is a canopy in the early pointed style.

In this chancel, on the south side, is an elegant altar-tomb, in memory of Sarah, Lady Vincent, the wife of Sir Francis Vincent, knt., who was created a baronet in 1620. She died on the 13th of June, 1608, at the age of thirty-seven; and is represented by a full-sized statue, under an arch, and leaning in a recumbent position upon her left arm. Her hair is spread out fan-wise, under a hood; and she wears a large ruff, with a close-buttoned boddice, going below the waist. At the back of the arch is an inscription in Latin verse, recording her virtues; and in front of the pedestal are bas-reliefs of

[4] On the same slab, were formerly three other small *Brasses* of arms, as appears by the indents; but these have been long ago removed.

her five sons and two daughters, kneeling, with their hands as in prayer.—Among other memorials in the chancel, is a neat tablet commemorative of *Dame Ann Bayley*, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bayley, bart., who died on the 17th of May, 1818, aged seventy-eight.

Adjacent to the pier, on the south side, which separates the nave and chancel, are the pulpit and sounding-board: these are of oak, and elaborately carved. The pulpit is heptagonal in form, and wrought in panels on each face. Near it, affixed to the pier, is an iron Stand for an hour-glass, as shewn in the annexed wood-cut. But very few memorials of this kind now remain.

HOUR-GLASS STAND.

Within a small niche near the east window in the *Norbury* chapel, or north chancel, as frequently called, is the effigy of Sir John Norbury, the founder, which was executed in 1633, at the cost of Sir Francis Vincent, knt. and bart. He is represented in armour, kneeling before a desk; and underneath, is the following inscription:—

> "Neere this place lyeth interred the body of the noble knight Sir John Norbury, who was both Lord of this Manour and Founder of this Chapell; in remembrance and honour of whom, his ould monument being by injury of time demolished, Sir Francis Vincent, Knight and Baronett, lineally descended from him, hath erected this, anno 1633."

There is a loose *Brass* in this chapel, which appears, from the inscription, to have been affixed to the original grave-stone of the above knight, viz.:—

> "Thys Chauntre fowndyt Syr Joh'n Norbery:
> The fyrst Prest was Syr Joh'n Pynnoke truly.
> Under thys ston lieth buryed hys body,
> Of whose soule J'hu have mercy.
> He dep'ted owt of thys worlde, & from us he is gonn,
> In the yere of oure Lorde MV^{C} twenty and on'.
> The fyrst day of the monthe of August:
> In the marce of J'hu Crist he puttys all his trust. Amen."[5]

Against an adjacent pier is a *Brass-plate*, exhibiting small engraved figures of a man, his wife, and daughter, in the attitude of prayer; and in dresses of Queen Elizabeth's time. These figures, as appears by a long genealogical inscription, (tracing the descent of this manor back to the Conqueror's time,) below them, on marble, were intended as memorials of Thomas Lyfelde, esq.; *Fraunces*, his wife, who was

[5] It appears from the will of Sir John Norbury, dated in 1504, that this Chapel was dedicated to St. John Baptist and St. James; and it would seem to have been liberally endowed, for in 1553, John Glover and Thomas Kynge, late chantry priests here, had pensions; the former, 6*l.*; the latter, 5*l.*—Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 237.

the youngest daughter of Sir Edmond Bray, knt., Lord Bray, and died on the 27th of May, 1592, in the seventieth year of her age; and *Jane*, their daughter, wife of Thomas Vincent, esq., who was afterwards knighted.[e]

On the north side of Norbury's chapel, between the windows, is a noble altar-tomb in commemoration of Sir Thomas Vincent, knt., who died on the 14th of October, 1613, aged seventy; and *Jane*, his wife, whose decease took place on the 23rd of January, 1619. The former is represented by a full-length statue, in armour, leaning upon his right arm, beneath a semi-circular arch; in his left hand is a sword. About eighteen inches beneath, on the projecting part of the tomb, is a recumbent effigy of his lady, in the dress of the times, and with her hands raised as in prayer. At the back of the arch are the following inscriptions, recording the general virtues of the deceased in a strain of pleasing eulogy.—

"In Obitum Clarissimi Viri, Thomæ Vincentii, Equitis Aurati, Qui vitam commutavit 14. 10^{bris} An. Dni. 1613, Ætatis 70.

Epicedium.

Time that blotts out the actions of the Good,
Is fitt with watchfull Care to be withstood;
W^{ch} to prevent, is offer'd to our View,
No Poet's Fantasie, Heer's nought but true.
His Bodie here the Earth doth thus enclose,
His purer Soule in Heaven hath repose:
Religious & true Zeale in him did breed
Due care to cloathe y^{e} Pore, and hungrie feed.
Well temper'd Justice with Sinceritie,
Love to the Good, the Ill Severitie,
With many moe such Vertues, now not rife,
Did him possesse while he injoy'd this Life:
He firmly praying, & his last Amen
Is crown'd by God, and much renown'd by Men."

"In Obitum Illustrissimæ Fœminæ Janæ Vincent, Uxoris Thomæ Vincent, Equitis Aurati quæ ex hac vita commigravit, 23. Jan. An. Dni. 1619.

If to be wise, vertuous and goode
Be y^{e} prime Ornaments of noble Blood,
If these be Ensignes of a Royal Minde,
Thou add'st a Lustre to thy Sexe and Kinde:
These free borne Graces that were once in thee
Make us now happy in thy Memory,
Who though translated to transcendent Glory,
Liv'st fresh to us in this sublimed Story.
We know in Heav'n thou hast a glorious Name,
Yet wee in Honour here preserve thy Fame,
In spight of Death, whose greedy envious Eye
Aymes at us below, & not at thee on hie."

[e] This inscription, which is given in full, both in Aubrey and Manning, is correspondent with the account of the descent of the manor already given.

In the south-east window of this chapel is a small figure in stained glass, of St. Anne teaching the infant Saviour to read. Here is, likewise, a handsome sarcophagus tablet of white marble, inscribed to the memory of Hugh Smith, esq., who died in the year 1831, at the age of seventy-nine.

There are other memorials for the Vincents in this edifice, as well as tablets of a more recent date, for the Vaillant and other families; but the limits of our work will not admit of a more distinct notice.—The surcoat (now almost in tatters) and helmet of Sir John Norbury are preserved in the chancel.—The Font, which is of stone, is of an octagonal form throughout, but entirely plain.

In this parish is a small district and hamlet called *Oxshot*, or *Oxshete*, which in former ages appears to have belonged to the abbey of Waverley. There, likewise in the time of Henry the Eighth, was a house with a croft and garden, and forty acres of land, which pertained to the Priors of Newark abbey, and was thence called the *Priory*. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, this estate was held by Thomas Lyfield, esq.; but it has had various possessors since that time, and now forms a part of the Claremont property.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

DORKING: PRINTED BY AND FOR ROBERT BEST EDE.

Index to the Second Volume

OF THE

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SURREY.

A

Abdy, Sir William, 162, 164; monuments of his daughters, 164.
Adam, abbot of Chertsey, 176.
Addenbrooke, J. P. esq., cenotaph erected to his memory at Esher, 455.
Addlestone, 229, 230; new church erected there, 230; parsonage-house, 231.
Ælfred, a Saxon duke, held West Horsley, 71.
Agatho, Pope, granted a charter to the monks of Chertsey, 175.
Agmondesham, John, of East Horsley, 63.
———— Radulph, monument noticed, 69.
Alan, abbot of Chertsey, 176.
Albemarle, George Monk, duke of, supposed portrait of him, 96.
Alexander the Fourth, Pope, vineyards mentioned in his charter to the monks of Chertsey, 181.
Almners Barns, 244.
Alured of Merleberge, 122.
Angewyn, Thomas, abbot of Chertsey, 178.
Anglesea, Countess of, 351, 379; account of ribbons long remaining undecayed in her vault, *ib.* note [34].
————, Christopher Villiers, earl of, 167, 350.
Ankerwyke Purnish, 288, 289.
Annandale, James Murray, Viscount, 36.
Anne of Denmark, Queen, held the manor of Bisley, 151; held Oatlands, 382.
Anningsley estate, 226, 229.
Aplin, Rev. Christopher D'Oyley, 249, 311.
Apse, manor of, 318—320; Apse-court, 320.
Apthorpe, Dr. S., rector of Worplesdon, 38.
Arlington, H. B., earl of, 347, and note [32].
Arpé, Peter, 192.
Arnold, Samuel, esq., Walton, 346.
Arundell, Hon. Henry, 125.
————, Henry, Lord, 351.,
Ashley park, in the parish of Walton, 350.
Aston, John, 70.
Atherton, William, *ib.*
Atkinson, Henry G. esq. of Silvermere, 246.
Atkyns, Rev. J., Heath-lodge, Bishopsgate, 273.
Atwater family, at West Clandon, 53.
Aungier, Gerard Lord, mathematician, notice of, 49, 51.
————, Francis, Lord, 167. (See *Longford.*)
Axtell, Col. William, 201.
Aylesford, Countess of, her portrait, 97.
Aymer, abbot of Chertsey, 176.
Ayscue, Admiral Sir George, 234.

B

Backler, painted glass window at Claremont, 447.
Bailiwick of Surrey, 150.
Bainbridge, Thomas, esq., 164, 165.
Bakeham-house, Egham-hill, 297.
Balmaine, F. N. esq., 127.
Banks, Joseph, esq. LL.B., 327.
Barclay, Charles, esq. M.P., 230.
Barentin, Alexander de, baker to King Henry the Second, 401.
Barking, abbess of, 416, 417.
Barlow, Francis, painter, 148, note [20].
Barry, Madame de, bust of, at Walton, 349.
————, W. esq., architect, 348.
Barwell, William, esq., 187.
Basset, notices of the family of, 3, 4, 17.
————, Alan, Lord, 3.
————, Aliva, Lady, married to Hugh le Despenser, 4.

Basset, Fulk, bishop of London, 3, 24.
———, Philip, Lord, 3.
Bassevi, George, jun., architect, 223.
Basseville, Gilbert de, 34, 35.
Bateman, Nathaniel, 433.
Bathurst, Sir F. Hervey, 265, 290.
Battay, Sarah, epitaph, 104.
Bayley, Dame Ann, 462.
———, Rev. Kennett C., 391.
Beauchamp, Philip, 162.
Beaufort, Margaret, mother of King Henry the Seventh, 7.
Bedford, Jasper Tudor, duke of, 35.
Beighton, Rev. T., his epitaph by Garrick, 263.
Bellamy, Thomas, esq., architect, 354.
Benham, John de, abbot of Chertsey, 178.
Bennet, John, of Newbury, 346.
———, Thomas, esq., of Clapcot, *ib.*
———, Sir John, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, *ib.*
———, Henry Grey, M.P., 348.
———, John Astley, capt. R.N. *ib.*
Bennett, Rev. Wolley Leigh, 249.
———, Rev. John Leigh, 249, 250, 253.
———. Rev. H. L., 249.
———, Rev. Thomas L., monument, 250.
Benson, Hezekiah, gent., 305.
Beocca, abbot of Chertsey, killed by the Danes, 175.
Berkeley, Adm. George Cranfield, 313.
Berners, Roger de, 62, 91, 92.
———, Sir Ralph, 72.
———, Richard de, his law-suit with John de Berners, 72, and note [1].
———, John de, had a license for a chapel at West Horsley, 73.
———, Sir John, *ib.*
———, Sir James, executed in the reign of Richard II., 73, and note [5]; 93.
———, Juliana, author of the book of St. Albans, 73, note [5].
———, Sir Richard, 73.
———, *See Bourchier.*
Bertan, abbot of Chertsey, 176.
Best, Mrs. Mabel Anne, 201.
——, George, esq., 230.
Bethell, Rev. George, A.M., 38.
Bevan, Rev. Frederick, 28.
Bicknell, James, esq., 227.
Biedermann, Rev. W. H., B.A., 257.
Bingley, George Fox Lane, Lord, 65, 66.
Binney, Rev. Hubert, D.C.L., 313.
Bird, Richard, 70.
Birkett, Rev. Edward, 142.
Bisham abbey, Berks, refounded by Henry the Eighth, and again suppressed, 179, 186.
Bisley, parish of, 150—152; manor not noticed in the Domesday book, *ib.*; descent, 150, 151; living, and rectors, 151; church described, 151, 152; charities, 152; St. John's well, *ib.*
Bisse, Rev. Thomas, A.M., monument, 265.
Blackwell, John, esq., of Mortlake, 254.
Blakeden, Cuthbert, esq., 419.
Blanchard, Rev. Thomas, 41.
Blathwaite, William, esq., 254.
Blount, R. C. esq., of Bretlands, 220.
Boehm, Edmund, esq., 225, 226.
Bohun, Humphrey de, 314. *See Hereford.*
Bond, Dennis, esq., 435.
——, J., marries the coheiress of Logge, 34.
Bonde, John, gent., clerk of the household to Henry the Eighth, 251.
———, Anthony, 256; epitaph, *ib.* note [3].
Bonwicke, John, 70.
Booth (or Bowthe), John, bishop of Exeter, monument at East Horsley, 64, 67; notices of him, 68.
Boothe, John, esq., 419.
Boscawen, Admiral, 50.
Bourcher, Samuel, epitaph on, 69; death, 70.
Bourchier, Sir John, Baron Berners in right of his wife, 74.
———, Sir Humphrey, *ib.*
———, John, Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart, memoir of, 74, 75, 107.
Bowles, Rev. Charles Bradford, A.M., 16, 28.
Boxgrave estate, Merrow, 102.
Boyle Farm, 424.
Bradshaw, Rev. Nicholas, B.D., 115.
———, John, president of the High-court of Justice, his house at Walton described, 338.
Braman, Rev. Nicholas, A.M., 157.
Bravington, R. esq., 158.
Bray, Sir Edmund, 45.
——, John, Lord, *ib.*
——, Owen, esq., 162, 224.
Braybroke, Sir Reginald, 37.
Brenchelse, Richard de, 70.
Brende, T. esq., sepulchral inscription, 313.
Brentyngham, Robert de, monument at East Horsley, 64.
———, Thomas de, *ib.*
Breouse, Sir John de, 414.
———, Sir Thomas de, *ib.*
Brewer, William, bishop of Exeter, held lands at East Horsley, 64.

Brewes, George, esq., 414.
Bridges, Shem, esq., 415.
Bridgewater, Francis, duke of, 189.
Bridley. *See Crastock.*
Brisco, Susan, 93.
Briscoe, John Ivatt, esq., of Fox-hills, 220, 223, 230.
Brixi, a Saxon Thane, held West Horsley, 71.
Brocas, Oliver, 319.
———, John, *ib.*
Brockholes, Thomas, 431.
Brooksbank, Benjamin, esq., 411.
Brookwood, in Woking, 25, 26.
Broome, General, 162.
Brown, Lancelot, landscape gardener, 61, 442.
———, Col. Sir Thomas, K.C.B., monumental inscription, 333.
Browne, Sir Anthony, 49, 155; marries Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, 75; mansion at West Horsley probably erected by him, 98, 99; obtains a grant of Send manor, 124.
———, Augustus, 455.
———, Barwell, esq., his monument and arms, 454, 455.
Brunswick, Duchess of, her portrait, 445.
———, Charles, prince of, his portrait, *ib.*
Bruys (or Brywes), Robert de, 139.
———, John de, 139, 140.
Brydges, John, esq., of Cobham park, 410.
Buckingham, Humphrey Stafford, duke of, slain at Northampton, 107.
———, Henry, duke of, partizan of Richard the Third, 107, 315.
———, Edward, duke of, 107.
Buckley, General Felix, 407, 410.
Buckworth, Miss, Englefield-Green, 273.
Bulkeley, Viscount, 160.
———, T. J. Warren, Viscount, 260, 262.
Bunbury, Mrs. Katharine, monument, 396.
Bund, Rev. Thomas, 15.
Burdett, Sir Francis, lately resident at Thames-Ditton, 425.
Burnett, Benjamin, esq., 230.
Burhill estate, in Walton, 362.
Burpham manor. *See Worplesdon.*
Burton, Rev. John, D.D., rector of Worplesdon, memoir of, 43.
———, T. esq., of Bakeham-house, 266.
Burwood House, Walton, 363.
——— Park, Walton, 360; mansion built there by Sir John Frederick, 362.
Bushnan, Christopher, esq., Egham-hill, 273.
Butt, R. J., esq., Hersham, 346.
Byfleet, parish of, 152—158; manor described in the Domesday book, 153; descent, 153—155; living, 155; rectors since 1800, 156; Stephen Duck, notice of, *ib.*; church described, *ib.*; monuments, 157; Joseph Spence, memoir of, *ib.*; parsonage house, 158; gentlemen's seats here, *ib.*
Bygley, George, gent., 402.
Byron, Dowager Lady, 117, note [11]; 451.

C

Camomile-hill, Egham, 267, note [2].
Campbell, Miss, of Ashley-lodge, 345.
Capel, Arthur, Lord, his portrait, 96.
———, Thomas, 70.
Carew, Sir Francis, 76.
———, Sir Nicholas, K.G., 76; portrait, 96.
———, Sir Nicholas, of Beddington, built a house at Chertsey, 187.
Carhampton, H. Lawes Luttrell, earl of, 371; his contest with Wilkes for a seat in parliament, *ib.* note [50].
Carleton, Edward, 49.
———, Sir Dudley, 415, 432.
Carr, Lieut. Samuel, 397.
Carter, Rev. John, A.M., 41.
———, John, F.S.A., 387.
Caryl, Paul, 25.
———, John, of Tangley, *ib.*
———, Samson, 70.
Catherine of Braganza, Queen, portrait of, 96.
Catherow, G. esq., of Almners-Barns, 220, 244.
Caulfield, St. George, esq., Wentworths, 273.
———, John, esq., 129.
Cavendish, Hon. G. J., capt. R.N., 220, 244.
Cecil, Rev. Richard, 151, and note [5]; 163.
Challoner, Col. C. B., Portnall park, 210, 266, 273; builds a mansion at Portnalls, 297.
Chamberlayne, Rev. Thomas, A.M., 38, 41.
Chandler, Rev. J. Flutter, A.M., 16.
Chapman, Mr. Edward, founded a Presbyterian chapel at Chertsey, 203, and an almshouse, 205.
———, Miss, Taplow, 230.
Chappes, Roger, 48.
Charles the First, his portrait, 96; held the manor of Chertsey-Beamond, 188.
Charlotte of Wales, Princess, 431; Claremont estate settled on her by Parliament, 443; her death, *ib.*; verses on, by M[c] Creery, *ib.* note [26]; mausoleum in memory of, 447.
Charlton, John, 70.
Charneles, George de, 101.

Charneles, Nicholas de, *ib.*
Charter Island, Wyrardisbury, Bucks, 280.
Chatfield, Rev. George, 102.
Chawner, Henry, esq., 244.
————, Thomas, esq., of Addlestone Cottage, 194, 220, 230.
Cheke, John, esq., 421.
Chertsey Hundred. See Godley.
Chertsey, parish of, 171—247; vill or manor described in the Domesday book, 171; meadow of Laleham Burway, 172, 246; variations in the course of the Thames, 172; bridge across the river, 172, 173; water of Redewynd, 173; extent of the parish, and names of tithings, 174; inclosures, *ib.*; monastery, with history, and list of abbots, 174—179; monastic estates and revenues, 179, 180, 182; charters, 181; lay-officers, *ib.*; conventual seal, 182; ancient plan of the demesne of the abbey, 183; description of the site, 183—186; ancient metal dish, with inscription, 185; removal of the monks to Bisham, 186; grant of the site of the abbey by Edward the Sixth, and subsequent descent, 187, 188; manor of Chertsey-Beamond, 188, 189, 246; manorial courts, 189; town described, 189, 190; markets and fairs, 190; market-house, *ib.*; St. Anne's, and Onion fairs, 191; trade, *ib.*; impropriate rectory, 191, 192; living, 192; vicars since 1800, 193; old church described, *ib.*; erection of new church, 193, 194; description, 195, 196; sepulchral memorials, 197—203; Protestant Dissenting meeting-house, 203, 204; alms-houses, 205; free-school, 206, 207; Chertsey Union, 208; bridge, 208, 209; Literary and Scientific Institution, 209, 210; Agricultural Association, 210, 211; recent improvements in the town, 211; Cowley house, and Latin inscription, with translation, 211, 212; memoir of Abraham Cowley, 212—216; of Alderman Clarke, 216, 217; of Dr. Henry Hammond, 217—220; list of seats and villas, 220; manor of Botleys, 221; memoir of Sir Joseph Mawbey, 221, 222; mansion at Botleys described, 222, 223; estate and house of Fox-hills, 223; Silverlands, *ib.*; Fan-Grove, 224; Ottershaw park, 224, 225; mansion described, 225, 226; Potter's park, and Queen-wood, 226; Anningsley, 226, 229; memoir of Thomas Day, 226—229; Addlestone, 229; new church there, 229—231; Ongar-hill, 231; Says-court, 231, 232; the Crouch oak, Addlestone, 232, 233; manor of Ham, 233, 234; Ham house, 234; Woburn park described, 234—236; St. Anne's-hill, seat described, 236—238; memoir of Charles James Fox, 238—242; St. Anne's-hill, eminence described, 242, 243; Monk's-grove, 243, 244; Almners-barns, 244; Wapshott family, *ib.*; Lyne Grove, *ib.*; supposed ancient camp near Chertsey, 245; Abbots' inn, in London, *ib.*; Savings' bank, *ib.*; charities, 246, 247.
Chesterton, Thomas de, prior of Sandon, 434.
Child, John, 25.
——, Leonard, *ib.*
Chobham, parish of, 158—166; Gracious pond, 159; manor described in the Domesday book, *ib.*; descent, 159, 160; Roman coins discovered, 160; manor of Stanyers and Fords, 160, 161; Chobham-place, 162; the manor of Aden, *ib.*; Twitching, *ib.*; impropriate rectory, and living, 162, 163, 165; vicars since 1800, 163; village, *ib.*; church described, 163—165; sepulchral memorials, 164, 165; font, 165; mead-silver, composition for tithes, 166.
Cholmeley, Sir Roger, knt., 221.
Clandon (East), parish of, 47—51; manor, 48; how described in the Domesday book, *ib.*; descent of manor, 48—50; Hatchlands estate, 50; living, and rectors, *ib.*; parish church, 51.
Clandon (West), parish and manor of, 52—61; description and descent of manor, 52—54; Onslow family, 54—57; living, 57; parish church described, 57, 58; charities, 58, 59; rectors of, 59; Clandon park and house, 59—61.
Clare, Richard Fitz-Gilbert de, a landowner in Surrey in the 11th century, 106, 299, 314, 318.
—— and Hertford, Richard, earl of, 106,
—— family of, earls of Gloucester, 106, 107. *See Gloucester.*
——, Margaret de, 107.
Claremont, seat of the King of the Belgians, 440—450; so named from Thos. Pelham Holles, earl of Clare, 441; poem on "Claremont," by Sir Samuel Garth, *ib.* note [22]; estate of, purchased by Lord Clive, *ib.*; mansion built by Lancelot Brown, 442; estate settled on the Princess Charlotte of Wales and her Consort, 443; residence, and death of the Princess at Claremont, *ib.*; mansion and pleasure grounds described, 444—449; mausoleum of the Princess at Claremont, 447; lake, 448; flower gardens, &c., 449, 450.
Clarendon, Lord-Chancellor, his portrait, 96.
Clarges, Sir Walter, 351.
Clark, George, LL.D., his portrait, 97.
——, Rev. John Crosby, 211, 220, 230.

Clark, Richard, esq., chamberlain of London, 205, 230; sepulchral memorial, 201; inscription in memory of his parents, *ib.* note [40]; memoir of him, 216, 217.
———, William, esq., 316.
Clarke, Cuthbert, engineer, 377.
———, Sir James, knt., held East Moulsey, 301, 303, 311.
———, James, esq., marries the daughter of Sir Christopher Clarke, 311; held various offices in the royal household, 303, 304, 310; built Hampton-court bridge, 307.
Clealand, Major-General, Walton, 346.
Cleveland, Barbara Villiers, duchess of, 10; Anecdotes relating to her, *ib.* note [12]; held the manor of Bisley, 151.
Cleygate manor, in Ditton, 416; descent, *ib.*
Clive, Robert, Lord, his purchase of Claremont, 441; notice of his government of India, 442; his death, *ib.*; verses on, by Warren Hastings, *ib.* note [24].
——, Edward, Lord, afterwards earl of Powis, 442.
Clockcase Tower, near Virginia Water, 296.
Clode, William, esq., of Bakeham-house, 297.
Clyve, William de, abbot of Chertsey, 178.
Cobbett, Henry, his nursery-grounds at Horsell, 170.
Cobham, parish and manor of, 400; how described in the Domesday book, *ib.* 401; descent, 401, 402; bridges at, over the river Mole, 402—404; inns, 404; annual fair, *ib.*; vicarage, *ib.*; impropriate rectory, 405; extract from the parish register, *ib.*; vicars since 1800, *ib.*; church described, 405, 406; sepulchral memorials, 406—409; Cobham Park, 410; Cobham Lodge, 410, 411; Cobham Court, 411; Pointers, *ib.*; Hatchford, 411, 412; semaphore, 412.
Cobham, Sir Henry de, 37.
———, Sir John, imprisoned in the reign of Richard the Second, but released by Henry the Fourth, 37; death, *ib.*
———, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord, burnt as a heretic, 37.
———, Sir Edward Brooke, Lord, *ib.*
———, Henry Brooke, Lord, condemned to death for treason, but pardoned, 37; died in want, his estates having been confiscated, *ib.*
Cocks, Nathaniel, 161.
Colbourne, Nicholas, 430.
Cole, F. S. esq., of Queen-wood, 220, 226.
——, Rev. Samuel, A.M., rector of Merrow, 103.
Cole, Rev. William Hodgson, A.M., vicar of Wonersh, and rector of West Clandon, 59.
Collyear, Hon. Brownlow Charles, 395.
Combe, Harvey Christian, esq., mausoleum and inscription, 409; memoir of, *ib.*
———, Harvey, esq., 410.
Comber, Rev. T., rector of Worplesdon, 42.
Compton, Bishop Henry, his portrait, 96.
Cooper, Rev. William, B.A., 193.
———, William, esq., his epitaph, 333.
———, William Henry, esq., of Pains-hill, 369, 371, 373, 377; sepulchral monument, 407; arms, *ib.*
———, Mrs. Harriet, 346, 369.
Cooper's Hill, 283; extracts from Denham's poem on, 284, 285.
Cordrey, John, abbot of Chertsey, 179; surrendered the monastery, *ib.*
Cornwall, John of Eltham, earl of, 154.
Cornwallis, Thomas, groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth, 65; his monument, 68.
————, Lady Katherine, 68.
Cotton, Rev. Charles, A.M., 193.
Court, Sir Francis, 154.
Coussmaker, John, 36.
————, A. L., *ib.*
Covert, William, 141.
Cowey stakes, 342; observations on Cæsar's passage of the Thames, 342—345.
Cowley, Abraham, poet and dramatist, memoir of, 212—216.
Coxe, Ralph, epitaph on, 406.
Craft, Roger, 101.
Crane, Anthony, 108.
Crastock (or Bridley) tithing, Woking, 24, 25.
Crawshay, R. esq., of Ottershaw park, 220, 225.
Cresswell, John, 36.
Crouch oak, Addlestone, 232, 233.
Croxall, Rev. Samuel, vicar of Walton, 332, 351; remarkable entry relating to him, 380.
———, Rev. S., D.D., poet, memoir of, 337, 338.
Croysir (or Crosyer), Sir Wm., 319, 458, 461.
Crutchfield, Mr. J., Manor-house, Walton, 345.
Culverdon, Thomas de, abbot of Chertsey, 178.
Cunningham, Rev. Peter, author of a poem on St. Anne's-hill, 200, 201.
Curfew bell, at Chertsey, 203.
Currie, Wm., esq., 66; builds a mansion at East Horsley, *ib.*; his monument, 68.
———, H., esq., of West Horsley Place, 98.

D

D'Abernon, Roger, 457.
————, Ingelram, *ib.*

D'Abernon, Gilbert, 457.
————, Sir John, *ib.*
————, Sir William, 458.
————, Brasses of two knights, 461.
Dale, Rev. Thomas, A.M., 354.
Daniel, abbot of Chertsey, 175.
——— the Second, abbot of Chertsey, 176.
Danister, John, esq., 162, 181; held Ottershaw park, 224.
Daunce (or Daunsey), Sir John, 103.
Davidson, James, esq., of Says-Court, 220.
Day, Thos. esq., of Anningsley, 226; memoir of, 226—229.
Dechair, Rev. Richard Blacket, 70.
De la Porte, Peter, esq., South-sea Company director, 362.
Deljos, Laurence, 70.
Denison, W. J. esq., M.P., 230.
Denham, Sir John, C. B. of Exchequer, his monument at Egham, 260, 261, 267; his almshouse, 270, 271.
————, Sir John, the poet, 267; his poem on "Cooper's Hill," 284, 285; memoir of, 285—287.
————, William, epitaph on him, 252.
Derby, Earl of, his portrait, 96.
Despenser, Hugh le, earl of Winchester, 4; his execution, 5; survey of his estate at Woking, *ib.*; held the manor of Wyke, 33.
————, Thurstan le, 30.
————, Adam le, *ib.*
Deudeswell, John de, 124, 125.
Dickenson, Marsh, esq., 433.
Dicker, Samuel, esq., founder of Walton bridge, 339—341.
Diggle, Rev. Wadham, A.M., 451, 453.
———, Lieut. Henry Wadham, 454.
Dilkes, Lady Mary, 129.
Ditton House, 424.
——— Marsh, railway station, 424.
Ditton (Thames), parish and manor of, 412; other manors, 413; descent of the manor of Imworth, or Imber, 413—416; manor of Cleygate, 416; manor of Weston, 416, 417; advowson, 417; vicars, 418; parish church and monuments described, 418—423; village, 423, 424; Ditton house, 424; Boyle farm, *ib.*; Embercourt, *ib.*; charities, 423, note [9].
Dobinson, Joseph, esq., Egham Lodge, 273.
Dodd, J. esq., 307.
Domesday-book, explanation of terms in, 2.
Donald, Robert, of Goldsworth Nursery, 27.
Donne, Dr. John, his marriage, 146, note [17]; patronized by Sir F. Wolley, *ib.*
Dorchester, Catherine Sedley, countess of, 394; notice of, 399, and note [22].
—— ———, Dudley Carleton, Viscount, 415, 432.
Doughty, Philip, esq., 401, 430.
Douglas, Robert, esq., 234.
Doyly, Christopher, esq., 321; sepulchral inscription, 330.
———, Rev. Thomas, A.M., 322; sepulchral inscription, 326.
Drake, Admiral Sir Francis Samuel, 128.
———, Francis, esq., 430.
———, Richard, esq., *ib.*; his monument, 453.
——— Francis, esq., held the manor of Walton-on-Thames, 315, 321, 378.
———, William, esq., 321.
Dryden, portrait at West Horsley, 96.
Duck, Rev. Stephen, poet, 156.
Duckett, William, a skilful agriculturist, 440.
——— family, sepulchral memorials, 455, 456.
Dudley, J., earl of Warwick, appointed keeper of the king's mansion at Esher, 429, 432.
Dumbleton, Charles, 66.
Duncombe, Rev. David, 199.
Duncumb, George, of Albury, 102.
Duncumbe, George, of Shalford, 54.
————, George, of West Clandon, *ib.*
Dundas, George, 203, and note [42].
Dunsborough house, Ripley, the seat of Rev. G. W. Onslow, 129, 130.

E

Eden, Sir Frederick Morton, 231.
Edgell, William, esq., 255.
———, Edgell Wyatt, esq., 255, 260, 273.
Edmondes, Sir Christopher, 310.
Edmonds, Thomas, 169, 170.
Edward the Black Prince, 154.
Edward the Fourth, at Woking in 1480, 7.
Edwards, William, esq., 220, 233, note [68].
Eedes, Francis, esq., 305.
Effingham, Charles Lord Howard of, 430.
Egerton, Lord Francis, 345, 363, 385, 387, 411.
Egham, parish of, 253—297; manor described in the Domesday book, 254; descent of the manor of Egham, 254, 255; manor of Milton, descent, 255; Trottesworth estate, 255, 256; living, 256; advowson, 257; parish register, *ib.*; vicars since 1800, *ib.*; old church, *ib.*; description of, 258, 259; new church, account of building, 260; description of, 260—262; sepulchral monuments, 260—266; font, catacombs, church-yard,

266; epitaphs, 266, 267; vicarage-house, 267; Prune-well Hill, formerly belonging to Sir John Denham, *ib.* note [9]; school, and alms-houses, 268—272; titheable lands, 272, 273; soil, 273; list of gentry, and of their seats, *ib.*; fish-wear anciently belonging to the abbots of Chertsey, 273, 274; Egham causeway, 274, 275; Staines bridge, 275—277; Runnimede, 277—282; inscription, by Akenside, for a projected Column at Runnimede, 278; Charter Island described, 279; error respecting it corrected, 280; poetical inscription, commemorative of the signing of Magna Charta at Runnimede, 281; races in that mead, 282, 283; Cooper's-hill described, with extracts from Denham's poem on it, 283—285; memoir of Sir John Denham, 285—287; Kingswood Lodge, 287, 288; Ankerwyke Purnish, 288, 289; Englefield Green, 289, 290; mansions and villas there, 290; Mrs. Robinson, *ib.* note [36]; Egham park, 291; Virginia Water, account of its formation, with description, 291—294; Bishopsgate hamlet, 294; Park-place, *ib.*; Christchurch, V. W., erection, 294, 295; description, 295; list of principal subscribers towards the expense of building, 296; tower called "the Clockcase," *ib.*; Wentworths, *ib.*; Portnall park, 297; Elm-lodge, Bakeham house, *ib.*; ancient entrenchment near the Southampton road, *ib.*

Elliott, William, 70.

Ellis, Chas. Rose, esq., 430, 443; family monuments, 454.

——, Rev. William, LL.B., 302, 418, 423.

Elmbridge, or Emley-bridge Hundred, its boundaries, 298; granted by Henry the Third to Ralph de Imworth; subsequent descent, till the grant of Edward the Fourth to the Corporation of Kingston, confirmed by Charles the First, *ib.*; history and description of the parishes and manors within it, 299—464.

Elm-Lodge, Egham-hill, 297.

Elsam, Mr. R., architect, 194.

Elwell, Sir John, bart., M.P., 290.

Ember-Court, manor of, described in the Domesday book, 413; descent, 413—416; seat of Sir Charles Sullivan, 424.

Emily, Rev. Edward, A.M., his death, 14; bequest of his fortune to the bishop of Durham, *ib.*

——, Edward, esq., his epitaph, 14.

——, Maximilian, 168.

Englefield-Green, 289. 290.

Erkenwald, bishop of London, founder of Chertsey abbey, 174, 175.

Escott, J. Kirkpatrick, esq., his sepulchral monument, 200.

——, R. Kirkpatrick, esq., 220, 230.

Esher, parish and manor of, 425—456; described in the Domesday book, 456; descent of the manor, 425—431; manor of Esher-Watevile, or Melbourne, 431; descent, 431, 432; manor of Sandon, 432; descent, 432, 433; Sandon hospital, 433—435; Esher-place, 435—440; Claremont, 440; purchased by Thomas, earl of Clare, and duke of Newcastle, 441; sold to Lord Clive, *ib.*; Garth's poem on Claremont, 441; death of Lord Clive, 442; Claremont settled on the Princess Charlotte of Wales, 443; village, 450; gentlemen's seats, 451; living, *ib.*; rectors since 1800, *ib.*; church described, 451, 452; sepulchral monuments, 452—456; charitable benefactions, 455; boundaries and extent of parish, 456.

Esher-place, purchased by Mr. Pelham, 435; house and grounds described, 437—439; park, 439; Bishop Wainfleet's gateway, *ib.*

Esquires of the body to the king, their duties, 233.

Evans, William, esq., Dimplebrook, 220.

Evelyn, Lieut.-Gen. William, 127, 128.

——, George, 161, 416.

——, James, 161.

——, Sir John, of West Dean, Wilts, *ib.*

Exeter, Henry Courteney, marquis of, held the manor of East Horsley, forfeited by his attainder, 65, 75; held also Ockham, 108.

Exley, Miss Mary, Egham-hill, 273.

F

Fanshawe, Sir Richard, his portrait, 96.

Farrar, John, 36.

Fawkner, William, 431.

Fenn, James, esq., monument at Horsell, 170.

Fenner, Thomas, his charities, 323, note [12].

Fenrother, Anthony, 162.

Ferard, Joseph, esq., 173.

Finch, Lady Essex, her portrait, 97.

Fir Grove, Weybridge, 400.

Fisher, Dr. John, bishop of Salisbury, his portrait at Claremont, 444.

Fish-wear, near Egham, 273, 274.

Fitzgerald, Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir Anthony Browne, 75; sonnet addressed to her by the Earl of Surrey, 99.

——, Lord Henry, 424.

——, Thomas, esq., 330, 331, 379.

Fitz-Hamon, Robert, 30.

Fitz-Ingard, Walter, 101.

Fitz-John (or St. John), Nicholas, 233.

Fitz-Other, Walter, founder of the family of Windsor, 2, 71.
Fitz-Paine, Sir Robert, 140.
Fitzpatrick, General, his verses on a fête at St. Anne's-hill, 236, 237.
Fletcher, Sir Henry, of Ashley park, 210, 211, 345, 350, 352; his monument, 326.
———, John Philip, esq., 354.
Ford, Francis, esq., 415.
Forde, Erasmus, esq., his monument in Thames-Ditton church described, 419—421.
Foster-house, Egham, 265, note [7].
Foster, Sir Thomas, 252, 264.
———, Sir Robert, 264, 265.
Fowke, Holland, esq., 332.
Fowkes, Rev. T. W., 354.
Fowler, Dame Mary, monument at Esher, 453.
Fox, James, of East Horsley, 65, 402; his monument, 68.
——, Sackville, 65, 402.
——, James, sold his estates in Surrey to Robert Mackreth, 66, 402.
——, Charles James, monumental inscription for him, 200; descriptive notices of his seat at St. Anne's-hill, 236—238; biographical memoir of, 238—242.
——, Hon. Mrs., 200, 225, 230, 236; purchased the estate of St. Anne's-hill, 238; her marriage, 240, note [74].
——, Richard, bishop of Winchester, 255, 310.
Frasthorpe, Thomas de, 70.
Fraunces, William le, 32, note [6].
Frederick the Great, of Prussia, his portrait at Claremont, 445.
Frederick, Christopher, surgeon to King James the First, 360.
———, Sir John, knt., lord-mayor of London in 1661, 360, 361.
———, Sir John, bart., 361.
———, Sir Thomas, *ib.*
———, Sir John, *ib.*
———, Sir John, 333; M.P. for Surrey, 361; erected a mansion at Burwood park, 362.
———, Sir Richard, 345, 354, 362, 433.
———, family vault, 333.
Fremantle, Sir William, G.C.H., 260, 262, 290.
———, Lady, family vault, 266.
Frenches, or Fraunceys, reputed manor in Worplesdon, 32, note [6].
Frilende, Walter, rector of Ockham, 111.
Frithwald, viceroy of Surrey, founder of Chertsey abbey, 174.
Fullerton, Rev. Weston, rector of West Horsley, 89, note [2]; 90; his epitaph, 92, 94.

G

Gacelin (or Gatelin), Matilda, 255.
Galway, Viscount, 430, 442.
Gardiner, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, sold Esher to Henry the Eighth, 429; obtains a restoration of the estate from Queen Mary, *ib.*
Garraway, E. esq., 158.
Garth, Sir Samuel, his poem intituled CLAREMONT noticed, 441, note [22].
Garwaie, William, 221.
Gavell family settled at Cobham, 402, 411.
Gaveston, Peter de, 154.
George the Third, and Queen Charlotte, portraits of, 445.
Gerebert, John, 70.
Gibson, Zachariah, 161.
Gilbertson, Matthias, esq., 297.
Giles family, their sepulchral monument, 199.
Giles, Miss Mary, 199; her charities, 246, 247.
Gilpin, Gilbert, keeper of Woking park, 15, 16.
Glegg, Sir William, knt., 453.
Gloucester, Gilbert the Red, earl of, 106.
———, Gilbert de Clare, earl of, killed at Bannockburn, 107, 317.
———, Thomas of Woodstock, duke of, 315.
Glyn, Sir Stephen, bart., 416.
GODLEY, or CHERTSEY HUNDRED, its boundaries, 149; jurisdiction granted to the abbot of Chertsey by Richard, Cœur de Lion, *ib.*; other grants, with additional privileges, 150; bounds, in the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, *ib.*; Bailiwick of Surrey, hundred courts, *ib.*; history and description of the parishes and manors within it, 150—297.
Godolphin, Col. Sidney, 419.
Godschall, Rev. Samuel Man, 110.
Goffe, Thomas, B.D., dramatist, 51.
Goldsworth, nursery, 27; chapel-of-case, *ib.*
Gordon, John Brebner, esq., 164.
Gore, John, 432.
Gorges, Sir Robert, 34.
Goring, W., inscription commemorating his death in his 104th year, 202.
Gosling, Robert, esq., 220.
Gossip's bridle, described, 331, 332.
Gostling, George, esq., of Whitton, Middlesex, 257, 260, 263.
———, Benjamin, esq., 257.
———, family monuments, 263; vault, 266.
———, Rev. J. Whalley, A.M., 257, 260.
Gough, Mrs. Elizabeth, 203.

Gracious pond, Chobham, made by Abbot Rutherwyk, 159.
Grammont, Duchess de, portrait of, 349.
Grandison, William de, 124.
Greenhill, Rev. J., notice of, 51, note [4]; 70.
Grey, Robert de, 140.
Guildford race-course, 100; 105, note [20].
Gwyn, Mrs. Mary, 397.
Gwynne, Nell, portrait of, with those of others among King Charles's Beauties, 96.

H

Haggitt, Rev. William, D.D., 156.
Haleighwell, Sir Richard, 45.
Halifax, Charles Montagu, earl of, 320, 432.
———, George, 2nd earl of, 432.
Hall, Alexander H., esq., 230.
——, David, esq., of Great-Grove, Chertsey, 220, 230.
——, Samuel, 221.
——, Mrs. Pleasance, *ib.*
Hallet, Charles William, esq., of Gogmore, 220.
Hallowe, Nicholas, 70.
Halsey, H. W. R. W., esq., 16.
Ham, manor of, in Chertsey, 233.
Hamborough, John, esq., 320; built a mansion at Apse-Court, *ib.*
Ham-Haw, 234.
Ham-house, Weybridge, the seat of the earls of Portmore, 398, 399.
Hamilton, Hon. Agnes, of Pains-hill, her monument, 407.
————, Hon. Charles, of Pains-hill, 369, note [47]; his improvements in landscape gardening, 371—377.
Hamme, John de, 160, 191, 233.
———, Thomas de, 233.
Hammond, Rev. Henry, curate of Horsell, 168.
————, Dr. John, obtained a grant of Chertsey abbey, 187.
————, Dr. H., 187; memoir of, 217—220.
————, Mrs. Mary, founds an almshouse at Chertsey, 205.
Hampton-court bridge, 307; races at Hampton, *ib.*
Harbin, Rev. Wadham, A.M., 451.
Harboard, Charles, esq., 36.
————, William, *ib.*
Harcourt, Simon, esq., 288.
————, George Simon, esq., *ib.*
————, Sir Philip, 289.
Harding, William, of Wanborough, 34.
Hardinge, George, esq., 302, 417.
Hardwick-court fair, 189.
Harman (alias Voysey), John, rector of East Horsley, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, 64, 65.
Harnage, Sir George, 304.
Harrison, Michael, esq., 253.
Harvest, Rev. George, A.M., 423.
Harvey, Capt. Edward, 412.
Harward, Walter, 105.
Hatch, Rev. Thomas, A.M., 322, 346, 354, 378.
Hatchlands estate, in East Clandon, 50.
Hattley, Ralph, 70.
Hatton family, burial-place at Thames-Ditton, 418.
Hatton, Richard, esq, 431.
———, Robert, esq., *ib.*
———, William, esq., of East Moulsey, 306.
Haultain, Francis, D.D., 391.
Hawking, painting relating to it described, 387.
Hawkins, (alias Fisher), Thomas, 65.
Hay, Richard, esq., 230.
Heath, Sir Richard, J.C.P., 49, 51.
———, Sir Thomas, 50, 51.
———, Richard, esq., 50.
———, Nicholas, archbishop of York, bought Chobham park, 159; died there, 160; had a chapel, 166.
Heathcote, Mrs., Walton, 346.
Heneage, Sir Thomas, 300, 301.
Henry the Eighth, his interview with Wolsey at Woking, 7; bought the manor of Weston, 417; his treatment of Wolsey, in adversity, 426—428; formed the Honour and Chace of Hampton-court, 429.
Henry the Fourth, married a coheiress of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, 6.
Henry the Seventh, visits Woking, 7.
Henry the Sixth, account of his interment at Chertsey, 178, note [10].
Herbert, Sir E., C. J. of the King's Bench, 383.
Hereford, Humphrey de Bohun, earl of, 314.
Hermondesworth, John de, abbot of Chertsey, 178, 191, 257; his survey of the hundred of Godley, 150.
Hersham, hamlet in Walton, 300, 353—360; chapel-of-ease erected there, by T. Bellamy, architect, 354.
Hervey, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. E. Bathurst, monument of, 265.
Hevere, Ralph de, 318.
———, Thomas, held the manor of Apse, 319.
Hibbert, Robert, esq., 371.
Hickman, Rev. Henry, Walton Cottage, 346.
Hildeyard, Henry, esq., 68.

Hill, Edmund, esq., 320.
Hinde, Robert, esq., bought the site of Chertsey abbey, 187; his sepulchral monument, 199.
Hoadly, Rev. John, rector of Ockham, 109.
Hobbs, the philosopher, his portrait, 96.
Hobelers, or light horsemen, described, 309.
Hoblyn, Rev. Robert, A.M., 311.
Hobson, Thomas, 25.
———, Christopher, *ib.*
Hodges, Jeremiah, esq., 320.
Holmes, William, esq.. 354.
Holland, Mr., architect of Drury-lane theatre, 387.
Holroyd, Arthur Todd, esq., of Merry-lands, Chertsey, 220.
———, John, esq., family monument at Esher, 453.
Holstein-house, Weybridge, 398.
Hopkins, Benjamin Bond, esq., 370, 372.
———, J. esq., satirized by Pope, 370, note [48].
———, Rev. G. A., A.M., 270, 273.
Hopson, Adm. Sir Thomas, sepulchral inscription, 396; tomb of his widow, 398.
Hopton, Ralph, Lord, his portrait, 96.
Horneck, Mrs. Hannah, 396.
Horrocks, Mrs., of Beomond Cottage, 220.

Horsell, parish of, 167—170; chapelry, 167, 168; living, 168; curates since 1800, *ib.*; church described, 169; sepulchral monuments, 169, 170; nursery grounds, 170.

Horsley (East), parish of, 61—70; manor described in the Domesday book, 62; descent of manor, 62, 63; Bishop's manor, in East Horsley, 63; Rough-barnes, or Rowbarnes, in East Horsley, *ib.*; descent of Bishop's manor, 64—66: living, 66; village, and mansion, *ib.*; parish church, 66—68; brass monument of John Booth, bishop of Exeter, 67; arms and epitaphs, 68, 69; charities, 69, 70; complete list of rectors, 70.

Horsley (West), parish of, 71—100; manor, and description in the Domesday book, *ib.*; descent of manor, 71—80; memoirs and pedigree of the Westons of West Horsley, 78—88; living, 89; rectors of, *ib.*; parish church, 90, 91; ancient sculpture, 91; epitaphs, 92, 94; charities, 94, 95; parsonage-house, 95; list of portraits at West Horsley Place, 96, 97; manuscript collections by Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state to Charles the Second, preserved there, 97; mansion described, 98—100; ground called the Sheep-leas, 100.
Horsley, Hugh de, 71.
Hotham, Adm. William, Baron, 301.
Hotham, Sir Beaumont, baron of the Exchequer, 311.
———, Lady Frances, 220, 223, 224, 230.
———, Admiral Sir Henry, 223; cenotaph for him, 199.
Houblon, Rev. T. Archer, 28.
Hough-bridge, or Hoe-bridge, in Woking, 26; Hill tower, *ib.*; house, 27.
Howell, Thomas, D.D., rector of West Horsley, 89, note [1].
Hudson, Solomon, esq., 202.
Hugh, abbot of Chertsey, 176, 289.
Hughes, Edw. Hughes Ball, esq., 155, 318, 345; his purchase of Oatlands, 385.
———, Capt. R. N., 455.
Hurst, Palmer, esq., 316, 318, 345.
Hunter, Major Gen. Robert, 192.
———, Thomas Orby, *ib.*

I

Ibbotson, Rev. W. H., B.A., 230.
Imber, or Imworth. *See Ember Court.*
Imwood, Lady, sepulchral inscription, 407.
———, Thomas, his epitaph, 395.
Imworth, Robert de, 256.
———, John de, 256, note [2].
———, Ralph de, held the hundred of Elmbridge, 298, 413.
Irvine, Walter, esq., of Luddington-house, 266.
———, Mrs. and Miss, 273; their benefactions, 294, 295.

J

James, Rev. William, 405.
Jeans, Rev. T., master of Egham school, 268.
Jebb, David, esq., 291, 297.
Jefferies, Nathaniel, jeweller to the Prince of Wales, 231.
Jenkin, Mrs. Catherine, 433.
Jerram, Rev. Charles, A.M., 162, 163.
———, James, 163.
———, Samuel, esq., 165.
Jessop's Well, Stoke common, 456.
Jones, Rev. Inigo William, 162.
Jonson, Benjamin, his portrait, 96.

K

Kellefet, R., gent., monumental inscription, 264.
Kemble, Mrs. C., sepulchral inscription, 231.
———, John M., esq., of Addlestone, 220.
Kent, Edm. Plantagenet, earl of, 6; his daughter Joan, called the Fair Maid of Kent, *ib.*
——, John Plantagenet, earl of, 25.
——, Wm., architect, his works at Esher, 438.
——, Duchess of, portrait at Claremont, 445.
King, Rev. John, A.M., 151.

King, Lord-chancellor, 50, 108, 126, 416; sepulchral monument, and epitaph, 112; memoir of, 113, 114.
——, Peter, late Lord, 126, 142; monument and inscription, 113; notices of his character and writings, 117.
——, Thomas, 5th Lord, 117.
——, Hon. P. J. Locke, of Woburn park, 147, 155, 220, 234, 385.
——, Right Hon. Lady, 220, 230, 234, 235.
Kingswood Lodge, Cooper's-hill, 287, 288.
Kinton, Henry de, 24.
Kirby, Rev. Matthew, S.T.P., monument, 327.
Kleyn, John, his monument at Horsell, 169.
Knap's-hill nursery, 27.
Knipe, Edward, esq., 415.

L

Laleham Burway, meadow, 172, 246; urns and fragments of armour discovered there, 172.
Lambert, Mrs. Charlotte, 419.
———, Edward, 70.
———, Frank, esq., 230.
———, William, sold the manor of Stannards to Henry the Eighth, 160, 161.
Lamont, Rev. Andrew, D.D., 152.
Lancaster, Edmund Plantagenet, earl of, 139.
———, Thomas, earl of, 139.
Lanesborough, F., Viscountess, 65, 402, 411.
———————, George Lane, Viscount, 65.
Langton, Walter, bishop of Lichfield, 226, 317.
Lapidge, Edward, architect, 437.
Laremore, Henry, 433.
Latimer, John le, 25.
Latton, John, esq., 360, 430, 435.
Laud, Archbishop, his portrait, 96.
Layfield, E., nephew of Archbishop Laud, 70.
Leatherland, Col. Edward, 412.
Ledes, John, 70.
Lee, Edmond, esq., his charities, 271.
—— (or Leigh), Sir F., held Chobham park, 162.
——, John, founded a chantry at Thames-Ditton, 417, note [5].
Leghe, John de la, 317.
———, Sir Thomas, *ib.*
———, Hugh de, *ib.*
——— (or Leigh), Giles, *ib.*
Leigh, Sir Francis, created Earl of Chichester, 320.
——, Sir Francis, of Thorpe, 248.
——, Sir Thomas, 248, note [3].
——, John, of Walton-Leigh, 226.
Leoni, Giacomo, architect of Clandon house, and editor of Palladio's Works, 60.
Leopold, Prince, of Saxe-Coburg, 431; his seat at Claremont, 440; now King of the Belgians, 443; portraits of, 445—446.
Lewes, Robert de, 70.
Leybourne, Henry de, 151, 154.
Leycester, William de, 101.
Ligonier, John, Earl, memoir of, 130, 131.
————, Lord, 410.
————, John James, esq., *ib.*
Lilly, William, astrologer, 316; monumental inscription, 326, 327; memoir of, 355—360.
Lincoln, Edward Fiennes, earl of, 75.
———, Henry Fiennes, Clinton, earl of, 383.
———, Henry Pelham Clinton, earl of, and duke of Newcastle, 384.
Liptrott, Rev. James, 249, 257.
———, Rev. John, M.A., 257.
Lloyd, Sir John, bart., 14.
Locke's MSS. preserved at Ockham, 118.
Lodeham, Robert de, 123.
Logge, John, 33.
———, Geoffrey, *ib.*
London, Roger de, 298.
Longford, Francis Aungier, earl of, 49, 168.
Lovelace, Earl of, 50, 109, 117, 142, 147, 416; schools on the plan of Fellenberg, founded by him at Ockham, 120, 121; his allocations of land for agricultural labourers, 122; buys the manor of Send, 125, 135.
Lowndes, Thomas, esq., Blackheath, 230.
Lucy, Geoffrey de, 150, 153.
——, Geoffrey de, the younger, 151, 153.
——, Godfrey de, 381.
Lyfelde, Thomas, esq., monument for him, and his wife Fraunces, at Stoke D'Abernon, 462.
Lyfield, Thomas, esq., 458.
Lynch, James, 161.
———, Sir Thomas, 430.
———, Vere, Lady, monument at Esher, 453.
Lynde, Sir Humphrey, memoir of, 408, note [9].
Lyne Grove, 244.
Lyon, Richard, citizen of London, beheaded by the mob under Wat Tyler, 309, note [6].
Lytcott, Sir John, his monument, 303; manuscript by one of his sons described, *ib.* note [3]; held West Moulsey, 310.

M

Mackreth, Sir Robert, 66, and note [10]; 402.
M^c Creery, Mr., his verses on the Princess Charlotte of Wales, 443.
M^c Mahon, Patrick, esq., of Laurel Cottage, 220.

Magna Charta signed at Runnimede, 278, 279; inscription commemorating the signature, 281.
Malet, Robert, a Norman baron, 17.
Malmesbury, Countess of, daughter of Lord Tankerville, 348; her portrait, 349.
Mangles, Rev. Albert, A.M., 168.
———, Rev. George, A.M., 397.
———, Martin, esq., of St. Anne's Villa, 220.
Manory, Thomas, 34.
———, Isabella, 162.
Mant, Richard, D.D., bishop of Down and Connor, 70; editor of a Bible, *ib.* note [11].
Manwaring, Sir Arthur, 146, 231, 248.
———, Arthur, esq., 297.
Mapletoft, Mrs. Lydia, 397.
Mar, John, earl of, 434.
Marchant, Sir Denis le, 160, 162.
Marteyn, Sir Thomas, vicar of Send, 127.
Martin, abbot of Chertsey, 176.
———, Benjamin, mathematician, 46, 47.
———, John, 161.
———, Rev. Samuel, B.A., 405.
Mary the Second, Queen, portrait of, 96.
Matham, John de, 308.
———, Sampson de, 309.
———, Hamelin de, *ib.*
Matilda, queen of Henry the First, founded a bridge at Cobham, 403.
Maubanke, Ruald, 123.
———, Walter, 124.
Mausoleum of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, at Claremont, 447.
Mawbey, Sir Joseph, 192, 193; his sepulchral monument, 197, 198; his arms, 198; purchased the manor of Botleys, 221; memoir of, 221, 222.
———, Pratt, his epitaph, 197.
———, Lady E., her epitaph, published in the Gentleman's Magazine, 197.
———, Eliza, her monument, 198.
May, John, abbot of Chertsey, 178; his survey of the hundred of Godley, 150.
——, Mrs. Charles, of Ruxbury Cottage, 220.
——, Rev. Thomas Charles, 193.
Mayford tithing, in Woking, 23, 24.
Medmenham, John de, abbot of Chertsey, 176; his seal, *ib.*
Melborne, Sir William de, 431.
———, John de, *ib.*
———, Richard de, *ib.*
Melbourne, seat of Sir Robert Gardiner, 450.
Merest, Rev. John, 15.
Merle, William, esq., 397.
Merlott, John, sepulchral memorials for him and his wife, 201, 202.
Merrow, parish of, 100—105; prospect from the hills, *ib.*; manor described in the Domesday book, 101; descent, 101, 102; Boxgrave estate, 102; living, and advowson, 102, 103; rectors of, 103; church described, 103, 104; epitaphs, 104; gentry of Merrow, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, 105; Guildford race-course, *ib.* note.
Messenger, John, 124.
Michell, John, held the manor of Moulsey, 310.
———, Galfrid, 321.
Middlesex, Grace, countess of, 351, 379; her portrait, 353.
Middleton, Lieut. John Davies, R.N., 346, 360.
Mills, Rev. J. Pritchard, B.A., 311.
Milne, Rev. B., *ib.*
Milton (or Middleton) manor, in Egham, 255.
Minterne, William, 248.
Moffat, William, esq., 371.
Moffatt, W. B., architect, 27.
Molesworth, Lady, 407, 410.
Monk, William Garrow, esq., 346, 354, 355.
Monk's Grove, 243.
Monson, Miss Georgiana, Egham-hill, 273.
Montacute, Anthony Browne, Viscount, 75, 125.
———, second Viscount, 35, 75.
Montagu, Ralph, duke of, 320.
Montford, Lady, of Monk's Grove, 220, 243.
Montgomery, Roger de, a Norman baron, 29.
Montrath, Lord, 226.
Montrose, James Graham, marquis of, his portrait, 96.
Moore, Adrian, esq., 255.
———, Rev. Charles, A.M., 41.
———, Rev. Charles, rector of Worplesdon, 36.
———, Edmund, esq., 231.
———, Adm. Sir Graham, G.C.B., 412.
Morgan, Robert, 26.
———, Rev. Dr. Thomas, 157.
Moulsey (East), parish of, 299—308; manor described in the Domesday book, *ib.*; manor of Moulsey-Prior belonged to the prior of Newark, 300; transferred to Henry the Eighth, in exchange for other estates, *ib.*; granted to Sir Thomas Heneage, *ib.*; subsequent descent, 301, 302; village, 302; living, and advowson, *ib.*; curates since 1800, *ib.*; church described, *ib.*; monumental inscriptions, 303—305; charities, 305—307; Walnut-tree house, 307; Moulsey park, *ib.*; Spa near East Moulsey, *ib.*; Hampton-court bridge, *ib.*; Moulsey-hurst, Hampton races, 307, 308.

Moulsey (West), parish of, 308—313; manor described in the Domesday book, *ib.*; descent of the manor of Moulsey-Matham, 308—311; living, and advowson, 311; curates since 1800, *ib.*; church and font described, 312; Mr. Palmer's charity, *ib.* note [13]; sepulchral memorials, 313; Alderman Smith's charity; church lands, *ib.*; patronage, *ib.*
Mulesey, Sampson de, 308.
Murdin, William, B.D., editor of State papers, 103, note [10].
Murdoch, Edward, surgeon, 202.
Murray, Adm. Hon. George, 111.
———, Sir John, bart., of Blackbarony, Peebleshire, 423, 424.
Muschamp, William, of Godalming, 63.
————, Mary, *ib.*
————, Sir Agmondesham, jest on his name by James the First, *ib.*
————, Ambrose, *ib.*
————, Denny, 63, 65.
Mylborne, Thomas, 431.
———— *See Melborne.*

N

Nagle, Adm. Sir Edmund, K.C.B., 304.
Newark Priory, history of, 131—133; convent seals, 133, 134; list of priors, 134, 135; description, 136—138.
Newcastle, Duke of. *See Lincoln.*
————, Thos. Holles Pelham, duke of, 430, 432, 440.
Newland's-corner, on Merrow downs, 100.
Newton, Thomas, 36.
Nicholas, Edward, secretary of state to Charles the Second, bought West Horsley estate of Carew Ralegh, 77; his death and burial at West Horsley, *ib.*; his monument, 92; his portrait, 96.
————, John, son of Sir Edward, 78; Lady Nicholas, his wife, killed in the great storm, Nov. 26, 1703, *ib.*, 93; his portrait, 96, 97; his three sons, Edward, John, and William, held West Horsley, in succession, *ib.*
————, William, 93; his catalogue of papers at West Horsley, 97.
Nicholls, George, 70.
Norbury, Sir Henry, 458.
————, Sir John, his monument at Stoke D'Abernon, 462.
Norman, Gilbert, founder of Merton priory, 300; sheriff of Surrey, 417.
North, Rev. William, 345, 354, 355.
Northampton, Earl of, his portrait, 96.
Northumberland, Henry Percy, earl of, 141.
Norton, Sir Fletcher, created Lord Grantley, 25.
———, Hon. James, of Anningsley, 220, 229.
Norwood Farm, Cobham, 401, note [2].
Notte, William, esq., 421.

O

Oatlands estate, purchased by King Henry the Eighth, 382; silk-worm room erected there for the queen of James the First, *ib.*; Henry, duke of Gloucester, born there, *ib.*, 389; became the property of Frederick, duke of York, 384; mansion, or palace, described, 385; mansion destroyed by fire, 387; rebuilt, *ib.*; pleasure-grounds and park, 388, 389.
Ockham, parish, and derivation of the name, 105—122; manor described in the Domesday book, 106; descent, 106, 109; farms and farming, 109; living, and patronage, *ib.*; rectors, 110; church described, 110, 114, 115; painted glass, 111; sepulchral memorials, for Lord-chancellor King and others, with a brief memoir, 111—116; Ockham park described, 116—118; Nicholas de Ockham, John de Ockham, and William de Ockham, 118—120; Schools at Ockham, established by the Earl of Lovelace, 120—122; lots of land for labourers in agriculture, 122.
Ockham, John de, 119.
————, Nicholas de, 118, 119.
————, William de, famous scholastic writer, 119, 120; anecdote of him, *ib.*, note [13]; remarks on him, by Fuller, *ib.* note [14].
Odard the Engineer, 299; held the manor of Molesham, 308.
Odo, abbot of Chertsey, 175.
Ongar-hill, 231.
Onslow family, 54—57; their monuments at Merrow, 104.
———— arms, 58, note [3].
————, Richard, solicitor-general in the reign of Elizabeth, 54.
————, Sir Richard, knighted by James the First, 54; M.P. for Surrey, *ib.*; appointed sequestrator of the estates of royalists, 55; his dispute with George Wither, *ib.*; M.P. for Guildford in the Long Parliament, *ib.*, 102.
————, Arthur, son of Sir Richard, 55, 56, 103.
————, Sir Richard, bart., created Baron Onslow, and made lord-lieutenant of Surrey, 56.

Onslow, Thomas, Lord, 32, 56, 142, 147.
———, Richard, Lord, 56; epitaph, 104.
———, George, 1st earl of, 57, 104, 142, 148.
———, Thomas, earl of, 57.
———, Arthur George, earl of, 28, 36, 57, 102, 126, 138, 147, 151.
———, Arthur, speaker of the House of Commons, prayer composed by him, 58; held the manor of Imber, 415.
———, Right Hon. Arthur, 433.
——— and Cranley, George, Lord, *ib.*
———, Richard, esq., bought the manor of Worplesdon, 36.
———, Rev. Arthur, A.M., rector of Merrow, 103.
———, Rev. George Walton, A.M., vicar of Send, 126, 129, 142.
———, Arthur, serjeant-at-law, 128.
———, Denzil, of Pirford, 141, 146; his seat at Pirford described by Evelyn, 147, 148.
———, Adm. Sir Richard, 224.
Orby, Sir Charles, 187, 192.
——, Sir Thomas, 192.
Orfeur, Major-Gen. John, 379.
Ormond, Earl of, his portrait, 96.
Osbaston, G., marries the coheiress of Logge, 34.
Osbern, bishop of Exeter, 2.
Ossulston, Charles, Lord, 348; bust by C. Davis, 349.
Oswold, probably a Saxon Thane, held the manor of Wisley, 138, 139.
Ottershaw park, 224—226; mansion described, 225.
Owen, John, archdeacon of Richmond, 70.
Oxenford, Thomas de, raised a causeway near Egham, and founded Staines bridge, 274, 275.
Oxshot, hamlet in Stoke D'Abernon, 464.

P

Page, Rev. Thomas, 273.
——, Thomas, esq., of Pointers, Cobham, 401, 402, 411.
——, Thomas, esq., 66, 402.
Pains-hill, house and grounds described, 369—378.
Palmer, John, esq., held the manor of Walton-on-Thames, 316.
———, Henry, *ib.*
———, Rev. Richard, D.D., chaplain to the House of Commons, 316, 318.
———, Rev. John, of Adisham, Kent, *ib.*
———, Gillias Payne, 316.
———, Mrs. Frances, 379.
Palmer, John, 70.
———, Joseph, esq., built a gallery in West Moulsey church, 312.
Paris, Joseph, 161.
Parker, Admiral Sir Hyde, 231.
———, John, keeper of the king's wild animals, 247.
———, abbot of Chertsey, 179.
Parry, George, esq., of Egham park, 291.
Passeflabere, Ralph de, abbot of Chertsey, 175.
Patch, Cardinal Wolsey's Jester, his attachment to his master, 427.
Paveley, John, prior of St. John, 101.
Payne, James, architect of Chertsey bridge, 208, 231, 341.
———, Robert Henley, esq., Rusham-house, 273.
Paynter, Rev. S., 28.
Peket (or Pigot), Thomas, abbot of Chertsey, 179.
Pelham, Right Hon. Henry, 435, 441; poetical eulogies on him, 436; his daughters, Frances, Mary, and Grace Pelham, *ib.*; his improvements at Esher-place, 438; votive urn dedicated to him, *ib.* note [18].
Pembroke, Rev. Charles, LL.B., 200, 391.
Peppin, Edward, esq., 321.
Perceval, Arthur Philip, B.C.L., rector of East Horsley, 70.
Perci, William de, 433; his heart deposited in Sandon hospital chapel, 434.
Perkins, Capt. Matthew, 79; portrait of, 97.
———, Sir William, 79, 404; portrait of, 97; founds a free-school at Chertsey, 206.
Petre, Robert Edward, Lord, 235.
——, W. F. Henry, Lord, *ib.*
Petree, Nathaniel, esq., monumental inscription at Esher, 455.
Picot, a landowner under Richard de Tonbridge, 314.
Pirford, parish of, 143—148; the manor described in the Domesday book, *ib.*; descent, 144—147; manorial courts, 147; Pirford park, 147, 148; benefice, 148; chapel described, *ib.*
Pitson, John, Justice of the peace during the Interregnum, 126.
Pitt, Robert, prebendary of Lichfield, 70.
Plomer, Sir Walter, 430.
Pollard, Rev. Henry Smith, 418.
Ponthieu, Henry de, esq., monument at Esher, 453.
Porch-house, Chertsey, formerly the residence of the poet Cowley, 211.

Porte, Peter de la, 435.
Porter, Mrs. Jane, sepulchral memorial, 456.
———, George, esq., 415.
———, Law, 224, 225.
———, Robert Ker, esq., of Chertsey, 223.
Portland, Jerome Weston, earl of, his portrait, 96; sepulchral inscription, and arms, 326, 379.
Portmore, Charles, earl of, 234.
———, David Collyear, earl of, 394.
———, Thomas Charles, earl of, 398, 399.
Portnalls, or Portnall park, 297.
Portraits collected at West Horsley, by Sir Edward and Sir John Nicholas, 96, 97.
Pourton, Geoffery de, 24.
———, Robert de, *ib.*
Povey, Justinian, 26.
Powis, Lord, 442.
Pownall, Henry, esq., of Spring-Grove, 230.
Poynynges, Sir Robert, 140.
———, Sir Richard, *ib.*
Price, George, esq., of Esher, 430.
Priory estate in Stoke D'Abernon, 464.
Prowd, John, 70.
Prune-well Hill, Egham, 267, note [9].
Purdan, Henry, 15.
Purnish, or Parnyshe. *See Ankerwyke.*
Pyne, Sir Richard, lord chief-justice of Ireland, 351.
Pypard, Simon, 124.

Q

Quelch, William, 70.

R

Ralegh, Carew, son of Sir Walter Ralegh, restored in blood, 76; sells the manor of West Horsley to Sir E. Nicholas, 77; his father's head supposed to have been interred in his grave, *ib.*; 93, note [5].
———, Lady, letter to her brother, Sir N. Carew, 93, note [5].
———, Sir Walter, his portrait, 96.
Ramsay, Andrew, esq., 411.
Rawlins, Lionel, Justice of the peace during the Interregnum, 126, 249.
Rede, William, held Oatlands, 382.
——, John, sold Oatlands to King Henry the Eighth, 382.
Redewynd, Water of, 173, 183.
Reid, John, esq., of Kingswood-lodge, Egham, 271, 287, 288.
Rennie, G., architect of Staines bridge, 277.
Richardson, John, esq., of London, 354.
Ripley, 128. *See Send.*
Ripley, George, alchemist, 129, note [6].
Rhodes, Henry, architect, 260.
Roake, John, 224.
Roberts, Thomas, esq., West-end, 354.
———, Rev. W., D.D., 38; collected painted glass for church windows, 40; his death, 41.
Robertson, Alexander, 27.
Robinson, John, of Sunning-hill, 168.
———, Mrs. M., actress and novelist, 290; biographical notice of, 290, note [26].
———, Sir William, 316.
Rodney, Henry, esq., his monument, 332.
———, Adm. George, Lord, memoir, 333—337.
Rogers, Rev. Robert, M.A., 70.
Roman pavement at Worplesdon described 44—46.
——— coins found at Chobham, 160.
Rose, Sir John William, recorder of London, 170.
Roughbarnes, East Horsley, supposed to have been a nunnery, 63, 64.
Rowe, Nathaniel, esq., 202.
Runnimede, 277; Akenside's inscription for a monumental pillar at, 278; derivation of the name, 280; races at, 282.
Russell, Sir John, parson of Worplesdon, 41.
———, Lady Rachel, her first marriage, with Lord Vaughan, 378, notice of, *ib.* note [61].
———, Rev. Thomas, LL.B., author of History of Guildford, 59.
Rutherwyk, J., abbot of Chertsey, 49; Gracious pond made by him, 159; his improvements of the conventual estates, 177; his survey of the abbey lands, 178; obtained from Edward the Second an indemnity from military service, 181; his endowment of the vicarage of Thorpe, 250; his endowment of Egham, 257.

S

Saltonstall, Miss Isabella, her donations to the parish of Cobham, 404, 411.
Salwey, Col. H., Egham park, 266, 273, 291.
Sanders, Michael Dicker, esq., rebuilt Walton bridge, 341.
Sandie-house, London, anciently belonging to the abbots of Chertsey, 245.
Sandon hospital, account of, 433—435; list of priors, 435.
Sandon manor of, in Esher, 432.
Sarisberie, Edward of, 313.
Schofield, Rev. Thomas, 204,
Scott, G. G., architect, 27.
Sedley, Catherine, 394. *See Dorchester.*

Selwyn, John, gent., keeper of Oatlands park, monumental brass described, 328; account of his extraordinary exploit, 329.

SEND, parish of, 122—138; manor described in the Domesday book, 122, 123; manors of Send with Ripley, Dedswell, and Papworth, 123; descent of the manor of Send, 123—125; of the manor of Dedswell, 125; of the manor of Papworth, 125, 126; living, 126; vicar since 1800, *ib.*; church described, 127; sepulchral memorials, and charities, *ib.*; Grove house, 127, 128; village of Ripley, 128; chapel described, 128, 129; monumental inscriptions, 129; Baptist meeting-house, and Sunday-school, *ib.*; Ripley Green, *ib.*; notice of George Ripley, *ib.* note [6]; Dunsborough house, 129, 130; Ligonier, baron of Ripley, 130, 131; priory of Newark, history and description of, 131—138; notice of landed property in Send, 138.

Sende, Thomas de, 123, 124.

Sewell, Rev. George, A.M., rector of Byfleet, 156, 157.

———, Sir Thomas, master of the Rolls, 161, 225.

———, T. Bailey Heath, esq., 225.

Seymour, Lord William, 266.

Shannon, Richard Boyle, Viscount, 379; his monument, by Roubiliac, described, 325; held Ashley park, Walton, 351; portrait of Lady Shannon, 353.

Sharp, Richard, esq., of Apse-court, 345, 354.

Sheldon, Mr., 234.

Shene, monastery of, re-established by Queen Mary, 145.

Short, Rev. Dr., his portrait at Claremont, 444.

Shorter, Susan Mary, her epitaph, 267.

Shuldham, Adm. Lord, 288.

Sigeherst, John de, 70.

Silverlands, mansion at, 223.

Simpkinson, Rev. John, 405.

————, T. A. F., esq., *ib.*

Skrine, Henry, LL.B., tourist, 327, and note [15].

Sleech, Rev. Stephen, D.D., 41.

Slyfield Green, supposed discovery of coal there, 28.

Slyfield, Thomas, 54.

———, Henry, *ib.*

———, Edmund, *ib.*

———, Laurence, 127.

Smith, Lady Anne Culling, 266.

———, Culling Charles esq., Englefield-Green, 273.

———, Mrs. Eliza, epitaph on, by J. Bryant, 266.

Smith, Henry, his charities, 58, 94, 205, 272, 313, 323 (note [12]), 431.

———, John Lewin, esq., of Hatchford, 411.

———, Mr. Richard, surgeon, his epitaph, 203.

———, Robert, 70.

———, Henry, *ib.*

———, Sir Thomas, of Ankerwyke, 289.

———, William, chief porter to Queen Elizabeth, his epitaph, at Worplesdon, 41.

Smithwick, Rev. W. J., 230.

Smythe, Robert, esq., 421.

Snelling, Thomas, monumental inscription, 69.

———, John, *ib.*

Soane, Sir J., architect, anecdote of him, 231.

Somerhill, William, 70.

Somerset, Anne, duchess of, widow of the Protector, held the manor of Botleys, 221.

————, Charles Seymour, duke of, 37.

————, Edmund Beaufort, duke of, 7.

————, Henry, duke of, 17.

————, Col. Charles Henry, 15.

Somery, Stephen de, 139.

Sondes, Lewis Thomas, Lord, 437.

South, Dr. Robert, extract from one of his sermons, 389, 390.

Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, earl of, 65, 320.

Sparkes, J. esq., 158.

Sparrow, Joseph, esq., of Firfield, 220.

Speer, William, esq., 417, 424.

———, Rev. Wilfrid, 302, 417, 418.

Spence, Joseph, monumental inscription, 157; memoir of, 157, 158.

Spencer, Wolley Leigh, 253.

Spicer, John, esq., of Esher-place, 321, 354, 437, 438; his monument, and arms, 454.

———, J. Wm., 437.

———, Philip Thomas, R.N., 454.

Spong, John, carpenter, his epitaph, 116.

Staines bridge, 275—277.

Standen, Anthony, gent., monumental inscription, 303.

Stannards, manor of, 160—162.

St. Anne's-hill, 242—244; fair formerly held there, 191.

Stapleton, Walter de, bishop of Exeter, held lands at East Horsley, 64, 69.

Stephenson, Rev. J. H., 229, 230.

Sterne, Laurence, his epitaph intended for Mrs. James, 251.

Stevens, Rev. George, M.A., rector of West Clandon, author of Sermons, 59.

Stewart, Mrs. A., Kingswood-lodge, Cooper's-hill, 273.
St. George's-hill, ancient camp there described, 364—366; meeting of levellers there, 368.
Stirling, Admiral Charles, 235; monument for him and his consort, Mrs. C. Stirling, 200.
Stilwell, James, esq., Walton-Grove, 346.
St. John, William de, 101, and note [2].
St. Leger, Sir Thomas, 233.
Stoke D'Abernon, parish and manor, 456; described in the Domesday book, 456; descent of the manor, 457, 458; bridge over the river Mole, 459; rectory, and advowson of the living, 460; rectors since 1800, *ib.*; church described, *ib.*; armorial bearings, in the east window, 461; principal monuments described, 461—464; hamlet of Oxshot, 464; estate belonging to the priory of Newark, *ib.*
Storm, the Great, in 1703, 78, note [14].
Strafford, Earl of, his portrait, 96.
Street, Rev. Edward, minister of Thorpe, 249.
Strode, Mr. Henry, founder of a school and almshouse at Egham, 268, 270.
Stukeley, Dr. William, his account of the relics of Chertsey monastery, 183, 184.
Sturmid, Richard, tenant of the abbot of Chertsey, 171.
Sturt, George, esq., 102.
Sullivan, Sir Richard Joseph, F.R.S., monumental inscription, 422.
———, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry, *ib.*
———, Sir Charles, 416, 424.
Summers, Eades, esq., of Fox-Grove Lodge, 220, 224, 230.
———, Miss, 230.
Sumner, William Brightwell, esq., 50.
———, George Holme, esq., 50, 230.
———, William Holme, esq, 50.
———, Rev. Charles Vernon Holme, 156, 158.
Sunderland, Lady, supposed portrait of her, 96.
Surrey, Thomas Holland, duke of, 6.
Sutton manor, in Woking, 16; mansion called Sutton-Place, history and description of, 20—22; park, 23; chapel, *ib.*
Sutton, James, bailiff of Cobham, monumental brass, 408.
———, Adm. Sir John, K.C.B., 304.
———, John, gent., his monument at Horsell, 169.
———, Thomas, gent., *ib.*
———, Sir Thomas, 305, 306, 311.
Swanton, Francis, 161.
Symes, Richard, his collection of records, 39.
Sympson, Cecilia, heiress of Thomas Mylborne, 431.

T

Tankerville, Charles Bennet, earl of, 347.
———, Charles, 2nd earl of, *ib.*
———, Charles, 3rd earl of, *ib.*
———, Charles, 4th earl of, *ib.*
———, Charles Augustus, earl of, 348; his portrait, by Wilkie, 349; his improvements at Walton, 350, 354.
———, Lady, portrait of, 349.
Taylor, General Sir Herbert, 224.
———, Mrs., Old Manor-house, Walton, 345.
———, Robert, esq., 415, 422.
———, Simon, esq., 422.
Tempest, Sir Henry, 253.
Terry, Robert, 36.
———, John, *ib.*
———, Thomas H. Clarke, esq., of Burwood-lodge, 345.
Teylar, Rev. Thomas, rector of Byfleet, 156.
Thames-Ditton. *See Ditton.*
Thored, probably a Danish Thane, held East Horsley, 62.
Thornborough, Rev. Giles, frustrated in an attempt to make a coal-mine at Slyfield-Green, 28, note [1].
Thorpe, parish of, 247—253; manor described in the Domesday book, 247, 248; descent, 248, 249; impropriate rectory, 249; vicars since 1800, *ib.*; church described, 250; sepulchral memorials, 250—253.
Throckmorton, Sir Nicholas, 65.
Thynne, John, esq., 255, 257, 267, note [9].
Tickner, John, of Cranley, 25.
Tomson, Laurence, translator of the New Testament, his epitaph, 198; died at Chertsey, 199.
Tonbridge, Richard de, 456.
Torin, R., esq., Englefield-Green, 273, 290.
Torrington, Adm. Arthur Herbert, earl of, 383.
Tournay, John, esq., 432, 433.
Townsend family, monuments of, at Thorpe, 253.
Travers, Giles, esq., his monument, 251.
Tregoz, Robert de, 123.
———, John de, 123, 124.
Tresham, Thomas, prior of St. John, 102.
Tringham, William, esq., of Long-Cross, 220.
Trottesworth, in Egham, 255, 256.
Turner, William, archdeacon of Northumberland, 70.
Twitching, manor of, in Horsell, 167.
Twyst, James, 70.

Tynte, Charles Kemys Kemys, esq., of Burhill, 345, 362.
Tyrconnel, Earl of, 430, 443.

U

Ulnoth, abbot of Chertsey, 175.
Uske, John de, abbot of Chertsey, 178.

V

Vachell, Lady Margaret, her epitaph, 202.
Vaillant, Rev. Philip, A.M., 460.
Vanbrugh, Sir John, 449; register of the burial of his son at Walton, 379; built a house at Esher, 440.
Vaughan, John, 108.
———, Lady Ann, 108, and note [3].
Vincent, Sir Anthony, 459.
———, David, esq., 416.
———, Sir Francis, bart., 459, 461.
———, Henry, 459.
———, Sir Henry, 459.
———, Rev. Richard, 460.
———, Sarah, Lady, monument of, 461.
———, Sir Thomas, monument for him and his lady, at Stoke D'Abernon, 463.
———, Sir Thomas, knt., of Stoke D'Abernon, 458.
Vineyards at Chertsey, in the 13th century, 181.
Virginia Water, description of, 291—294; new church erected, 294—296.
Virly, Agnes le, 48.
Visme, Capt. Francis de, of Crouch-Oak, 220, 230, 232.
Vyne, Henry, 36.
——, Ralph, *ib.*

W

Wadmore, Thomas, esq., of Woburn-hill, 220, 236.
Wainfleet, William, bishop of Winchester, built a mansion at Esher, 426.
———, Bishop, his tower at Esher, 439.
Walsingham, Hon. Charlotte Boyle, 422.
Walter, Abel, 10, 11, 151.
———, Alleyne, LL.D., 26.
———, John, of Busbridge, 10, 151.
———, William, 65.
Walton Farm, 437.
Walton-upon-Thames, parish of, 313—380; manor described in the Domesday book, 313, 314; descent of the manor of Walton-upon-Thames, 314—316; manor of Walton-Leigh, 316—318; manor of Apse described in the Domesday book, 318; descent, 318—320; Apsecourt, 320; manor of the rectory, and advowson, 321; living, 322; vicars since 1800, *ib.*; village, *ib.*; church described, 322—326; charitable benefactions, 323, 324, note [12]; monument for Lord Shannon, by Roubiliac, described, 325; various sepulchral monuments, 326—333; figures and inscription on brasses commemorating John Selwyn, keeper of Oatlands park, 328, 329; the gossip's bridle, 331, 332; distinguished natives of Walton; Admiral Rodney, 334—337; Samuel Croxall, 337, 338; the house of President Bradshaw described, 338; soil and strata, 339; Walton bridge, history and description of, 339—341; supposed alteration in the course of the Thames, 342, note [24]; account of Cowey stakes, and remarks on Cæsar's passage of the Thames, 342—345; list of seats and villas at Walton, 345, 346; notice of the family of the Bennets, earls of Tankerville, and memoir of Lord Arlington, 346—348; Lord Tankerville's villa described, 348—350; Ashley park, descent of property, 350, 352; house and park described, 352, 353; Hersham hamlet, descent of property, 353; chapel-of-ease recently erected there, list of principal subscribers to the undertaking, and description of the building, 354, 355; memoir of William Lilly, astrologer, 355—360; Burwood park, descent of property, 360; memoirs of the Frederick family, 360—362; park and mansion described, 362; Burhill, *ib.*; Burwood house, 363; St. George's-hill, 363, 364; ancient encampment, called Cæsar's camp, described, with remarks, 364—367; meeting of Levellers at St. George's-hill, 368; Silmermere estate described, 368, 369; British urns discovered there, *ib.*; Pains-hill estate, 369; descent, 369—371; Vulture Hopkins, 370, note [48]; description of Pains-hill, with remarks, 371—377; Oak planted in honour of the Duke of Wellington, by Lord Carhampton, with inscription, 374, note [55]; Roman sepulchral inscriptions, 375, note [56]; sand-pits near Pains-hill, 377, note [59]; hydraulic machines described, *ib.* note [60], and 378; extracts from the parish Registers, 378—380; Walton supposed to have been a Roman station, 380; South-western railway, *ib.*; extent of land in the parish, *ib.*
Wapshott family, 244.
Ward, Rev. Edward John, A.M., 51.
———, Thomas Rawdon, esq., Englefield-Green, 273, 290.
Wardwick, William, 70.
Warre, Roger de la, 124.
———, John de la, *ib.*

Warren, Sir George, 160.
Warwick Vase, copy of, in iron, at Claremont, 444.
Waterer, Michael, of Knap's-hill Nursery, 27.
Waterloo Cottage, Weybridge Common, 400.
Waterville (or Watevile), William de, 401, 431.
————————, Robert de, 431.
Watevile, Robert de, founder of Sandon hospital, 433.
Watkins, Mrs. Mary, 398.
Wayland's farm, Esher, 437, 440.
Wayte, Sir Nicholas, 187.
Wellard, Jegan, gent., his tomb, 398.
Weller, James, D.D., 51.
Wetton, Mr. Robert, of Chertsey, antique dish in his possession described, 185.
Wentworths estate. *See Egham.*
Westcar, Henry, esq., Hersham, 346, 354.
Weston, Henry, esq., of Ockham, 97, 108, 116, 126; his monument, 111.
———, Henry, esq., obtains the estate of West Horsley, 78; his disinterested conduct, 79; property bequested to him by Sir W. Perkins, of Chertsey, *ib.*
———, Henry Perkins, esq., 79, 405.
———, Ferdinand Fullerton, esq., 79.
———, Rev. Charles Henry Samuel, 79, 80; rector of West Horsley, 89, 95, 110.
———, Lieut.-Col. Henry, 80, note [17].
Westons of West Horsley, Albury, and Clandon, family of, 53; sheriffs, and members of parliament, 80; pedigree of, 81—88; further notices of the family, 108, 125.
Weston, Sir Richard, 18, 181; founded Sutton-Place, 20; had a license for a park at Clandon, 59.
———, Sir Francis, beheaded as an accomplice of Queen Anne Boleyn, 18.
———, Sir Henry, 18, 103, 108.
———, Humphrey, esq., of Prested in Essex, 18, note [16].
———, John, prior of St. John, 18, note [16].
———, William, prior of St. John, 18, note [16].
———, Sir Richard, 18; his improvements in agriculture, and internal navigation, 19.
———, Mrs. Mary Melior, 19.
———, John Webbe, esq., *ib.*
———, Joseph Webbe, esq., 19, 20.
Westons of Sutton, family of, 18—20, 102.
Weston, J., of Ockham, monumental brass, 111.
Weston, William de, of Albury and West Clandon, 80, 125.
Weston, John de, of Ockham, 80.
———, Thomas, of Albury, 125.
———, William de, held West Clandon, 53; lord of the manor of Papworth, 125; obtains a license for a chapel, 126.
———, John de, 53, 126.
———, Rev. Edward, D.D., 126.
Westwode, Henry de, 36.
Wetherell, Sir Charles, of Says-Farm, 220, 232.
Weybridge, parish and manor of, 381; how described in the Domesday book, *ib.*; descent, 381, 382; Oatlands manor and palace, 382—388; rectory of Weybridge, 390; rectors since 1800, 391; parish church, 391, 392; charitable donations, *ib.* note [15]; monument of the Duchess of York, 392; brass of Thomas Inwood and his three wives, 395; other monuments in the church, 394—398; village, 398; Ham estate, 398, 399; anecdotes of C. Sedley, countess of Dorchester, 399; South-western railway, 399; villa of Fir-Grove, 400; Waterloo Cottage, *ib.*
Whateley's "Observations on Modern Gardening," extract from, 235, note [71].
Whatley, Col. Sir Joseph, Englefield-lodge, 273, 290.
Wetton, Mr. C. C., 290.
White, John, of Pirbright, 25.
———, Joseph, esq., 26.
———, John, of Southwick, Hants, 63.
———, Robert, held the manor of Wyke, 33, 34.
———, John, 33.
———, Sir Thomas, 34, 162.
———, Wm., benefactor to a dissenting chapel at Chertsey, 204.
Wicks, John Harris, esq., 263.
Wightwick, Francis, esq., of Sandgates, 220, 230.
————————, John, esq., F.S.A., 201.
————————, Miss Winifred, 230.
————————, Miss H., *ib.*
Weld, Lady Mary, her charitable bequests, 194, note [33].
Willats, Thomas, founds an almshouse at Chertsey, 204.
William, abbot of Chertsey, 170.
William of Prussia, Prince, his portrait, 445.
William of Sweden, Prince, portrait of, *ib.*
Williams, Adm. Sir Thos., of Burwood-house, Walton, 330, 345, 354, 355.
————————, Lady, 330, 354.
————————, Thomas, esq., 363.
Williamson, Francis, 25.

Willis, Dr. Thomas, 234.
Wilson, Adam, 70.
———, Edward, esq., Walton, 346.
Winchelsea, Michael de, 70.
Winchester, Bartholomew de, abbot of Chertsey, 177; his seal, *ib.*
————, Rt. Rev. C. Sumner, bishop of, 230.
Windsor, Andrews, Lord, 254.
————, dean and canons of, 230, 234.
————, family of, 71, 72.
Wintreshull, William de, 30, 31, 53.
————, Thomas de, 31.
————, John, 33, note [6].
————, Mary de, 35.
Wisley, parish and manor of, 138—143; how described in the Domesday book, 138, 139; descent of the manor, 139—142; church and font described, 142; living, *ib.*; rectors of Wisley cum Pirford since 1800, *ib.*; notices of agriculture, 143.
Wistanston, Radulph de, 80, 81.
Wither, George, his Emblems quoted, 22; his controversy with Sir R. Onslow, 55.
Wlfwold (or Wluuold), abbot of Chertsey, 175, 314.
Woade, Richard, chaplain of Ripley, 128.
Woburn Farm described, with remarks, 234—236.
——— Hill, 236.
Woking, parish and manor of, 1—27; how described in the Domesday book, 2; descent of the manor, 3—11; tithings, 11; village, *ib.*; church described, 11—16; epitaphs on Sir Edw. Zouch, Edward Emily, esq., Rev. E. Emily, and others, 13—15; charitable benefactions, 16; living, & incumbents, *ib.*; chapel-of-ease, newly erected, 16, 27, 28; manor of Sutton, 16—23; Mayford, 23, 24; Crastock, 24, 25; Brookwood, 25, 26; Houghbridge tower, 26; house, 27; Knap's-hill, *ib.*; nursery grounds, *ib.*
Wolfe, General, portrait of, 445.
Wolley, Sir John, secretary to Queen Elizabeth, 7, 31, 141, 248; memoir of, 145, 146; built a mansion at Pirford, 147.
———, Sir Francis, his death, 31; his will, 32; held the manor of Wisley, 141; notice of him, 146; his patronage of Dr. Donne, *ib.* note [17]; held Thorpe, 248.
———, Mary, 32, and note [3].
Wolsey, Cardinal, his interview with K. Henry at Woking, 7; his improvements of the mansion belonging to the see of Winchester, at Esher, 426; his distressed circumstances during his last residence at Esher, 427—429, and note [6]; tower at Esher erroneously supposed to have been built by him, 439; Cavendish's notice of his new gallery at Esher, *ib.* note [20].
Wood, Colonel, M.P. for Brecknockshire, 411.
———, Sir George, 225.
———, Henry, esq., of Purcroft, Chertsey, 200.
———, Rev. Jacob, M.A., 257.
———, Lady, of Potter's park, 220, 226, 230.
Woodford, Thomas, esq., 161, 225.
————, Rev. Thomas, 161, 225.
Woodhouse, Mrs. C., monument at Esher, 453.
Woodman, John, his epitaph, 165.
Woodroffe, Sir David, 34.
————, Sir Nicholas, *ib.*
————, William, esq., *ib.*
————, Sir George, 162.
Worplesdon, parish of, 28—46; manors, 29; how described in the Domesday book, 29, 30; descent of the manor of Burpham, in Worplesdon, 30—32; manor of Wyke, 33, 34; manor of Worplesdon, 34, 36; Westwood-Place, 36; living, and advowson, 36—38; rectors, 38, 42, 43; church, 38—40; font, 40; epitaphs, 41; parish Register, 42; semaphore, *ib.*; Roman pavement, 44—46; battle supposed to have been fought at, 46, note [21].
Worthy, Major, of Addlestone-Grove, 220, 232.
Woulde, John, gent., monumental brass for him and his two wives, 397.
Wrightson, Thomas, 70.
Wroughton, Rev. Wm., D.D., abbot of Chertsey, 178.
Wroth, Robert, esq., 32.
Wyatt, Matthew, his monument of the Princess Charlotte at Windsor, 443, note [26].
———, Richard, esq., 255.
Wyke, John de, 33.
———, Peter de, *ib.*
Wyke manor. *See Worplesdon.*
Wykeford, Roland de, 35.
————, Robert de, *ib.*
Wykes, Henry, gent., 221.
Wyrley, Sir John, 32.
Wulpher, king of Mercia, 174, 175.

Y

York, Frederica, duchess of, her monument at Weybridge, 392; memoir of, 392—394.
———, Frederick, duke of, 155, 189, 316, 318; purchased the estate of Oatlands, 384; his marriage, 393; armorial bearings, 394.

Young, Thomas, esq., Walton Villa, 346.
Yoxle, Christopher, 70.

Z

Zouch, Sir Edw., obtains a grant of the manor of Woking, 8, 26; held the manor of Bisley, 151; held the manor of Byfleet, 155; Chobham, 160; his character, 8; his death, 9; epitaph, 13; armorial bearings, *ib.*
Zouch, James, son of Sir Edward, 9.
Zouch, James, the last heir-male of his family, 9, 151; bequeathed Brokewood to Mrs. C. Wood, 26; built Hoebridge house, 27.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS IN THE SECOND VOLUME.

ORNAMENTAL INITIAL LETTER, T; WITH A VIEW OF WOKING CHURCH ..... *page* 1
ENTRANCE DOORWAY AT WOKING CHURCH 12
FONT AT WOKING 13
THE BEACON TOWER, NEAR WOKING 26
WORPLESDON CHURCH, AND SEMAPHORE 39
FONT AT WORPLESDON 40
BORDER PATTERN OF MOSAIC PAVEMENT 45
BRASS OF BISHOP BOWTHE, AT EAST HORSLEY 67
WEST HORSLEY CHURCH 90
ANCIENT SCULPTURE IN WEST HORSLEY CHURCH 91
THE PARSONAGE HOUSE, WEST HORSLEY 95
EAST WINDOW OF OCKHAM CHURCH 115
SCHOOLS AT OCKHAM 121
ANCIENT COLUMNS AT RIPLEY 129
DUNSBOROUGH HOUSE 130
SEALS OF NEWARK PRIORY 134, 135
RUINS OF NEWARK PRIORY 136
FONT IN WISLEY CHURCH 142
ORNAMENTAL INITIAL LETTER, G; WITH A FIGURE OF A BENEDICTINE MONK, AND THE ARMS OF CHERTSEY ABBEY 149
SEAL OF MEDMENHAM, ABBOT OF CHERTSEY 175
ABBOT BARTHOLOMEW'S SEAL 177
SEAL OF ABBOT JOHN 178
THE CONVENTUAL SEAL 182
INSCRIPTION ON AN ANTIQUE DISH 185
REMAINS OF CHERTSEY ABBEY 186
WILLATS' ALMS-HOUSE, CHERTSEY 204
CHERTSEY BRIDGE 209
THE CROUCH OAK, ADDLESTONE 232
BRASS OF WILLIAM DENHAM, IN THORPE CHURCH 252
NORMAN DOORWAY AT EGHAM 258
ANCIENT PORCH AT EGHAM 259
ORNAMENTAL INITIAL LETTER, E; WITH A VIEW OF WALTON CHURCH 298
FONT AT WEST MOULSEY 312

Brasses of John Selwyn ..... *page* 328
The Gossip's Bridle 331
The House of President Bradshaw, Walton 339
Ashley-park House 352
Ancient Encampment on St. George's-hill, Walton 365
Ancient Urn found in a Barrow at Silvermere 369
The old Palace at Oatlands 386
Brass of Thomas Inwood and his three Wives, in Weybridge Church 395
Brass of James Sutton; with figure of Sacramental Cup 408
Monument of Erasmus Forde, esq. 420
Brass of Erasmus Forde, esq., and Julian his wife 421
Seal of Sandon Hospital 434
The Traveller's Rest, Esher 440
Hour-glass Stand, in Stoke D'Abernon Church 462

FINIS.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS IN THE SECOND VOLUME.

Sutton Place, seat of John Joseph Webbe Weston, esq. ..... *to front page* 20

West Horsley Place, seat of the Rev. Chas. H. S. Weston 98

Ockham Park, seat of the Earl of Lovelace 116

Chertsey Abbey, ancient Plan of the Demesne 174

Botleys, seat of Robert Gosling, esq. 221

Fox Hills, seat of John Ivatt Briscoe, esq. 223

View from Cooper's Hill 284

Plan of Virginia Water, folding plate ..... between 290 and 291

Cascade at Virginia Water 292

Ruins at Virginia Water 293

View from Bishopsgate, Windsor Castle 294

Pains Hill, seat of Mrs. Harriet Cooper 369

Monument of the Duchess of York, Weybridge 392

Wainflete's Tower, Esher 439

Claremont, seat of his Majesty, the King of the Belgians 444

Knights and Arms of the D'Abernon family 461